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A

VINDICATION

OF

Stone-Heng Reſtored:

In which the

ORDERS and RULES

OF

ARCHITECTURE

Obſerved by the

ANCIENT ROMANS,

ARE DISCUSSED.

Together with

The CUSTOMS and MANNERS of ſeveral Nations of the World in Matters of BUILDING of greateſt Antiquity.

As alſo an HISTORICAL NARRATION of the moſt memorable Actions of the DANES in *ENGLAND*.

By *JOHN WEBB* of *Butleigh* in the County of *Somerſet*, Eſq;

The SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed for G. CONYERS, J. and B. SPRINT, B. LINTOT, D. BROWNE Junior, J. WOODMAN and D. LYON.

M.DCC.XXV.

BL

TO THE

MOST SACRED MAJESTY

OF

CHARLES II.

AUGUSTUS CÆSAR *will be ever glorious, for leaving* Rome *a* City *of* Marble, *which* He *found ignobly built.* TITUS, TRAJAN, ADRIAN *are Eternized for practising all liberal* Sciences. HENRY LE GRAND, Your Heroick Maternal Grandfather, *designed as well*

 Palaces

Palaces *as* Battels, *with His own Hand. And* YOUR MAJESTY, *without Doubt, will be no leſs Glorious to future* Ages; *for* Your Delight *in* Architecture, Eſteem *of* Arts, *and* Knowledge *in* Deſign, *which muſt be confeſſed ſo great, as no* Prince, *now living, underſtands a* Drawing *more Knowingly: Not of* Architecture Civil *only, but* That *that conduceth to make* Your Empire *boundleſs, as the* Other Your Fame *immortal,* military *and* maritime *alſo. This I deliver in the Simplicity of* Truth, *from* Experience, *by* Your MAJESTY's Royal Encouragement *of late.*

ARTAXERXES *being preſented with a* Diſh *of Puddle* Water, *favourably took the ſame. It was all a* Peaſant *could give. A* Diſcourſe *of an* ANTIQUITY, *more puddled, through* Oblivion, *than that* Water, *is, with moſt ſubmiſſive* Reverence, *laid proſtrate at the Footſtool of* Your Imperial Mercy-Seat. *It is all a* Country-Man *can tender.* ARTAXERXES *received his* Offering *candidly; and my* Preſumption *deſpairs not of as gracious* Acceptance *from* Your *more* Auguſt Clemency.

STONE-HENG RESTORED, *having lately received ſome Oppoſition,* appeals, Great Sir, *to* Your *Sacred* Throne *for* Juſtice. *The* Parties *intereſſed, are the* Ancient ROMANS, *and the* DANES *of* Old. *Their* Advocates, Your *late* Architect General, *and one of* Your *now* Doctors

in

in Phyſick. *The* Witneſſes, Architectonical *Examples, Cuſtoms, Precepts. And, what tranſcends* All, Your MAJESTY's *Knowledge of the* Antiquity, *by an ocular* View; *which, out of* Your Royal Affection *to Works of that Kind,* You *daigned to adventure to look upon, with far, far more Peril, than* ALEXANDER *the* GREAT *underwent, in travelling to the remote* Lybia, *to behold the Oracle of* JUPITER CHAM-MON *there.*

Your Architect *conceived* STONE-HENG *to be a* Temple *dedicated to the* Gods: *when* Sovereignty, *though to* Idol-Deities, *ſpared no* Time, *no* Labour, *no* Coſt, *to make* Sacred Structures *famous.* Your Phyſician *dreameth it a* Place *for* Election *of* Kings: *when all* Your Juſt *and* Rightful Predeceſſors, *of what* Race *or* Stock *ſoever, ſince* Britain *known, have held* Dominion *over this* Iſland, *by unqueſtionable and indubitate* Right *of* Succeſſion: *in no* Age *by popular and tumultuary Clamour.*

It's probable, Your MAJESTY *will apprehend, I have beſtowed too much* Study *in returning an Anſwer; whereunto in greateſt Humility I ſubmit. But, ſeeing* Kings *hear by others* Ears, *and that it is worſe than* Sacrilege *to poſſeſs them with any thing, ſaving what's* True *and* Juſt; *I have, that* Your MAJESTY *may be truly informed, been the more diligent to conſult the moſt* Authentick Authors,

thors, *that in a* Scrutiny *of this* Nature *ought to be conſulted with. By which* Sedulity *alſo, many Things of* Architecture, *and* Hiſtory *depending thereon; many* Memorials *of* Renown, *and* Rites *relating to them, though not* New *unto* Your MAJESTY, *will, under* Your *moſt* Auſpicious Government, *be made* New *unto* Your People.

The Bleſſing *of GOD, that gives all* Bleſſings, *pour down abundantly, beyond what can be askt, or thought,* Beatitudes *to* Infinity *upon* Your Bleſſed MAJESTY: *And grant* YOU, *and* Your Royal Progeny *Happily, Peaceably, Victoriouſly to* Reign *over* us, *and* our Children, *Evermore, till the* World *it ſelf be no more.* Live *eternally,* CHARLES *the* Good.

DREAD SIR,

YOUR SACRED MAJESTY'S

Ever Moſt Lowly,

Ever Moſt Loyal

Subject and *Vaſſal,*

Butleigh,
25 May, 1664.

JOHN WEBB.

STONE-HENG,

A

ROMAN WORK

AND

TEMPLE.

HAVING, when *CHOREA GIGANTUM* first came to my Sight in Manuscript, communicated the same unto some Friends of mine, who seemed much to know the Author of it, Dr. *Charlton*; and desired their Advice, whether I was concerned to reply thereunto, or not; and being by them told, that in regard it was but a capricious Conceit, it could make no Impression in the Breasts of judicious Men, I might very well desist; I acquiesced in their Opinions. But seeing it since come forth in publick, and, upon a second Perusal, finding that it more reflects upon Mr. *Inigo Jones*, than at first reading it but transitorily I conceived it did; I resolved with my self to consult *serious Matters to Morrow*, and cast away the mean Time in examining the Validity of this Doctor's Pretensions towards the Discovery of *Stone-Heng*.

Of the Causes which induced Mankind to erect Monuments, whereby to perpetuate their Memories to Posterity, I shall not insist; for what's vulgarly known is commonly despised, and therefore I will not trouble you therewith. What Progress nevertheless, these Memorials of Fame have had in the Course of Time, I shall not much scruple briefly to touch upon. That they were in Use before the Flood, we have from *Josephus*, in his Antiquities of the *Jews*; and how the Descendants from *Adam* having understood that the World would be destroyed by two ways, Water and Fire; (because what they had learned of their Ancestors concerning the course of the

Heavens

Heavens and Cœleſtial Bodies ſhould be derived to Poſterity) made two Pillars, one of *burnt Brick*, the other of *crude Earth*, and on either of them engraved whatever they knew; to the end that the Deſtruction by Fire ſucceeding, the Pillar of *Bricks* might continue entire: And on the contrary, the Water happening, as was in the Time of *Noah*, the *other* might remain; which he tells us was to be ſeen in *Syria* in his Age. The next Work which of this Sort we meet with, and which (conſidering that Infancy of Time) not long after the Re-creation of Mankind we find recorded, is the Tower of *Babylon*, a Structure of one Pile likewiſe, let the Dimenſions be what they might; and from hence, and in imitation of theſe Examples, the next and ſucceeding Generations, as they afterwards made Removes, and ſettled new Colonies, did in all Countries where they came, as we read in Stories as well ſacred as not, erect on divers Occaſions Monuments, conſiſting of one or more rude and unwrought Stones, ſome in one Form, ſome in another; knowing no better, until Ambition, Conqueſt, Riches, Arts and Sciences, directed them to others more magnificent and ſtately.

The *Babylonians* and *Aſſyrians* were the firſt Innovators, and the firſt that, by improving their Plantations, whilſt the reſt of the World wandered elſewhere, arrived at Greatneſs; which Greatneſs made them diſdain the Manners of their Forefathers, and aſpire, by ſtupendous and prodigious Buildings, Statues, Relieves, and what not, that might breed Admiration in Poſterity, to eternize their Memories unto future Times.

The *Egyptians*, who though for many Centuries of Years they imitated the ancient Cuſtom in their Pyramids, Obiliſques, and the like, with hieroglyphical Engravements; yet nevertheleſs having attained at length to the Perfection of Learning, and full Knowledge in all Arts and Sciences, introduced a new and ſtrange kind of monumental Magnificence, and of all that ever were, the moſt noble, in mine Opinion, and majeſtical. When the Father of the Family was dead, his Relations embalmed his Corps, and after ſeventy Days, having with Salt and Nitre, Spices and other Drugs, totally conſumed and dried up the Fleſh thereof, ſo that nothing but Skin and Bone was left, carried it forth with all Funeral Pomp, and at length returned it into a Gallery of a vaſt length, purpoſely made for the ſame End, and therein on a ſtately Pedeſtal ſolemnly ſet it up; whereby, from Father to Son, for many Series of Generations, they could behold their dead Anceſtors, in true Reſemblance, as living, and read their Actions in Peace and War, their Honours and Offices in the State, engraven on the Pedeſtals whereon they ſtood. Thus what the Fathers in barbarous Times knew not, otherwiſe than by a rude Stone or two, or a ſolid Pile at moſt, to expreſs the Offspring, once become civilized, heightned to the Amazement of all ſucceeding Generations.

The *Greeks*, who were their Apes, (as may be ſaid) and who, until *Phoroneus* his Reign, were as rude and ſavage as ever the *Britains* or *Danes* were; after that *Danaus* from *Egypt* came amongſt them, and that they were made acquainted with the Cuſtoms of this Country, and others in *Aſia*, into which divers of them travelled afterwards; having as ambitious Minds as the *Egyptians*, or whatever

ever other Nations had, laid the ancient Manner aſide alſo, and drew from forcign Examples another Mode, and what the Want of Spices, Perfumes, and immenſe Wealth forbad them to undertake, ſupplied with their Abundance of Braſs, Marble, and Stones of Price, whereupon they made Statues by the Life, in Memory of their Progenitors, and famous Men, at the publick Charge; and ſetting them up in Neeches in the moſt frequented Places of their Cities, openly expoſed them to the View of all: Sometimes they placed them on Pedeſtals; and ſometimes, as ſtill having a mind to retain ſome Smack of the firſt received Way, erected them on Columns or Pillars likewiſe; that their Childrens Children in their Generations contemplating them, might emulate their Virtues, and ſtrive to attain unto the ſame Honours. And from hence eſpecially *Greece* afterwards became ſo renowned; for that the Succeſſion ſcorning to come ſhort of their Predeceſſors, purſued them in Virtue, Valour and Wiſdom, and hating and contemning Luxury, Pride and Exceſs, baniſhed all Vice, and vicious Actions from among them. This was the firſt intended, and is the true Uſe of Statues, and Monuments of Antiquity.

The *Romans*, whoſe Anceſtors, grown great in Power and Arts, had long before their coming out of *Aſia* rejected the old Uſage, being very ſuperſtitious, did from their firſt Original commemorate their Actions to Poſterity by the Dedication of Temples, and Places ſacred to the Gods; and though this way both in Peace and War, continued with them, even till the fatal and final Period of their Empire; becoming acquainted nevertheleſs, by the ſubduing of ſome Towns in *Magna Græcia*, *Syracuſe* eſpecially, with the Cuſtoms and Magnificence of the *Greeks*, they grew emulous of their Ways, for Perpetuation of their Memories: But wanting as yet Wealth, and Leiſure from Wars, inſtead of coſtlier Materials of Braſs and Marble, made the Heads of their Anceſtors, repreſenting the Life, from the Shoulders upwards, in Wax only. Theſe then, within their private Chapels and Oratories they ſet up in order, and when any of that Race and Family deceaſed, carried them in the Solemnity of their publick Funerals; whereat, as any Man of Eminency died, a goodly Train of all thoſe living of the ſame Houſe were ſeen, together with the Figures of their Progenitors, marching Rank by Rank in due Equipage, according to their ſeveral Deſcents; ſo that all, living and dead, of that Progeny, performed at once their laſt Duties to their Kinſman. And over each of theſe Heads, within the Places aforeſaid, were Inſcriptions fixed, containing their Stile, Dignity and Honours, and by what valorous Exploits in War, and notable Services in Peace they had atchieved them. And hence it was that *M. & Æmylius Lepidus*, who had been ſix times choſen Prince of the Senate, told his Sons upon his Death-bed, that it was not exceſſive Wealth, but a glorious Shew of many Statues and Inſcriptions, which nobilitated the Memory of famous Citizens. Furthermore, beſides the aforeſaid Repreſentations, the Gates and Entrances to their Houſes were adorned with the Spoils taken from their Enemies, which were *Sacroſanct*, and by Law not to be pulled down by the Purchaſer, upon any Sale made, or Alienation of the Houſe. And this was done by them as an Incitement and Spur to

Virtue alſo; for, with what Face could that Man enter into his Houſe, that in Heart and Courage was not anſwerable to his Forefathers? Beſides, as Riches after and Sciences encreaſed, they had another manner of way to perpetuate their Fame, by ſetting up within their Halls and ſtately *Atria*, Shields and Compartiments of Braſs, with Faces of Silver in them, not ſo much reſpecting whether they reſembled juſtly the Life, as that by them their Families might become illuſtrious. To theſe ſucceeded Statues on Horſeback, ſumptuous Palaces, magnificent *Mauſolea*, and ſtupendous Works of all Kinds, until by the Conqueſt of the World, Wealth brought in Pride, Pride Riot, Riot Neglect of Government; that, Rebellion, Rebellion Sacrilege, Sacrilege Ruin.

Which Ruin being attended with a general Confuſion of all things throughout the Univerſe, and the Subverſion and Alteration of all the known Kingdoms and Provinces therein, was ſo much the more diſmal and calamitous, by how much the Rage of fierce and barbarous Nations wholly contributed thereto; which having neither Regard unto God nor Man, with Fire and Sword deſtroyed all before them, ſparing nor Things ſacred nor prophane. Behold here the Vanity and Frailty of human Actions, and how Mankind deceives itſelf! Thoſe, that by the utmoſt Wit of Man, raiſed of the moſt durable Materials, at moſt exceſſive Charges, the moſt prodigious Monuments, and thereby thought moſt to eternize themſelves, are moſt deluded, and in manner moſt forgotten. For that, what through the Fury of Barbarians at firſt, what the Malignity of Time afterwards, moſt of thoſe many monumental Wonders, which the preceding Ages, for to be admired by Poſterity, had erected, are not only by the Footſteps of them yet remaining not to be found out, what Form originally they carried, without infinite Pains, great Charge, and much Knowledge in Antiquities; but alſo, through either the Negligence, Stupidity, or both, of Writers, the very Founders of them, together with the End, whether for ſacred or civil Uſes deſigned, are ſo cloſely ſealed up in the Urn of Oblivion, as that it is utterly unknown if they ſhall ever manifeſtly be opened or not.

When this Calamity was univerſal, this Iſland of Neceſſity muſt have its Share; and no wonder it had a great Part thereof, being opulent, pleaſant and healthful, and ſtored with thoſe Works of Civility and Arts, with which the firſt Conquerors, to immortalize themſelves, had ennobled it; and which Rudeneſs and Barbarity neither knew how to reverence, or what to make of. And among the many therein, the moſt remarkable *STONE-HENG* hath ſadly run the ſame Fate. And what in manner is as much deplorable, towards the Diſcovery thereof, and out of the decayed Ruins to raiſe up its lofty Head again, none of all our learned Men in any Age (for what is fabulous is not to be reſpected) hath attempted: Of late Years nevertheleſs, Mr. *Inigo Jones* took diligent Pains in ſearching for its Original, and from whom at firſt it might receive Birth. And with what real Truth and ſolid Judgment he hath found out the antient Form thereof, thoſe that are the great Maſters in Architecture and Antiquities are the ſole competent Judges, and the Greateſt without Diſpute ſubmit unto him therein. Upon what firm and

demon-

demonſtrative Reaſons, he hath grounded his Opinion alſo, concerning the Founders of it, and for what Uſe, and in what Time the ſame was anciently built, appears publickly in his *Stone-Heng Reſtored*; and until Reaſons more demonſtrable are produced, what he hath therein ſaid muſt ſtand for Truth. And though Proof is not much requiſite for this, the Judgment, nevertheleſs, which our learned Doctor *Tho. Fuller* gives of it, may not unfitly be remembred. " After ſo many wild and wide Conjectures of the Cauſe and " Authors, ſaith he, of *Stone-Heng*, why, when, and by whom this " Monument was erected, a Poſthume Book comes lagging at laſt, " called *Stone-Heng Reſtored*, and yet goeth before all the reſt. " It is queſtionable whether it more modeſtly propoundeth, or " more ſubſtantially proveth this to be a *Roman* Work, or Temple " dedicated to *Cælus*, or *Cælum*, (Son to *Æther* and *Dies*) who " was *Senior* to all the Gods of the Heathen. *Full.* Eng. Wor. P. 145.

The ſame Integrity which poſſeſſed Mr. *Jones*, I wiſh others, in undertaking the ſame Voyage, to purſue; in regard Things of this nature are not by the Laws of Logick to be carried on. Envy, Conceit, Gloſſing, Flattery, muſt, as prophane, abſent themſelves; the Rules and Love of Truth are to be intended therein only. We ſhould have no *corrupting of Authors* to make Aſſertions good; no *fidling* Arguments in point of Time alledged; no *barbarous Cuſtoms*, unleſs for barbarous Actions; no *roving and unciviliz'd People*, for permanent Works of divine Art. If Mr. *Jones* his Way of proceeding (whoſe firſt Attempts in this Particular, all really learned Men of this Age do, and all ingenious of the future will highly applaud) hath failed, which Time only can, and is yet to reveal, it is not impoſſible but that by the ſame means of finding out the Truth, more proſperouſly purſued, an abſolute and full Diſcovery may be made of *Stone-Heng*. In the mean time, as an Architect, not as a Grammarian, I proceed unto what Dr. *Charleton* hath deviſed of our Antiquity; which, haply, from one ſo knowing, may be much to purpoſe.

The firſt thing that he offers at, is Mr. *Camden*'s Narrative concerning *Stone-Heng*, which having been formerly recited by Mr. *Jones*, p. 32. I had thought not to have troubled you withal, but conſidering that what Mr. *Camden* hath delivered therein, is likely to be much controverted in the enſuing Debate, you may take it thus: " Towards the *North*, about ſix Miles from *Salisbury*, on " the Plain, is to be ſeen a huge and monſtrous piece of Work, " ſuch as *Cicero* termeth *Inſanam ſubſtructionem*: For within the " Circuit of a Ditch, there are erected in manner of a Crown, in " three Ranks or Courſes one within another, certain mighty and " unwrought Stones, whereof ſome are *twenty eight Foot high*, and " ſeven Foot broad; upon the Heads of which, others like overthwart Pieces do bear, and reſt croſs-wiſe, with ſmall Tenons and " Mortaiſes, ſo as the whole Frame ſeemeth to hang; whereof we " call it *Stone-Heng*, like as our old Hiſtorians termed it, for the " Greatneſs, *Chorea Gigantum*, the Giants Dance. The Deſcription " or Draught whereof, *ſuch as it is*, becauſe it could not ſo fitly " be expreſſed in Words, I have cauſed, by the Graver's Help, to be " pourtraied, as it now ſtandeth weather-beaten and decayed.

This Draught the Doctor hath annexed, leaving out what he thought fit; which though it be no more like our Antiquity, than as Mr. *Camden*'s Authority makes the ſame, hath nevertheleſs ſomewhat more of it therein, than, it ſeems, Dr. *Charleton* either well apprehends, or will take notice of. And therefore I ſhall ſhortly take occaſion in the true manner to preſent it to you, with ſome other Counterſignations than Mr. *Camden* hath made, for your more clearly underſtanding thereof. Having thus then laid his Foundation, he thereupon raiſeth this Concluſion, ſaying, " Here, in all " likelihood, you will a little wonder, both by what Way Mr. *Cam-* " *den* could attain to the Weight of theſe ſo ponderous Maſſes, ſo " as to be poſitive in the Aſſignment of it; and why, having firſt " made the Altitude of the erected Stones, or Columns, to be " twenty eight foot, he immediately, in the Explication of his Pour- " traict, brings it down to only twenty four Foot. Nor indeed, " can I eaſe you of that Wonder, otherwiſe than by referring the " former to his mere Conjecture, and the other to his Forgetfulneſs.

How now? Is he creating Wonders already, and no leſs than two at a Clap likewiſe; and alſo poſſeſſing his Reader, that Stones only of twenty four foot high are in our Antiquity, when Mr. *Camden* ſaith poſitively, *ſome are twenty eight Foot?* I begin ſomewhat to ſuſpect, that the Character I have had of him is true. For that without all peradventure, here are no Wonders at all. As concerning the firſt, " by what Way Mr. *Camden* could attain to the " Weight of theſe ſo ponderous Maſſes, ſo as to be poſitive in the " Aſſignment of it:" I ſay, that it's ſtrange this ſo learned Man ſhould not know that every Stone of an indifferent Scantling contains ſo many ſquare Feet; every ſo many ſquare Feet a Tun; and every Tun ſuch a Weight; which Mr. *Camden*, it ſeems, well did; and having found it out thereby, aſſigned his Weight of twelve Tun: wherein he might well be poſitive, in regard his Aſſignation was grounded upon a true Demonſtration, leaving *meer Conjectures* unto others. But with the direct Rules by which this is effected, I ſuppoſe my ſelf not obliged to acquaint this Doctor.

The ſecond Wonder is, why Mr. *Camden* " having firſt made the " Altitude of the erected Stones or Columns (for ſo he calls them) " to be twenty eight Foot, he immediately, in the Explication of " his Pourtraict, brings it down to only twenty four Foot.

By this he ſeems neither to underſtand Mr. *Camden*, nor our Antiquity. Not Mr. *Camden*; for that he miſtakes that for one only Height which Mr. *Camden* makes diſtinctly two. Not our Antiquity; in regard he knows not that mighty Stones of two ſeveral Magnitudes are ſtanding therein; otherwiſe he would never ſo imprudently have obtruded this Wonder upon you, nor ſo diſ-ingeniouſly traduced Mr. *Camden* with Forgetfulneſs.

That mighty Stones of two ſeveral Magnitudes are now ſtanding at *Stone-Heng*, is viſible at the Place: And that Mr. *Camden* hath given us them by two different Proportions of Height is evident. For he hath poſitively affirmed in his Narrative, that ſome of them are twenty eight Foot high; and as plainly deſcribed in his Draught thoſe of twenty four Foot alſo. And that you may know which theſe be, by thoſe of twenty four Foot, he intends the Stones of

the Circle without; and by thoſe of twenty eight, them of the greater Hexagon within; as in the Draught publiſhed by himſelf is apparently to be ſeen; for this Doctor, to render our Antiquity irregular and barbarous, hath cauſed it to be made as rude and deformed as poſſibly he could invent.

Now wherein lies this Wonder? or in what doth Mr. *Camden*'s Forgetfulneſs conſiſt? For by his aſſuring us, that at *Stone-Heng* are Stones as well of twenty eight Foot in Height, as twenty four; it is clear that he hath not brought them down from one Meaſure to another, as this Doctor would perſuade; but on the contrary, given you Meaſures for both Sorts particularly, and plainly expreſſed them likewiſe. If then he cannot eaſe your Mind of wondering in ſuch manifeſt and facile Matters as theſe, how doth he think to ſatisfy your Judgment in Things more difficult and obſcure? But, I hope, did you wonder, you are ſoon rid of it; tho' he, as he profeſſeth, and you may believe him, could *not eaſe you*; and convinced withal, that ſome commonly moſt admire what they leaſt underſtand; and ſometimes underſtand ſo much, as they know nothing at all.

But peradventure it may be objected, that tho' in his Narrative Mr. *Camden* ſaith, that upon the Heads of the erected Stones of twenty eight Foot high, are others, like overthwart Pieces, which do bear and reſt croſs-wiſe, he hath nevertheleſs in his Draught made them to lie upon thoſe Stones ſaid by him to be twenty four Foot; and not only countermarked them with the Letter *B*, but alſo given them the Name of *the overthwart Stones, called Cronets*, and therefore the Meaſure is very probably reduced, as is alledged. Whereunto it is anſwered, that thoſe which are thus counter-noted, are not the overthwart Pieces mentioned by him in his Narrative, but others, which in the Explanation of his Draught he calls Cronets, theſe being born up by the Pylaſters of the outward Circle; thoſe, by the upright Stones of the greater Hexagon. For that this Hexagon, as well as that Circle, hath Architraves upon it, I ſhall not need to aſſure you; ſeeing that both his Draught, and the Work it ſelf, demonſtrate the ſame. And as he hath given us the erected Stones under two divers Dimenſions, ſo hath he the Architraves by two ſeveral Terms, *viz.* overthwart Pieces, and Cronets; and this rationally and with Judgment enough: For he calls Cronets thoſe that lie upon the Pylaſters of the outward Circle, in relation to the Form of a Crown, as making the Recinct thereof; and overthwart Pieces, thoſe that reſt upon the greater Hexagon, in reference to a ſtrait Line, as the chiefeſt Ornament it hath. And therefore, as to the latter part of the Objection, you are to know, that Mr. *Camden*'s Words relating to the Countermark *B*, are only *ſaxa quæ vocantur Cronets*, Stones named Cronets, as Dr. *Holland* renders them; and not as Dr. *Charleton*, p. 9. hath unfaithfully quoted them; Thus, obſerve I pray, *B* the overthwart Stones, called Cronets; confounding and blending together what he pleaſeth, leſt you ſhould rightly underſtand the Hiſtorian, or our Antiquity; which himſelf either could or would not. *Camd. Briſ.* p. 252.

But perhaps he will ſay, that Mr. *Camden* hath not countermarked thoſe greater Stones in his Draught, nor himſelf ſeen *Stone-Heng*. Unto which I anſwer, That Deſigns are by knowing Men better now-

now-a-days underſtood, than to have written over their Heads what they ſignify; and if Mr. *Camden* hath not counterſign'd them, then is his Draught imperfect, and Dr. *Charleton* betrays his Weakneſs in magnifying that that is imperfect ſo much as he hath done. And if he hath not ſeen *Stone-Heng*, then is he very ill adviſed, to make a Compariſon between Mr. *Camden*'s Draught, and Mr. *Jones* his Deſign, of a Work which he hath not ſeen, or at leaſt not throughly conſidered.

The next thing that this Doctor falls upon, is the Deſcription of *Stone-Heng* by Mr. *Jones*. And ſince that Mr. *Camden* cannot, and Mr. *Jones* muſt not, it ſeems Mr. *Webb* is not likely to eſcape him. This Doctor then, as a Preparative unto what he afterwards intends in ſcandalizing two ſuch able Men, both his own Countrymen, and both of great Learning, ſaith, " Mr. *Jones* being, and " not unworthily, called by Mr. *Webb* (in his Preface to Mr. *Jones* " his Book, entituled *Stone-Heng Reſtored*) the *Engliſh Vitruvius*; " and having, as himſelf profeſſeth, in the 56th Page of the ſame " Book, with no little Pains and Charge meaſured the whole " Work, and diligently ſearched the Foundations of it; ſeems to " promiſe us a more full Account in all Particulars." Mr. *Webb* thanks you, Doctor, and by me adviſeth you, that upon what Subject ſoever you henceforward write, you would write Truth; and how truly you have delivered your ſelf in this Particular, let the Preface of the Book you mention teſtify: And he tells you by me alſo, that he never called Mr. *Jones* the *Engliſh Vitruvius*, and that had he ſo ſtiled him, he had done him much Injury; in regard Mr. *Jones* was not only the *Vitruvius* of *England*, but likewiſe, in his Age, of all *Chriſtendom*; and it was *vox Europæ* that named him ſo, being, much more than at Home, famous in remote Parts, where he lived many Years, deſigned many Works, and diſcovered many Antiquities, before unknown, with general Applauſe. It is true, that he, in the 56th Page of the fore-named Book, profeſſeth, that with no little Pains and Charge he meaſured the whole Work, and diligently ſearched the Foundations thereof, that Poſterity might be truly informed what Aſpect originally it had. But, as he never arrogated to make the Promiſe mentioned, nor any Word throughout his whole Book offers it ſelf to be wreſted unto that Senſe; ſo, I ſuppoſe, that he hath given the World a very fair Account of it, in all Particulars, and doubt not to make it ſo appear, how impoſſible ſoever it ſeems unto this Doctor. In order whereunto, I ſhall, as he, give you the Deſcription of *Stone-Heng* by Mr. *Jones*, and what he hath either purpoſely omitted, or wittingly miſtaken therein, at preſent overpaſs, and hereafter make uſe of, as occaſion ſerves.

" This Antiquity, ſaith Mr. *Jones*, becauſe the Architraves are " ſet upon the Heads of the upright Stones, and hang, as it were, " in the Air, is generally known by the Name of *Stone-Heng*. It " is ſited upon the Plain in the County of *Wiltſhire* in *England*, " not far from *Ambresbury*, ſix Miles at leaſt from new *Salisbury* " Northwards. The whole Work in general, being of a circular " Form, is one hundred and ten Foot diameter, double-winged " about, without a Roof, anciently environed with a deep Trench, " ſtill appearing about thirty Foot broad; ſo that, betwixt it and

" the

" the Work it ſelf, a large and void Space of Ground being left, it
" had from the Plain three open Entrances, the moſt conſpicuous
" thereof lying *North-Eaſt*. At each of which was raiſed, on the
" outſide of the Trench aforeſaid, two huge Stones Gate-wiſe, pa-
" rallel whereunto, on the inſide, were two others of leſs Propor-
" tion. The inner part of the Work, conſiſting of an Exagonal
" Figure, was raiſed by due Symmetry, upon the Baſes of four equi-
" lateral Triangles, which formed the whole Structure; this inner
" part likewiſe was double, having within it alſo another Exagon
" raiſed, and all that part within the Trench ſited upon a com-
" manding Ground, eminent, and higher by much than any of the
" Plain lying without; and in the midſt thereof, upon a Founda-
" tion of hard Chalk, the Work it ſelf was placed. Inſomuch,
" from what part ſoever they came unto it, they roſe by an eaſy
" aſcending Hill.

" In the inmoſt part of the Work, there is a Stone appearing not
" much above the Surface of the Earth, (and lying towards the
" *Eaſt*) four Foot broad, and ſixteen Foot in length, which, whe-
" ther it might be an Altar, or no, I leave to the Judgment of
" others, becauſe ſo overwhelmed with the Ruins of the Work,
" that I could make no Search after it, but even with much Diffi-
" culty took the aforeſaid Proportions thereof. Yet for my part,
" I can apprehend no valid Reaſon to the contrary, except that the
" whole Conſtructure being circular in Form, the Altar ſhould ra-
" ther have been placed upon the Centre of the Circle, than en-
" clined to the Circumference. Nevertheleſs it cannot be denied,
" but being ſo ſited, the Cell (as I may call it) was thereby left
" more free, for the due Performance of thoſe ſeveral ſuperſtitious
" Rites, which their Idolatry led them to.

" The great Stones which made the Entrances from the outſide
" of the Trench, are ſeven Foot broad, three Foot thick, and
" twenty Foot high.

" The parallel Stones on the inſide of the Trench, are four Foot
" broad, and three Foot thick; but they lie ſo broken, and ruined
" by Time, that their Proportion in Height cannot be diſtinguiſh'd,
" much leſs exactly meaſured.

" The Stones which made the outward Circle are ſeven Foot in
" Breadth, three Foot and an half in Thickneſs, and fifteen Foot
" and an half in Height; each Stone having two Tenons mortaiſed
" into the *Architrave*, continuing upon them, throughout the whole
" Circumference. For, theſe *Architraves* being jointed directly in
" the middle of each of the perpendicular Stones, that their Weight
" might have an equal bearing, and upon each ſide of the Joint a
" Tenon wrought, (as yet remains to be ſeen) it may poſitively be
" concluded thereby, the *Architrave* continued round about this
" outward Circle.

" The ſmaller Stones of the inner Circle, are one Foot and an
" half in breadth, one Foot thick, and ſix Foot high. Theſe had
" no *Architraves* upon them, but were raiſed perpendicular, of a
" pyramidal Form. That there was no *Architrave* upon theſe,
" may be hence concluded, the Stones being too ſmall to carry
" ſuch a Weight, the Spaces being alſo too wide to admit of an

" *Architrave* upon them, without Danger of breaking, and being " but ſix Foot high, there could not poſſibly be a convenient Head- " height remaining for a Paſſage underneath; eſpecially, conſider- " ing fully the Greatneſs of the whole Work.

" The Stones of the greater *Hexagon*, are ſeven Foot and an " half in Breadth, three Foot nine Inches in Thickneſs, and twenty " Foot in Height; each Stone having one Tenon in the middle.

" The Stones of the *Hexagon* within, are two Foot ſix Inches " broad, one Foot and an half thick, and eight Foot high; in Form " pyramidal, like thoſe of the inner Circle.

" The *Architrave* lying round about upon the upright Stones " of the outward Circle, being mortaiſed into them, and jointed " in the middle of each of the perpendicular Stones, is three Foot " and an half broad, and two Foot and an half high.

" The *Architrave* which lyeth on the Top of the great Stones of " the *Hexagon*, and mortaiſed alſo into them, is ſixteen Foot long, " three Foot nine Inches broad, and three Foot four Inches high. " This *Architrave* continuing only from Stone to Stone, left be- " twixt every two and two a void Space, free to the Air, uncovered. " For if they had been continued throughout the whole *Hexagon*, " then neceſſarily there muſt have been two Tenons upon each of " the ſaid Stones, as thoſe of the outward Circle had; but being " diſpoſed as aforeſaid, that one which was in the middle, and yet " remains apparent, was ſufficient for the thing intended.

Thus Mr. *Jones* concludes his Deſcription of our Antiquity; wherein it's not unworthy our Notice, that whatever in the whole Work might ſeem doubtful, he hath endeavoured, by firm and ſolid Reaſons, to make the ſame manifeſt and evident.

Unto this Account given by Mr. *Jones*, this Doctor adds: " After " this Survey, and ſome other Deſigns that he (meaning Mr. " *Jones*) fancied correſpondent thereunto, he obligeth his Readers " with the whole Work in Proſpective, as it now lies in its Ruins.

Alas, good Man! we find him too weak already to judge of Mr. *Jones* his Deſigns, and weaker ſhall, e're long; for we are now arrived at the Uſe that he makes of both Deſcriptions.

" Reflecting, ſaith he, upon theſe two Deſcriptions, and com- " paring them together with due Care, you'll find them at open " Variance, and differing in ſo many, and ſo conſiderable Particu- " lars, that 'twill be a hard Task for you to keep them from mu- " tually diſcrediting each other.

I have always obſerved in reading, that ingenious and truly learned Men have uſually extenuated and ſweetned the Failures and Miſtakes of others, rather than multiplied and encreaſed them. But ſeeing the Authors traduced are paſt anſwering for themſelves, being dead, long ſince in their Graves, and poſſibly e're this time conſumed to Aſhes, I ſhall attempt (ſince that he tells you it is ſuch an hard Task) to reconcile them; and, though to Matters of this nature I pretend not much, doubt not to make it out, that there will be found no ſuch open Variance between them, no ſuch Difference in ſo many and ſo conſiderable Particulars, and no ſuch difficult Work to keep them from mutually diſcrediting each other, as this Doctor would enforce you to believe.

In order to which, it will not be amiſs in the firſt place to conſider, wherein the Worth of theſe Two, ſo great Honours to their Country, principally conſiſted; whereby will appear, how far Mr. *Jones* his Perfections tranſcended Mr. *Camden*'s for effectuating ſuch a Work. Mr. *Camden* was a great Scholar, a great Hiſtorian, exquiſite in Genealogies, and for the Illuſtration of the moſt ancient and noble Families of this Kingdom moſt famous; but of his Knowledge in Arts Mathematical, or Deſign, he hath given us no great Teſtimony. The other, Mr. *Jones*, was generally learned, eminent for *Architecture*, a great *Geometrician*, and in deſigning with his Pen (as Sir *Anthony Vandike* uſed to ſay) not to be equalled by whatever great Maſters in his Time, for *Boldneſs*, *Softneſs*, *Sweetneſs*, and *Sureneſs of his Touches*. So that, by how much ſoever Antiquities of this kind were out of Mr. *Camden*'s Element, ſo much the more they fell within the Compaſs of Mr. *Jones* his Sphere. Beſides, Mr. *Camden* held himſelf not obliged to be curious in enquiring after *Stone-Heng*, or what anciently it was, or who the Founders were; the Mark he chiefly aimed at tending to another End, ſaying; "For mine own part, about "theſe Points I am not curiouſly to argue, and diſpute." Whereas Mr. *Jones* was commanded by King *James* to find and ſearch out the ſame. And whereas the *former*, when he had ſearched, and once meaſured the Heights of the greateſt Stones, never took notice of any whatever the Scantlings of the reſt, or Dimenſions of the Work in general: The *other* hath not only given us the Heights of all of them, but their Depths and Breadths alſo, together with the chief Proportions of the whole Antiquity. When then Mr. *Camden* ſlightly and tranſitorily, and Mr. *Jones* experimentally and diligently ſtudied the Diſcovery, no Man, except ſuch a Doctor as this, would have attempted to blemiſh what he had done, unleſs he could have propoſed a more certain Rule for the Admeaſurement of it, than Mr. *Jones* uſed. For he took not only a ſuperficial Survey thereof, or meaſured one or two Stones, as Mr. *Camden*; but likewiſe digged throughout all the Foundations, to ſee what Form it anciently carried within the Ground; and the Foundations once throughly examined, from them raiſed the Uprights, according to the Heights of the particular Stones, as they appeared ſtanding in the Work. Thus that incomparable Architect *Andrea Palladio* proceeded to redeem from Oblivion the famous Antiquities of the *Romans*, deſigned by him in his fourth Book of *Architecture*, as himſelf, in the *Preface* thereof, declareth. And by the like Induſtry, with indefatigable Labour, hath *Sebaſtianus ab Oya*, that celebrated Architect of *Philip* the Second, King of *Spain*, reſtored to the World, the ancient entire Form of that ſtupendous and prodigious Work of *Thermæ Diocletiani*, to the Wonder of all knowing Men, and his own immortal Honour. But, to wave all Rules and Authorities whatever, our Antiquity it ſelf will adjuſt Mr. *Jones* his Proceedings to be both judicious and faithful. This then premiſed, let us ſee upon what Suppoſitions theſe imaginary Differences between the Deſcription of Mr. *Camden*, and that of Mr. *Jones*, conſiſting of five Particulars, are grounded.

Camd. Brit. P. 253.

1. " Mr.

1. " Mr. *Camden* expreſly affirms, ſaith this Doctor, he obſerved " the Ranks or Courſes, in which all the Stones were erected, to " be only three, one within another; and Mr. *Jones* as confidently " avouches, he found them to be four.

2. " The former ſaith, all thoſe three Courſes are circular; the " latter ſaith, of his four, two only are circular, the other two " hexagonal.

3. " This gives you a punctual Account of three open Entrances, " marked with two huge Stones perpendicularly raiſed on the " outſide of the Trench, and other two of leſſer Dimenſions in like " manner ſited on the inſide, in Poſition parallel: That is utterly " ſilent concerning any ſuch matter; yea, implicitely denies it, in " that he delivered, that all the Stones obſerved the Circumferences " of their proper Circles.

4. " In like manner, the *one* ſtumbles upon an Altar-Stone, (for " ſuch he conceived, and ſuch he would have us believe it to be, " notwithſtanding his ſeeming to leave Men to the Liberty of their " own Judgment in that Point) over which the *other* leaped clear- " ly, without ſo much as ever touching it.

5. " Mr. *Camden* aſſigns to the perpendicular Stones of the " largeſt Size, twenty four Foot of Altitude: But Mr. *Jones* will " not allow them to exceed twenty Foot.

Should *a Plate of Metal* with ſome *Antique Inſcription* be reported to be now found out, whoſe Characters, by long lying in the Earth, were ſo corroded, and out-eaten by Time, that the learnedeſt Antiquaries of the Age could not read it; this Doctor, without ever ſeeing the ſame, or having any Authority whether ſuch a Plate was ever found, or not, would very confidently perſuade you, that it was engraven with *Runick* or *Gothick* Characters. And if the Queſtion be, For what Uſe *Stone-Heng* was at firſt erected? he can as readily take upon him to inform you, that it was built for a Sepulchre of Giants; a Slaughter-houſe of Beaſts; a Place for Election of Kings; or both ſuch a Place and a Sepulchre, what his *Olaus Wormius*, always ſurmiſing, ſeldom determining, never dream'd it to be. But, how to make Mr. *Camden* and Mr. *Jones* accord, how to reconcile them, he knows not: *Hic labor, hoc opus eſt.* Well, we will conſider then wherein the Difficulty of this *hard Task* conſiſts, and how he may be drawn out of this Labyrinth.

1. " Mr. *Camden*, ſaith Dr. *Charleton*, expreſly affirms, he ob- " ſerved the Ranks, or Courſes, in which all the Stones were erect- " ed, to be only three, one within another; and Mr. *Jones* as " confidently avouches, he found them to be four.

Soft and fair; Mr. *Camden* affirms not any ſuch thing, his Words being, " Three Ranks or Courſes one within another;" *not*, that " the Ranks or Courſes in which *all* the Stones were erected, are " *only* three, one within another." Which makes between his Narrative and Draught a viſible Contradiction; an Error in him not lightly to be met with. And ſhould I now from his Draught diſcover to you, that he hath expreſſed therein four Stones in Courſe one within another, I fear it would put this Doctor into a Wonder again. You may nevertheleſs obſerve (for to this End, as it were

eſpecially, I have cauſed to be copied out Mr. *Camden*'s Pourtraict) whether the perpendicular Stones counterſigned with *C*, *D*, *E*, *F*, do not manifeſt what I ſay to be true.

Beſides, the Stone marked *G*, is indiſputably a Fragment of one of the Stones of the inner, or ſecond *Circle* lying along; and that *E* denotes one of the Stones of the greater Hexagon, and *F* one of the leſſer, cannot be gainſaid. Furthermore, the Stones *I I*, belong not unto any of the Courſes of the main Structure; for, as the Pylaſters which ſupport the Architraves *B*, terminate the outward Circle towards the *North-Eaſt*; ſo *K* (wholly omitted by this Doctor, to blind the Perpendicular *D*, leſt you of your ſelf ſhould find out the true Station of it) concludes it on the *North-Weſt*: whereby it is evident, " that the Ranks or Courſes in which all the " Stones were erected, are not only three, one within another," as he, purpoſely,' to make Mr. *Camden* contradict himſelf, hath unfaithfully paraphraſed it; but of this we ſhall have more to ſay e're long. In the mean time, moſt certain it is, that our Antiquity it ſelf (which neither for Mr. *Camden* nor Mr. *Jones* can err) demonſtrates the Ruins of four Ranks of Stones to be, even at this preſent Day, ſtanding upright therein. Mr. *Jones* then hath faithfully performed his Duty, both towards you and Poſterity, in *confidently avouching*, that he found the Courſes to be four; and Mr. *Camden*, by having expreſſed in his Draught a View of as many Ranks, one within another, hath not been at open Variance with Mr. *Jones*. However, the Doctor might have ſpared this Part of his Reflection; for being there are four Courſes, there muſt be three. And if Mr. *Jones* found out more than Mr. *Camden* explained, his Diligence was the greater, and the more Thanks After-Ages will give him, for making a more perfect Diſcovery. Mr. *Camden*'s Draught follows.





" *A*, Stones called *Corſeſtones*, weighing twelve Tun, carrying " in Height twenty four Foot, in Breadth ſeven Foot, in Compaſs " ſixteen.

" *B*, Stones named *Cronets*, of ſix, or ſeven Tun Weight.

C, Two of the Stones of the outward Circle.

D, One of the Stones of the inner Circle.

E, Two Stones of the greater *Hexagon*.

F, One of the Stones of the inner *Hexagon*.

G, One of the Stones of the inner Circle, as it lies along on the Ground.

H, The Architraves (or Stones) which Mr. *Camden* calls *overthwart Pieces*, lying upon the erected Stones twenty eight Foot high.

I, The two Stones of the Entrance from the *North-Eaſt*, ſtanding on the inſide of the Trench.

K, The Stone omitted by Dr. *Charleton*.

But to proceed, he tells us,

2. " The former ſaith, all thoſe three Courſes are circular: The " latter ſaith, of his four, two only are circular, the other two " hexagonal.

This, I conceive, makes them both accord, more rather than diſagree, in their Deſcriptions; for, firſt, Mr. *Camden* (borrowing the Expreſſion from *Polydore Virgil*) delivers, that the general Aſpect of our Antiquity bears the Form of a Crown; and Mr. *Jones* ſaith, the whole Work in general is of a circular Figure; and who knows

not that the Form of a Crown is circular? Secondly, Mr. *Jones*, on the one ſide, aſſures, that the two outward Courſes are circular, and the two inmoſt hexagonal; and Mr. *Camden*, on the other, informs, that the Courſes are circular; and why might he not, without Mr. *Jones* his being contradicted therein? For that what is hexagonal, may rightly be termed circular; in regard an Hexagon is not to be made more exactly and expeditely any other way, than from and within the Circumference of a Circle, as all *Polygons* are; whereby ſo much Convexity, or ſo many Segments of the Circle as are taken away, renders the Figure inſcribed to be a ſo-many-ſided Figure as there are Segments wanting. Mr. *Camden* then might very well call the Courſes circular, though ſome of them were hexagonal; eſpecially, ſince you will hear this Doctor himſelf tell you as much, e're he brings you to a Concluſion; " Such flat and " broad Pillars, being, he knows, in reſpect of their Want of " Convexity on their outſides, incapable to make a perfect Circle." However, that the third Courſe of the perpendicular Stones is hexagonal, as Mr. *Jones* hath ſaid, the Antiquity it ſelf, than which no better, nor more aſſured Teſtimony can be produced, amply declares. Five Sides whereof, what in Stones ſtanding upright, what in the Ruins of them lying on the Ground, are at this Day apparently to be ſeen upon the Place. Furthermore, that the Stones of the inmoſt, or fourth Courſe, are compoſed of an Hexagon alſo, the Work it ſelf in like manner teſtifies; for, the Stones thereof ſtand parallel to thoſe of the greater Hexagon; and what is parallel muſt bear the Form of the ſelf-ſame Superficies that it is parallel unto; according to that of *Euclid*, *Parallelæ, rectæ ſunt, quæ in eodem plano exiſtentes, & utrinque in infinitum productæ, in neutram partem concurrunt.* But this Doctor, it ſeems, would have the Sides to be as exactly parallel, as when drawn upon a Paper; as if Time and Tempeſts, through ſo many Ages, could not unſettle Stones, or ſuch ponderous Maſſes be ſubject to overſwaying, or that the Ruins generally of all Antiquities of this kind were not from ſeveral Accidents more or leſs bevil. *Euclid. Defin.* 35.

3. " *This* gives you, ſaith this Doctor, a punctual Account of " three open Entrances, marked with two huge Stones perpendicu- " larly raiſed on the outſide of the Trench, and other two of leſſer " Dimenſions in like manner ſited on the inſide, in Poſition paral- " lel: *That* is utterly ſilent concerning any ſuch matter; yea, im- " plicitely denies it, in that he delivered, that all the Stones ob- " ſerved the Circumferences of their proper Circles.

That three open Entrances leading from the Plain into the void Space of Ground, ſurrounding the Work it ſelf, were heretofore at the Trench, is more certainly true, than that Mr. *Camden* hath implicitely denied any ſuch Entrances to be there; the which he is ſo far from doing, that he hath expreſly ſet down two Stones of one of them in his Draught, as by and by you'll ſee. That three Entrances were anciently erected at that Place, not only the Stones found by Mr. *Jones* witneſs; but alſo thoſe demonſtrate the ſame that are in Ruin at this Day, ſtanding and lying upon the Ground there. And the Reaſons why Mr. *Camden* did not mention them in his Narrative might be, for that he was neither curious, nor exact

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in examining the particular Parts of our Antiquity, nor in making relation of any thing concerning it, ſaving of what lay within the Circumference of the Trench: His Words are, *within the Circuit of a Ditch, &c.* And you may obſerve, that in purſuance hereof, (beſides whatever elſe) he hath deſcribed in his Draught two Stones counterſigned by me with the Letters *I I*, and that theſe were the two parallel Stones that ſtood upon the inſide of the Trench, at the Entrance from the *North-Eaſt*, thus appears:

Firſt, Becauſe they could not belong to any of the circular Courſes; in regard they are raiſed ſo clearly without the Sweep of the outward Circle, which is terminated by the Stones *B* and *K*, and ſtand ſo far off as they do, from all the reſt of the Structure, which would more fully have appeared, if Mr. *Camden*'s Draught had been drawn to a Scale, as Mr. *Jones* his is.

And ſhould it be objected, that they might be removed from the outward Circle, this could not be neither, becauſe that Circle hath, on that Side eſpecially, no Place void, all that Part of that Work, which is ſited toward the *North-Eaſt* Quarter, being yet ſo entire, as not ſo much as one Stone is wanting; for the grand Ruin is upon the *South-Weſt* and *North-Weſt*, the Winds from which Points are, in this Kingdom, to whatever kinds of Building, the moſt deſtructive and pernicious, as all our ancient Cathedrals and other the like great Edifices teſtify.

Secondly, If it be true, that, as this Doctor makes Mr. *Camden* ſay, "All the Stones obſerved the Circumferences of their proper "Circles." Theſe having no Communication with any of them, muſt appertain to ſome different Uſe; and ſeeing there could never be found, by whatever digging, though no Coſt or Pains was ſpared, the Footſteps or Fragments of any Courſes of Stone between thoſe of the Trench, and the outward Circle; what other Uſe could they be for, than for the Entrance at the Trench? So that you ſee, that Mr. *Jones* and Mr. *Camden* are ſo far from "mutually diſcrediting "each other," as is alledged, that they juſtify one another's Deſcriptions, in this Particular alſo.

And it is not unobſervable, that theſe *Stones* ſeem to have been in Mr. *Camden*'s Days much more entire, than when Mr. *Jones* made his Survey; they being then ſo miſerably decayed, and ruined by Time, and the Violence of Men, who as they find any there to be eaſier beaten down than others, break and carry them away, as that their original Height could not be taken.

4. In like manner, this Doctor fomenteth, ſaying; "The one "ſtumbles upon an Altar-ſtone (for ſuch he conceived, and ſuch "he would have us believe it to be, notwithſtanding his ſeeming "to leave Men to the Liberty of their own Judgment in that "Point) over which the other leaped clearly, without ſo much as "ever touching it.

What's this? Doth Mr. *Camden* leap over, and Mr. *Jones* ſtumble? then Dr. *Charleton*, without all peradventure, hath miſerably broken his Shins; a moſt certain *Omen*, I'll aſſure you, that his *Dance* is ſpoiled. But this is the firſt time I ever read that Silence produced Variance. Ho! who hurt *Polyphemus?* No Man? What hath Mr. *Camden* ſaid of the Altar-ſtone at *Stone-Heng?* Nothing?

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Can an Argument be raiſed from Nothing? No, queſtionleſs, ſaving that *Silence gives Conſent*; when then Mr. *Camden* by being ſilent hath not diſſented, there is no Variance between him and Mr. *Jones* in this Particular. And that there was a large flat Stone of a long Square, appearing not much above the Ground, in the inmoſt Part of our Antiquity, is an undoubted Truth. Which, as Mr. *Jones* ſuppoſeth to have been originally an Altar; ſo, e're long, you ſhall hear this Doctor, *p.* 33. finding he may make but a ſlight Uſe of it for his own Intereſt, very ready to maintain, it might not only be an Altar anciently, but ſtand in the middle of the Work alſo.

5. " Mr. *Camden* aſſigns, ſaith he, to the perpendicular Stones " of the largeſt Size, twenty four Foot of Altitude: But Mr. *Jones* " will not allow them to exceed twenty Foot.

Yet again? I told you, not long ſince, that Dr. *Charleton* neither underſtood Mr. *Camden*, nor our Antiquity; and in farther Confirmation of the one, he himſelf now tells you, that " The perpen- " dicular Stones of the largeſt Size are twenty four Foot of Alti- " tude;" and of the other, that " Mr. *Camden* aſſigns them ſo to " be;" whereof the contrary hath already been fully proved. But you may perceive that he makes not much Scruple to pervert Mr. *Camden*'s Words, where he thinks the ſame may conduce unto his Ends. What can be expected I ſhould do herein? Or, how is it poſſible you ſhould have theſe Meaſures adjuſted truly, when they are thus ſtated falſely? I know no other Remedy, but that I muſt have Recourſe unto Mr. *Camden*'s ſelf, and once more recall unto your Memory what his Admeaſurement was.

Mr. *Camden* then, in his Narrative, hath aſſured you, that ſome of the Stones in our Antiquity are twenty eight Foot high, and in the Explanation of his Draught deſcribed others that carry in Height twenty four Foot. *Theſe*, as is already ſaid, are the perpendicular Stones of the outward Circle, *Thoſe* of the greater Hexagon. Let us ſee herewith likewiſe, what Meaſures are by Mr. *Jones* ſet down, who affirms the Stones of the greater Hexagon to be twenty Foot high, and thoſe which made the outward Circle fifteen Foot and an half. Now, though herein a Difference between them may haply be imagined, yet it will be an eaſy, not ſuch *an hard Task* to reconcile them, as this Doctor apprehendeth. For firſt, Mr. *Camden* gives you the Meaſures of the Stones, as they ſtand both within and without the Ground, Mr. *Jones*, as they appear above Ground only; in regard the Depth of them within the Earth is not in all alike throughout, but for the moſt part different, according to the more or leſs Goodneſs of the Foundations. And ſecondly, *This* gives you the Meaſures as well of the upright Stones, as of the Architraves that reſt upon them, diſtinctly by themſelves: *That*, of the erected Stones and Architraves both together entirely at one Meaſure; which all know is the more *mechanick* and common Way. And this Mr. *Camden* himſelf implied; for whereas he ſets down two ſeveral Weights, to wit, twelve Tun unto his Courſe-ſtones, and ſix or ſeven to his Cronets over them, he aſſigns one only Height, *viz.* of twenty four Foot for both. And as in his firſt Weight he is poſitive, ſo in the ſecond he is uncertain: Why? not only in regard

he hath deducted the Height from *This* and caſt it into *That*; but alſo, as ſhould he have ſaid, if you take the whole Length of the Cronets, with the Height, as they are ſupported by the Courſe-ſtones, they are ſeven Tun; but if their Length only (without their Height over thoſe Stones) as they are free and bear of themſelves, then they be but ſix Tun. Otherwiſe, it muſt neceſſarily follow, that he never meaſured his Cronets at all, which this Doctor, I conceive, will not be perſuaded to allow. And this, without ſo much Clamour, any ordinary Capacity might have found out.

That Mr. *Jones* had all Reaſon on his Side to make his Admeaſurement in a Way contrary to Mr. *Camden*, I think, not any will deny; for that ſetting aſide that *He* took the Meaſures, as in all Works they ought to be taken, particularly, which the *Other* had not done; it would have ſomewhat reflected upon *Him* to have walked in Mr. *Camden*'s Road. Beſides, as more was expected from Mr. *Jones*, in regard *He* knew better than Mr. *Camden* how to go about ſuch a Work, ſo the more curious and exact it behoved *Him* to be therein, that his Majeſty and Poſterity might have a more true and perfect Account of the original Form of our Antiquity.

But to return unto the adjuſting of their Meaſures; with the greateſt I will begin: The greateſt Stones Mr. *Camden* affirms to be twenty eight Foot high, and Mr. *Jones* twenty Foot. Now, take this Height, with the three Foot and four Inches for the Thickneſs of the Architrave upon them, and you'll have twenty three Foot four Inches; which noting, add again four Foot eight Inches for their Poſition within the Ground, and then the Reſult will give you twenty eight Foot, directly as Mr. *Camden* affirmed. And you may hence obſerve, that had He aſſigned to the perpendicular Stones of the largeſt Size, but twenty four Foot of Altitude, as this Doctor ſaith, then had there been but eight Inches only left for the Foundation of ſuch maſſy Weights; which you'll deride, I'm ſure, and ſcorn to think upon. Again, Mr. *Camden* ſaith, that the Stones of the outward Circle are twenty four Foot in Height, and Mr. *Jones* fifteen Foot and an half. Now, take in like manner this fifteen Foot and an half for the Stones, and two Foot ſix Inches for their Architraves, and the Product will be eighteen Foot; unto which adding once more ſix Foot for their Foundation, you have the juſt Meaſure of twenty four Foot, as Mr. *Camden* aſſured you. And that theſe reſpective Stones ſtand ſo much within the Ground, let this Doctor be at the ſame Charge and Trouble to ſearch, as others have taken, and been at, and the Antiquity it ſelf will ſatisfy him; as alſo, that the Meaſures, as Mr. *Jones* took them, are true. But, why the Stones of the outward Circle, being the leſſer in Height, ſhould ſtand deeper within the Ground than thoſe of the firſt Hexagon, which are the greater, I can render you no other account, than that they might meet poſſibly with good Foundation for the one, ſooner than the other; and that the like Cuſtom is generally uſed in all Works, of what kind ſoever.

And thus you have ſeen Mr. *Camden* and Mr. *Jones* accuſed, indicted, arraigned and condemned, by *Detraction* and *Calumny*, the two Draught-Horſes of *Envy*'s Chariot; and now at length to your good Satisfaction, I hope, fully acquitted from being " at open

" Variance,

" Variance," differing in many, and *thoſe* conſiderable Particulars, and kept " from mutually diſcrediting each other:" what indirect means ſoever hath been taken to the contrary.

And now, I muſt a while, in his own Strain, apply my ſelf to this Doctor, and deſire him to ſay, wherein conſiſteth *their Misfortune, and our Trouble,* that *we cannot give Credit to both at once; in what it is manifeſt, that one hath miſtaken; and likewiſe, wherein it is difficult, to determine on which Side the Error lies; and how it ſeemed impoſſible to him, to reconcile them in all Points.* It is indeed our Misfortune and Trouble both, that inſtead of ſuch a true Diſcovery as was expected from him, we cannot yet give Credit, and leſs ſhall, to one Word he ſaith. Manifeſt it is, that he hath utterly miſtaken, as well Mr. *Camden,* as Mr. *Jones,* and underſtood neither of them. Nor is it improbable, but that the Subject he hath undertaken, is out of the Sphere of his Studies; otherwiſe he could never be ſo *miſtaken* in ſo many Particulars as he hath been. Without Difficulty he finds it appear, *on which Side the Error lies;* and that it is not *impoſſible,* for any, except himſelf, *to reconcile them,* I ſuppoſe now will readily be granted.

But mark, I pray, how at his ſetting Mr. *Camden* and Mr. *Jones* together by the Ears, he inſulted, and in what manner he hugg'd himſelf with the Apprehenſion, that the main of his Buſineſs was done, and the danger of his Voyage over. " Behold, here, ſaith he, " a notable Example of the Diſcrepancy of Mens Judgments, " even in things eaſily determinable by the Senſe! And how hard " it is to diſcern Truth with others Eyes! What then ſhall we con- " clude on in the Caſe? Upon whoſe Relation may we, with great- " eſt Security to our Belief, depend?" You found him in a Wonder not long ſince, at a Non-plus lately, and now he is fallen into an Extaſy; what can you imagine the Iſſue at laſt will be? But, meeting with ſuch Difficulties as he hath done, you'll peradventure ſay, a more judicious Man may eaſily be tranſported.

Now, though how well skilled ſoever he would have Mr. *Camden* to be in the Art of deſigning, I will not debate; I ſincerely wiſh nevertheleſs, that not only he had been, but alſo that all the Gentry of *England* were as well knowing in this Art, as ever Mr. *Jones* was; for, I muſt tell you, that what was truly meant by the Art of Deſign, was ſcarcely known in this Kingdom, until he, under the Protection of his late ſacred Majeſty, and that famous *Mæcenas* of Arts, the Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surry,* brought it in Uſe and Eſteem among us here. But there are ſome *Engliſh Monſieurs* now-a-days, that in regard the Shallowneſs of their Capacities can never arrive at any Knowledge in Deſign, diſdainfully brand it, giving out it is a mechanick Art, and unfit for Gentlemen, when among the old *Romans* their prime Nobility ſtudied it, and with the ancient *Greeks* it was in ſuch high Reputation, as they gave it place among the chiefeſt liberal Sciences, and made a Law, that none but the Sons of Noblemen, and the beſt qualified Gentry, ſhould practiſe the ſame, prohibiting thereby the giddy Multitude to exerciſe it; airy Heads eſpecially, from whom they uſed by all Endeavours to conceal whatever was excellent and noble, leſt their fantaſtick Humours ſhould corrupt Art, and introduce Barba-

riſm by degrees; well conſidering, that the Grounds of all real Knowledge, are founded upon the *Mathematicks* and *Deſign*, a dainty *Dame*, that muſt be courted every Day.

But, notwithſtanding I pretermit this, I muſt not omit to ſay ſomething unto what is alledged by this Doctor, that the " Space " of time betwixt the writing of one and the other, concerning this " Argument, was too ſmall to wear off four Foot of hardeſt Stone " from the Heads of the Perpendiculars, or Columns; and much " too ſhort for ſo many new Stones to grow up in, as Mr. *Jones* " diſcovered more than the other perceived." In anſwer to the firſt of theſe Cavils, I need not ſpeak, having made manifeſt already where the Failure lies; and as for the ſecond, although by what's formerly ſaid, great Reaſon appears, why more than Mr. *Camden* perceived, Mr. *Jones* might diſcover, in regard he not only ſearched the Foundations of one or two Stones, but of all generally throughout the Work, yet nevertheleſs, if you conſult Mr. *Camden*'s Draught, it will quickly inform you, that twenty three Stones were ſtanding in his Time, upon the Circumference of the utmoſt Courſe, and if you find not the ſame Number juſtly in the outward Circle of Mr. *Jones* his Plant, N° 6. of the Ruins, when he made his Survey, I know not how to account twenty three. It may be added withal, that if you do not adjudge that Stone which I counterſign'd with *D*, in Mr. *Camden*'s Draught, to be one of the Perpendiculars, or Pylaſters of the inner Circle, then (for it muſt be granted a Stone either of this or the outward Circle) Mr. *Camden* perceived more by one, than ever Mr. *Jones* diſcovered. And as for the reſt of the Stones within the outward Circle, moſt certain, moſt manifeſt it is, that even at this Day, there are many more by far, ſtanding in our Antiquity, than are expreſſed in Mr. *Camden*'s Pourtraict. And ſo this Doctor's *Topick* hath as haſty an End as it had a raſh Beginning.

Of his uſurping to himſelf the Judicature between theſe Perſons he allows ſo eminent; I adviſe him to take heed of the next Viſitation of *Apollo*, and remember *Mydas* his Example.

Furthermore, " The Model I have conceived, ſaith he, of the " whole Fabrick in general, being not caſt in the Mould of Architectonical Principles, nor adjuſted by the *Maxims* of Geometry, " but rude and ſimple, ſuch as my Eyes delivered into my Brain, I " think it not worth the Labour of copying;" nor I neither, truly, nor any Man elſe, I dare preſume. But, ſince " the Idea thereof " formed in his Imagination out of its Ruins, with the Clue of his " ſlender Obſervations (you may now believe him) upon the Place, be " not ſtrong enough to conduct you out of this Labyrinth;" he muſt be to blame to undertake the Conduct, tho' his Modeſty be much commendable in confeſſing the cleareſt Truth in his whole Book.

Can *Stone-Heng* be thus raiſed from its Ruins? Can the Memory of its Founders be thus revived? The Hope that our Antiquity conceived of her Recovery by Dr. *Charleton*, begins to fail, his Promiſe in Faithfulneſs of Quotations is forgotten; the Expectation we had of his Abilities in Works of this kind is vaniſhed. We find him at a Loſs already, and how he that cannot diſtinguiſh between two different Objects before his Eyes, nor uſe *Architectonical Principles* in deſcribing ſuch a Work, ſhould ſo diſſect the Entrails of Ob-

livion, as to read a faithful Lecture on this Subject, let not only judicious Men determin, but alſo the moſt ordinary Capacities judge. That he is nevertheleſs well practiſed in points of Variance between Authors, you'll haply ſay; and as pregnant to reconcile them I'll confeſs; and how cunningly he hath carried them on not omit. For you may well obſerve, that he makes Mr. *Camden* but his Stale, and a meer Property only; he whiſtles him off, and lures him in again at Pleaſure. Firſt he brands him with *Conjecture* and *Forgetfulneſs*, (p. 9.) then tells you, that he was "worthily eſteemed one of "the principal Antiquaries, and moſt learned Men of his Time, (p. 12.) After this, "However, ſaith he, Mr. *Camden* was certain-"ly skilful enough in the common Ways of Meaſuring and Survey-"ing, not to be miſtaken in the Dimenſions and Platform of *Stone-Heng*; (p. 12. alſo.) And at laſt, to ſweeten this (one of the enoughs) again, highly applauds his Draught; (p. 13.) which I am confident you will like the worſer, becauſe he likes it ſo well. But it is Mr. *Jones*, *He*, *He* it is, that he mainly drives at; could he but quell *Him*, blaſt *His* Credit, and lay *His* Deſcription in the Duſt, the Race he preſumes were ended, and the Garland won. Yet he muſt know, that more than *common Ways of Meaſuring and Surveying* are requiſite for the ſearching after, and finding out the ancient Form of ſuch an Heap of Ruins as at *Stone-Heng*; they may poſſibly, it's true, ſerve his Turn well enough; for, the more barbarous the better, is his Principle; but the preſent and future Ages expect otherwiſe to be ſatisfied. This Realm, through the Royal Encouragement of our late Kings of bleſſed Memory, and the heroick Mind of his ſacred Majeſty, is grown more curiouſly experienced, than to be any longer deluded with common Ways, eſpecially in Matters of this kind. What Mr. *Jones* hath delivered in his Deſcription, our Antiquity it ſelf juſtifies and makes good; and the Ruins of it, ſo long as they endure, will, maugre *Envy*, perpetuate his real Endeavours, and yield a notable Teſtimony of his ſingular Judgment in reſtoring it, to all ſucceeding Generations.

In the next Place, this Doctor proceeds to the Reports made by the *Britiſh* Hiſtorians concerning our Antiquity, which being in *Stone-Heng Reſtored* at large related, and as fully confuted, and ſo granted to be, I ſhall now paſs over, and haſten unto what follows; for that, as already you have heard him jointly accuſe Mr. *Camden* and Mr. *Jones* of Variance; ſo now he hath framed a Charge againſt Mr. *Jones* ſeverally, for his Opinion by whom, why, and in what Time *Stone-Heng* was at firſt erected.

He tells you then, that

"*Mr.* Jones *his Opinion of the Founders, Antiquity and*
"*Deſign of* Stone-Heng, *is*

"That it was a Work of the *Romans*, built by them, when they "flouriſhed here in greateſt Peace and Proſperity, and happily be-"twixt the Times of *Agricola*'s Government, and the Reign of "*Conſtantine* the Great, about 1560 Years ago; not as a Sepul-"chral Monument, but as a Temple, and particularly conſecrated "to the imaginary Deity of *Cœlus*, or *Cœlum*, from whence their "ſuperſtitious Belief derived the Original of all Things.

" The Grounds whereon He advanced, and the Reaſons with which " He endeavoured to ſupport this ſo new and ſtrange Surmize, be- " ing brought into Order, and few Words, are theſe that follow.

" Firſt, that the *Romans* were, and no other Nation could be, " Founders of *Stone-Heng*, he argueth from, 1. The Magnificence; " 2. the Order; 3. the Architectonical Scheme; 4. the double *Por-* " *tico* in the greater *Circle* of Stones, and another *Portico* in the " Cell, or Hexagon; 5. the Manner and Poſition of the Columns of " the Building, and 6. from the *Roman* Reliques frequently found " near the Place.

" Secondly, That it was a Temple, He would infer from, 1. the " Interval, or ſpacious Court round about; 2. the Cell, and its " *Porticoes*; 3. the Altar and its Poſition *Eaſtward*; 4. the mixt, " or compound Order; 5. the Aſpect of the whole Fabrick, and " 6. from the Sculls of Beaſts digged up in the *circumadjacent* " Ground.

" Thirdly, That this ſo plauſibly imagined Temple was conſe- " crated in particular to the God *Cœlus*, he concludeth from 1. The " Situation; 2. the Aſpect *Hypæthros*; 3. the Manner or Form; " 4. the Order; 5. the Decorum of the Structure; 6. the Pyramidal " Figure of the Stones, and 7. from the *Kinds* of Beaſts cuſtomarily " offered in Sacrifice to that Deity. And this is the Summary of " all thoſe Particulars, from whoſe concurrent Hints he ſeems to " have deduced his Invention.

That Mr. *Jones* his Opinion is new muſt neceſſarily be granted, not only in regard of the Founders, the Age, and Uſe of *Stone-Heng*; but in reſpect alſo, that ſcarcely any Author of Integrity hath ever before *Him* written of the ſame Subject. And as it is new, ſo hath it neither *wreſting* nor *ſtraining* in it, but is ingeniouſly and gravely diſcours'd. And I muſt tell you withal, that not from " the mixt or compound Order," as this Doctor abſurdly ſaith, but from the Mixture of Orders therein, Mr. *Jones* infers it was a Temple. That it is ſtrange likewiſe, may very well ſeem unto thoſe that are ſuperficially acquainted with Works of this Nature. But unto you that are really converſant in Matters of greateſt Antiquity of the moſt renowned People of the World, it appears otherwiſe; and that, as Mr. *Jones* profeſſed not much, and much leſs expected, that any Man ſhould pin his Belief upon his Shoulders, ſo *He* hath performed *His* Undertaking beyond your Expectation; and upon ſuch firm and ſolid Reaſons grounded *His* Opinion, that it will ſtand impregnable, againſt the Battery of all the *Flaws, Chinks, and Defects* this learned Doctor can raiſe to aſſault it. Let us ſee therefore how carefully he hath viewed the Strength of thoſe Arguments produced by Mr. *Jones, to prove* our Antiquity a *Roman* Work.

" Firſt, ſaith he, As for the Magnificence thereof; what *Ariſtotle* " (4. *Eth. c.* 2.) terms μεγαλοπρέπεια, the Latins *Magnificentia, &* " *Majeſtas*, doth not conſiſt alone in the Magnitude or Maſſineſs of " either the Materials of a Building, or the whole Pile, (for then " thoſe huge Stones, lying one upon another, called *Wring-chees*, in " *Cornwal*, would be a magnificent Structure) but in an artificial " *Decorum*, or agreeable *Pulchritude*, conjoined with Greatneſs of " Bulk; which two Qualities meeting together in any *Fabrick*

" cauſe

" cauſe it to preſent it ſelf to the Eye with a certain twofold Grace-
" fulneſs or Majeſty, that inſtantly raiſeth a kind of Reſpect; and
" where it is rare and excellent, a kind of delightful Wonder alſo
" in the Beholders. So that we uſe not to call great Things Majeſ-
" tical, in reſpect of their large Dimenſions alone; nor little Things
" Magnificent, notwithſtanding their Elegancy. And this I con-
" ceive to be the *adequate* Notion of *Magnificence* among all Ar-
" chitects. Now according to this Notion, though the Stones of
" *Stone-Heng* be, indeed, extraordinarily big and ponderous, yet
" foraſmuch as they are rude, rough, craggy, and difform among
" themſelves, and deſtitute of any great Art or Elegancy in their
" general Diſpoſition and Conſtruction, I conceive my ſelf under
" no Conſtraint or Neceſſity of apprehending it as a magnificent
" Building; at leaſt in ſo high a Degree, as Mr. *Jones* would have
" us believe, when he affirms, *that betwixt* Rome *and our Iſland*
" *there is no Monument in which the* Roman *Magnificence is more*
" *conſpicuous, than in this.* If by Magnificence he meant *mag-*
" *num apparatum*, the Difficulty of the Means, Strength of En-
" gines, Multitude of Hands, Length of Time, *&c.* neceſſarily
" made uſe of in bringing together, and raiſing ſo many and ſo
" large Stones, then doth his Inference fall to the Ground; there
" being many antique Monuments yet remaining, ſome in *En-*
" *gland*, others in *Scotland*, others again in *Denmark* and *Norway*,
" which conſiſting of the like Materials, and thoſe perhaps farther
" fetch'd too, could not but require like Strength, Labour, and Art
" to their Erection; and yet the *Romans* had no hand in ſetting up
" either of them, as ſhall be made appear, when the Thread of my
" Diſcourſe hath brought me to mention them more opportunely.
" Furthermore, what judicious Eye, that hath once beheld the Re-
" mains of *Diocletian*'s Baths, *Nero*'s Palace, *Marcellus* his Theatre,
" *Veſpaſian*'s Temple of Peace, the great Cirque, or other the
" monſtrous Buildings of the *Romans* in *Italy*, can afterward fan-
" cy any ſuch thing as *Roman Magnificence* in this formleſs uniform
" Heap of maſſy Stones at *Stone-Heng:* There being as little of Pro-
" portion or Reſemblance betwixt this and thoſe, as betwixt St.
" *Pancrace* Church, and St. *Paul*'s; or as betwixt a *Welſh* Moun-
" tainer's Cottage, and the Royal Palace of *Hampton* Court? Nor
" am I alone of this Judgment; for the Author of the Life of *Nero*
" *Cæſar*, formerly cited, apprehended ſo little of Magnificence in
" the Thing, that from the very Rudeneſs thereof, he concludes it
" (though erroneouſly) to have been a Work of the *Britons*.

This Doctor, if he now ſaw that Wonder of the World for Stateli-neſs, the Temple of *Jove* at *Elis* in *Greece*, decay'd, ruined, and half lying on the Ground, might as well tell you ſuch Deformity accorded not with *the adequate Notion of Magnificence among all Architects*; as here to alledge, that *Stone-Heng*, the Wonder, (ſay our Ancient Hiſtorians) of *England* for *Artifice*, is " deſtitute of " any great Art or Elegancy in its general Diſpoſition, and Conſtruc-" tion;" becauſe, after it's ſo many hundred of Years ſtruggling with Time, the Work is not ſo polite, regular, and uniform, as when firſt it was erected. But to the Matter.

H. Hunt. l. 1. p. 299. *Gerald. Camb. de mirab. Hib. cap.* 18.

The

The Spirit of Contradiction, which is ſo predominant in ſome, ſhall not be found in me; what may reaſonably be granted, ſhall; what not, as freely anſwered. His Definition therefore of Magnificence, that it conſiſts "in an artificial *Decorum*, or agreeable Pul-"chritude, conjoyned with Greatneſs of Bulk," I ſhall, rather than perplex you with one oppoſite, admit, and not otherwiſe debate. As likewiſe, that theſe *two Qualities meeting together in any Fabrick*, preſent it to the Eye graceful and majeſtical. Now, that our Antiquity may appear magnificent, it remains for me to prove, that it hath both *Decorum*, and *Greatneſs* in it.

Firſt then, as it cannot be denied but that it is great, ſo the *Materials* and *Area* thereof demonſtrate the ſame; for it is in the main Structure 110 Foot Diameter, not very much leſs than the Diameter within, of that ſo famouſly great *Pantheon* at *Rome*, the Difference between our meaſuring Foot, and the Vicentine allowed. That, in reſpect of the *Materials*, it is an huge and monſtrous piece of Work, ſuch as *Cicero* termeth *Inſanam Subſtructionem*, Mr. *Camden* hath formerly told you. That it is an Heap of maſſive Marble (for ſo, though miſtakingly, he would have the Stones to be) the Author of the Life of *Nero Cæſar* affirms. And will you give Credit to this Doctor? he in the former Paragraph ſaith, that the Stones of *Stone-Heng* be, indeed, extraordinarily big and ponderous. And laſtly, behold the Antiquity it ſelf, contemplate but tranſitorily the Grandeur thereof, and then conclude, that if the Magnificence of a Work is to be rendred by Greatneſs of Bulk, our *Stone-Heng* is magnificent.

Secondly, that it hath *Decorum* in it, we are to conſider wherein *Decorum* in Architecture conſiſteth, which *Vitruvius* tells us is threefold. *Is* (DECOR) *perficitur* (ſaith he) *ſtatione, qui Græce* θεματισμὸς *dicitur, ſeu conſuetudine, aut natura: Statione cum Jovi fulguratori, & Cœlo, & Soli, & Lunæ, ædificia ſub divo, Hypæthraque conſtituuntur*, &c. *Ad conſuetudinem autem Decor ſic exprimitur, cum ædificiis interioribus magnificis, item veſtibula convenientia, & elegantia erunt facta: Si enim interiora proſpectus habuerint elegantes, aditus autem humiles, & inhoneſtos non erunt cum Decore*, &c. *Naturalis autem Decor ſic erit, ſi primum omnibus Templis ſaluberrimæ regiones, aquarumque fontes in his locis idonei elegentur, in quibus Fana conſtituuntur: Deinde maxime Æſculapio, Saluti, & eorum Deorum, quorum plurimi medicinis ægri curari videntur.* *Decorum* then in Building is, 1. When the Thing built is agreeable to the Quality of the Perſon, for whom it is built. 2. When the Parts of the Work correſpond unto the whole. 3. When the Structure hath a Situation proper for the Uſe to which it was intended.

Vitr. lib. 1. Cap. 2.

Pall. lib. 2. Cap. 1.

As to the firſt of theſe, Mr. *Jones* hath told you, that *Stone-Heng* was dedicated to *Cælus*, or *Cælum*; why? Becauſe open to the Air and uncovered; and ſo, ſaith *Vitruvius*, the Temple of *Cælum* ought to be; for then it hath *Decorum*.

Secondly, the Pylaſters of the greater Hexagon, or inward part of the Work, are vaſt and ſtately; the general Aſpect is vaſt and ſtately alſo; and the Pylaſters of the *Veſtibula*, or Entrances at the Trench, are majeſtical and agreeable to them; and ſo, ſaith *Vitruvius*, a Work ought to be; for then it hath *Decorum*.

* Thirdly,

Thirdly, *Stone-Heng* is ſited *in aperto loco*, in a free and open Place; and ſo, ſaith *Daniel Barbarus* from *Vitruvius*, the Temple of *Cœlum* ought to be; for then it hath *Decorum*. *Dan. Barb. in Vitr. l. 1. c. 2.*

But, more particularly to proceed to the Correſpondency of the ſeveral Parts of the Work unto the Whole; the Plant of the main Structure is in Diameter, one third Part of the Diameter of the whole Extent, or Circumvallation, whereby every Way it hath a void Space of Ground, or Court lying about it, juſtly anſwering to the Proportion of the Work it ſelf, being every Way as much in Breadth as the Diameter thereof.

The general Form of our Antiquity is round, and that a Circle *agrees in all its Parts*, and of all Figures is moſt perfect, in regard whatever Lines are drawn from the Centre to the Circumference thereof, are equal one to another, is ſo commonly known, as it needs no Proof.

The Variety of Figures of which it is compoſed, is remarkable; the four upright Stones, which at the Trench make the Entrances into it, are raiſed upon the Angles of a Quadrangle, drawn from the Center in the Body of the Work; and every one of the ſaid Entrances, is placed upon the Points of an equilateral Triangle; the outward Form of the groſs Building is circular, the inward hexagonal; which Diverſity of Figures all Architects, in all Ages, have eſteemed a principal Grace and Beauty, as *Baptiſta Albertus*, diſcourſing of the ancient *Decorum* in Architecture, ſhall inform you; *Vadiaſi*, ſaith he, *delle ſtanze quadre nelle tonde, & delle tonde di nuovo nelle quadre, & di queſte ſi vadia in altre ſtanze, che non ſieno ne tutte tonde, ne tutte quadrate.* *Bap. Alb. l. 9. cap. 2.*

The Trench that environed *Stone-Heng*, that it might not want a Greatneſs correſpondent to the reſt, was thirty Foot broad, and poſſibly might be as much in Depth; which made, no doubt, a noble Proſpect, and contributed exceedingly to the Grandeur of the whole *Fabrick*.

The Stones of the inner Circle agree juſtly in number, and are oppoſite to thoſe of the outward, not only in reſpect of *Decorum*, but alſo becauſe the *Romans* ſo uſed in all their double *Porticoes*. And every three Stones of the leſſer Hexagon are ſo equally divided, as that they gracefully anſwer unto the Greater, and make up each Side thereof orderly perfect.

Laſtly, as the Stones of the outward Circle are lower than thoſe of the greater Hexagon, ſo likewiſe they of the inner Circle are not ſo high as thoſe of the leſſer Hexagon; to the end, that every particular Height might have an agreeable Proportion unto what it correſponded. And leſt in the Entrances the ſame *Decorum* ſhould be wanting, the parallel Stones on the inſide of the Trench were lower than thoſe without alſo. Which may ſafely enough be concluded, in regard their Dimenſions in Breadth are ſo much leſſer than the other, whereby, as all the outward Courſes conſiſted of great Stones, ſo all the inner were compoſed of ſmaller ones.

And thus it appears, that *Stone-Heng* hath not only a *Decorum* in it, but ſuch a *Decorum* alſo, that *Vitruvius* himſelf, the grand Maſter of *Architecture*, and *Palladio* of all the *Architects* of his Time, the beſt, and moſt practiſed in *Roman Antiquities*, affirm,

was obſerved by the ancient *Romans* in all their Works of Wonder, to make them elegant and harmonious. Our Antiquity therefore, having both greatneſs of Bulk, and an artificial *Decorum* in it, is magnificent.

I cannot but here ſmile, to think what a Noiſe this Doctor hath made about this Word *Magnificence*, when as Mr. *Jones* in a manner but tranſitorily mentions it; and of all his other Arguments, as not to be denied, inſiſts the leaſt thereon, putting it to the Queſtion only. "If you look, ſaith he, *p.* 66. upon this Antiquity as an ad-"mired and magnificent Work, who more magnificent than the "*Romans?*" And having given his Readers one only Authority for the Magnificence they uſed in their Buildings, hath done with it. I cannot likewiſe but acquaint you, that whereas this Doctor affirms, Mr. *Jones* ſaith, "that betwixt *Rome* and our Iſland, there "is no Monument in which the *Roman* Magnificence is more con-"ſpicuous, than in this." His Words, *p.* 33. reflecting upon what Mr. *Camden* told you of *Stone-Heng*, and not in debating the Particular in queſtion, are, "that betwixt this Iſland of *Great Britain* "and *Rome* it ſelf, there is no one Structure to be ſeen, wherein "more clearly ſhines thoſe harmoniacal Proportions, of which only "the beſt Times could vaunt, than in this of *Stone-Heng*." But this is not the firſt time, as you may remember, that this Doctor hath been thus diſingenuous, nor will it be the laſt. And the Truth is, although he was obliged to cite Mr. *Jones* for ſomething in this Particular, and could not nevertheleſs faſten any thing otherwiſe upon him, he reſolved to pervert his Words, rather than recollect unto Memory the *harmoniacal Proportions* of *Stone-Heng*, and that they ſhould arrive at your Knowledge, from ſo judicious an Hand. It touch'd him to the Quick to find Harmony in our Antiquity, which is that *Eurythmia*, or *Venuſta Species* in Architecture, that *Vitruvius* ſo much recommends unto us; and which raiſeth (as this Doctor himſelf ſaith) a kind of delightful Wonder in the Beholders; when his pretended *Daniſh* Monuments conſiſt of rude Craggs only, or deformed Pieces of broken Rocks at beſt.

Bern. Baldo in Eurythmia.

And as for thoſe antique Monuments, which, he ſaith, "are yet "remaining, ſome in *England*, others in *Scotland*, others again in "*Denmark* and *Norway*; which conſiſting of the like Materials, "(as *Stone-Heng*) and thoſe perhaps further fetcht too, could not "but require like Strength, Labour, and Art to their Erection, and "yet the *Romans* had no Hand in ſetting up either of them;" you ſhall find that, "when the Thread of *his* Diſcourſe brings him to "mention them," he will have utterly forgotten he made any ſuch Promiſe, or to acquaint you, where, or what they are. *Mr.* Jones *his Inference*, therefore, of the Magnificence of our Antiquity, doth not *fall to the Ground*; but is *ſo cloſely compacted, as to keep out all Weather of Contradiction.*

But that *Stone-Heng* hath not ſo much of *Roman* Magnificence in it, as *Nero*'s Palace, may eaſily be ſaid; ſince that Mr. *Jones*, in eaſing Mr. *Camden* of his Admiration at the Monſtrouſneſs of it, hath already told us, that unto *Diocletian*'s Baths, *Marcellus* his Theatre, *Veſpaſian*'s Temple of Peace, the *Great Cirque*, and other ſtupendious Works of the *Romans*, it is not conſiderable. And therefore,

on the one Side, in reſpect of that Quality of Magnificence, which relateth to Greatneſs of Bulk, we may well ſpare *this* unto the Doctor alſo; for that, of all the exceſſively ſumptuous Structures ever performed by Art, as far as Hiſtory remembers, that of *Nero*'s Palace was the moſt monſtrouſly prodigious, and as monſtrouſly conform to that Monſter of Men that made it. At the Entrance ſtood a brazen *Coloſſus* repreſenting his own Perſon, one hundred and twenty Foot high. The main Work contain'd within it three ſtately Porticoes, each of a Mile in Length, a ſtanding Pool like a Sea, and the ſame encloſed about with vaſt Buildings in Form of goodly Cities. It had within its Circuit likewiſe, Corn-fields, Vineyards, Paſtures and Woods, belonging to them, repleniſhed with Multitudes of divers and ſundry Beaſts, as well tame as wild of all ſorts; inſomuch that it took up a very large Territory of Country: When as our *Stone-Heng*, in the utmoſt Extremities thereof, is not above four hundred Foot in Diameter. And do you not now think he hath ſtudied to ſome purpoſe to mate our Antiquity? But, on the other Side, as to the ſecond Quality of Magnificence, to wit, artificial *Decorum*, may be ſaid, that *Nero*'s Palace could have but *Roman* Magnificence in it, and ſo had our *Stone-Heng* in like manner. The Palace of *Nero* was majeſtical, in regard of its agreeable Pulchritude, and ſuperlative Vaſtneſs; *Stone-Heng* majeſtical in reſpect of its Comelineſs and Bulk. And therefore in point of *Roman* Magnificence there is a Reſemblance, though no Proportion, between *Stone-Heng* and *Nero*'s Palace in Greatneſs. And thus his two Similes are at one Blaſt blown both away. For as concerning the firſt, St. *Paul*'s, indeed, is huge and graceful, and St. *Pancras* little and contemptible; and ſo no Compariſon can hold between them, in that reſpect: Yet *Nero*'s Palace is magnificent, and *Stone-Heng* is magnificent, and therefore *Stone-Heng* more reſembles the Palace of *Nero*, than St. *Pancras* doth St. *Paul*'s. And ſome Similitude there is betwixt St. *Paul*'s, and St. *Pancras*, for that they are both Churches; and ſo, betwixt *Nero*'s Palace and *Stone-Heng* is a Reſemblance, in regard they are both magnificent.

Suet. in vit. Ner.

For the Magnificence of which Cathedral of St. *Paul*, all Poſterity will be grateful to Mr. *Jones*, who was ſole Architect, and ſolely, by that ever-glorious Monarch King *Charles* the Martyr, entruſted with the Repair thereof; and who, in faithful Diſcharge of that Truſt, reduced the Body of it, from the Steeple to the *Weſt* End, into that Order and Uniformity we now behold; and by adding that magnificent Portico there, hath contracted the Envy of all *Chriſtendom* upon our Nation, for a Piece of Architecture, not to be parallell'd in theſe laſt Ages of the World.

Again, though this Doctor's ſecond Simile be anſwered by the firſt, yet it may be ſaid, that notwithſtanding he ſeemeth outwardly to magnify, covertly nevertheleſs he much vilifies his Majeſty's Royal Palace of *Hampton-Court*, in preſuming ſo much as to name the ſame with a *Welſh* Mountaineer's Cottage. Whereas on the contrary, intending to debaſe our Antiquity, he the more extols, and raiſeth up the Glory of it, by bringing it in Competition with the ſo famouſly celebrated Palace of *Nero*. But, obſerve what follows, and how conſtantly he perſeveres in his Faithfulneſs of Quotations.

For,

For, now again, in the Cloſe of his Paragraph, he affirms, that Mr. *Bolton* (who was the Author of the Life of *Nero Cæſar*, and whoſe Name, for ſome Reaſons Mr. *Selden* had, was thought fit to be concealed in *Stone-Heng Reſtored*) " apprehended ſo little of Magni-
" ficence in the thing, that from the very Rudeneſs thereof he con-
" cludes it (though erroneouſly) to have been a Work of the *Bri-*
" *tains:*" when the direct contrary is more manifeſtly evident; for Mr. *Bolton*, ſuppoſing that *Bundnica* was buried in ſome famous Sepulchre, and knowing that it behoov'd him, in maintenance of his Surmiſe, to ſearch out for ſome ancient Monument, wherein he might inter this renowned *Heroine*, and finding this of *Stone-Heng* ſo ſurpaſſingly magnificent, beyond all others he could meet with, concludeth from the Magnificence thereof, yet not *very* Magnificence will I ſay, though he calls it the Strength of his Divination, that *Stone-Heng* was erected to her Memory, grounding his Opinion upon thoſe Words of *Dion*, *Britanni humaverunt eam magnifice.* Which being his ſole Authority, his own Words are, " The Opinion
" of the murthered Lords, and that *Aurelius* might be buried there,
" is no Hindrance to diſ-entitle *Boadicea*, ſince *Dio* and *Xiphiline*
" affirm, they funerally interred her with much Magnificence." To put a Period then to this Particular, whether this Doctor had, or had not acknowledged, *p.* 62. that it was magnificent at firſt, our Antiquity it ſelf will tell you, that it did anciently partake of that Magnificence which was obſerved by the *Romans*, in all *their* Works of Greatneſs. So paſs we to the ſecond.

Ner. Caſ. p. 182, 184.

" Secondly, ſaith this Doctor, as for the Order which Mr. *Jones*
" affirms to be the *Tuſcan*, that you may the more clearly diſcern
" whether any ſuch thing was obſerved by the Builders of *Stone-*
" *Heng*, in that Work, or not, it is needful for me to put you in
" mind, at leaſt, what that *Tuſcan* Order is, what Conditions it
" hath that are common to the other Orders alſo, and what diſtinct
" Proprieties. The ancient *Roman Architects* generally divided
" their Structures *in parietes continuos, & intermiſſos*, into entire
" or continued Walls, and Intermiſſions made by Columns, or Pil-
" lars. Of theſe Columns they had, partly from the *Grecians*,
" partly of their own Invention, five different Kinds, or Sorts;
" which, reckoned according to their reſpective Dignity and Perfec-
" tion, are the *Tuſcan*, *Doric*, *Ionic*, *Corinthian* and *Compound*, or
" (as it is commonly named) *Italic*. The *Tuſcan* (which alone re-
" lates to our preſent Buſineſs) *eſt plana, maſſiva, ſeu ruſtica co-*
" *lumna, ſimilis robuſto alicui & bene artuato ruricolæ, viliter*
" *amicto*, is a plain, maſſive, or ruſtical Column, carrying ſome Re-
" ſemblance to a ſtrong and well-limbed Countryman, meanly clad;
" as *Vitruvius* (*lib.* 4. *cap.* 1.) not unfitly deſcribes it. The Condi-
" tions common to this Pillar with the reſt, are principally three,
" according to Sir *H. Wotton*'s Enumeration of them, *in prima*
" *parte Elementorum Architecturæ*, for the Excellency thereof tranſ-
" lated into *Latin* by *John de Laet*. Firſt, the Pillars of all the
" Orders are *rotundæ Figuræ*, of a round Figure. For, though
" ſome conceive the Column *Atticurges*, of which *Vitruvius* ſpeaks
" (*lib.* 3. *cap.* 3.) was ſquare; yet was it look'd upon as irregular,
" and never admitted into the Orders, but among other extravagant

" Inventions, condemned by him. Secondly, *Omnes diminuuntur*
" *& contrahuntur inſenſibiliter, plus aut minus, ſecundum proportio-*
" *nem ſuæ altitudinis, ab tertia parte ſcapi ſui ſurſum:* All are con-
" tracted or leſſened inſenſibly, more or leſs, according to the Pro-
" portion of their Altitude, from the third Part of their Scape, or
" lower Part, upward. Which *Gulielm. Philander*, (one of the beſt
" Interpreters of *Vitruvius*) from the exact Dimenſions of ſundry an-
" tique Remains ſurveyed by himſelf, preſcribes, *tanquam venuſtiſſi-*
" *mam diminutionem*, as the moſt comely and graceful Diminution,
" and moſt reſembling the taper Growth of Pine-trees, from whole
" Pattern the Figure of all Columns was firſt taken. Thirdly, *Om-*
" *nes ſuos habent ſtylobatas, altitudine tertiæ partis totius Columnæ,*
" *comprehenſa baſi & capitulo:* All have their Pedeſtals, of the Height
" of the third Part of the whole Column, from the Baſe to the Head.
" The Properties of the *Tuſcan* Order (to omit others of leſs Impor-
" tance) conſiſt principally in two Things, *viz.* the Proportion of
" the Longitude of the Pillar it ſelf, and the *Intercolumnium*, or
" Diſtance betwixt Pillar and Pillar. The Height, or Length of the
" Pillar, ought to be *Sex diametrorum craſſiſſimæ partis inferioris ip-*
" *ſius ſcapi*, ſix Diameters of its Thickneſs in the biggeſt Part a lit-
" tle above the Bottom. For *Vitruvius* (*lib.* 3. *cap.* 1.) accounts the
" Length of a Man's Foot to be the ſixth Part of his whole Body
" in ordinary Dimenſions: and Man, according to *Protagoras*, is
" Τὸ πᾶσι ἀνθρώποις χρημάτων μέτρον; of all exact Symmetry, the Pro-
" totype, or firſt Exemplar; and the *Intercolumnium*, or Interval
" betwixt the Pillars, is required to be *circiter quatuor illius Diame-*
" *trorum*, of about four Diameters. Now, theſe Qualifications of
" the *Tuſcan* Order being thus ſet down, on one ſide of the Paral-
" lel; let us turn our Eyes upon *Stone-Heng*, and ſee what Analogy
" is to be found therein, to make up the other. 1. At *Stone-Heng*
" very few, or none at all of the upright Stones, or Columns, are
" round; no, nor in any Degree related to that Figure; but broad
" and flat, and moſtly reſembling Parallelopepids, rather than *Cylin-*
" *ders*, as the Eye witneſſeth; ſo that here is a manifeſt Inconformity
" to the Figure required indifferently in all the five Orders. 2. Their
" Contraction, or leſſening upward, is not uniform, but rudely vari-
" ous; in ſome greater, in others leſs, in none inſenſible, in all ir-
" regular; ſo as therein likewiſe they want the due Proportion of
" Diminution common to all genuinely figured Columns. 3. They
" have no Pedeſtals at all, being ſet in the Ground; which is a third
" Incongruity. 4. The Perpendiculars of the greater Circle are, ac-
" cording to Mr. *Jones* his Meaſure, in Altitude fifteen Foot and an
" half, in Depth three Foot, and in Breadth ſeven Foot. Where then is
" to be found the Proportion of Longitude to ſix Diameters of the
" thickeſt Part of the Column? 5. Their Intervals, or middle
" Spaces, ſeem to be about nine Foot. For, Mr. *Jones* himſelf com-
" putes the Length of each *Epiſtylium*, or Architrave, continued in
" round from Column to Column, to be preciſely ſixteen Foot, and
" there muſt be half the Breadth of the Column, at each End, allow-
" ed for the meeting of the two Architraves in the middle, if not
" for the more firm bearing of their Weight; ſo that meaſuring the
" Diſtance of the Supporters, by the remaining Part of the Archi-

" trave, it will be nine Foot: Which agrees not with the *Intercolu-*
" *minum* of *Tuſcan* Pillars. To conclude this Paragraph, therefore,
" either the Conditions of the *Tuſcan* Order here recited, are not ac-
" cording to the Rules of Architecture taught by *Vitruvius*, and his
" excellent Interpreter Sir *H. Wotton*; or Mr. *Jones* was miſtaken,
" when he conceived the Order of *Stone-Heng* to be *Tuſcan.*

What this Doctor can object againſt the Order of which our Antiquity conſiſts, you have fully heard; and how for to publiſh his Abilities in Architecture rather, than upon any juſt Cauſe offered, he hath at preſent taken occaſion to diſcourſe of the five Orders, and of them hereafter will more largely. But, how much ſoever I am in this Art to ſeek, I find my ſelf nevertheleſs conſtrained chiefly to undeceive you, to anſwer particularly unto what he hath alledged; whereas otherwiſe I might in ſome few general Words only, together with all his Impertinencies, have clearly ſhaken him off.

That the ancient *Roman* Architects had in uſe five diſtinct Orders of Architecture, to wit, the *Tuſcan*, *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Corinthian* and *Compound*, I cannot afford him, conſidering that *Vitruvius*, who lived in the Reign of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, and whoſe Maſter of the Ordinance, as I may ſay, or Engineer General he was, gives us but an Account of the firſt four only, without ever making the leaſt mention of that, that now-a-days with us goes indifferently under the Name of the *Roman*, *Compound*, *Mixt*, or *Italian Order*, and of this *Philander* writing thereof ſhall aſſure you; *De quo*, ſaith he, *apud Vitruvium præſcriptum ſit nihil*; of which *Vitruvius* ſpeaks not a Word. Neither, until *Veſpaſian*'s Time, that was the tenth Emperor in Succeſſion after *Auguſtus*, do we hear any thing thereof; for *Pliny*, who lived under him, enumerating the Orders of Columns, tells us, that the *Roman* Architects in his Time made but four ſorts of them, the *Tuſcan*, *Dorian*, *Ionian*, and *Corinthian*. During the Empire of *Veſpaſian*, nevertheleſs, it ſeems, that the mixt Order was introduced, in regard the *Coliſens*, or as *Philander* rather, the *Coloſſens*, which this Emperor built, had, as *Serlio* ſuppoſeth, this Order in it; and which was ſo called, becauſe that ſtupendous Work was founded by Him, upon the very Place where the prodigious *Coloſſes* of *Nero* (formerly mentioned) ſometimes ſtood. The Arch-Triumphal of *Veſpaſian* alſo, was erected wholly of the *Compound* Order; and theſe are the firſt Works of Antiquity, that we encounter withal wherein this Order appears. Now, the Cauſe why the *Romans* invented, compoſed it of all the reſt, and gave it the ſupremeſt Place in whatever their greateſt Works, was, to commemorate their univerſal Conqueſt thereby, and ſignify to Poſterity, that they not only triumphed over all the People of the then known World, but their Arts likewiſe. Whereby it plainly appears alſo, that the ancient *Romans*, until *Veſpaſian*'s Days, had not any Orders of Architecture of their own Invention; for the *Dorick*, *Ionick* and *Corinthian* were invented by the *Greeks*, as we all know, and the *Tuſcan* by the *Hetrurians* of old. This then may ſuffice to inform you, that the ancient *Roman* Architects, who are eſpecially reputed thoſe that lived about *Vitruvius* his Age, had not *five different kinds, or ſorts of Columns* in uſe among them, as this Doctor would perſuade; but four only, and of thoſe not one *of their own Invention.*

Phil. in Vitr. l. 3. c. 2.

Plin. l. 36. c. 23.

But,

But, what have we to do with the other Orders, when the *Tuſcan* alone is by us to be enquired into, our Antiquity being compoſed principally of that? And for this, thoſe Characters, which both ancient and modern *Architects*, together with other learned Men, have ſtamp'd upon it, I ſhall preſent unto you. *Vitruvius* then treating of the *Tuſcan* Order, tells us; That Temples of this kind are lowly, large, humble; His Words being *Ipſarum Ædium ſpecies ſunt baricæ Bari cephalæ, humiles, latæ:* and according to the *Italian* Copy *Le maniere di que Tempii ſono baſſe, larghe, humili. Palladio* ſaith, That the *Tuſcan* Order is the moſt plain and ſimple of all the other Orders of *Architecture*; for that it retains of that firſt Face of Antiquity, and wants all thoſe Ornaments which ſet forth, and beautify the reſt. And Sir *H. Wotton* affirms, that the *Tuſcan* is a plain, maſſy, rural Pillar, reſembling ſome ſturdy well limbed Labourer, homely clad, in which kind of Compariſons, ſaith He, *Vitruvius* himſelf ſeemeth to take Pleaſure. *lib.* 4. *cap.* 1. Thus you ſee how theſe *authentick Authors* have deſcribed our *Tuſcan* Order, and though our *Stone-Heng* will confeſs it ſelf to be large and humble, plain and ſimple, maſſy and rural, and endowed with all thoſe *Qualities* which they mention; I ſhall nevertheleſs produce one, (no *Daniſh* or *fabulous Writer*) more who will aſſure you, that the *Tuſcan* is a Giant-like manner of Building. To which purpoſe, *Scamozzi*, in deſcribing the five Orders of *Architecture*, uſeth theſe Words; *E prima il Toſcano, eſſendo coſi nel tutto, come anco nelle ſue parti, e membra molto ſodo, e robuſto; in tanto, che ſi dimoſtra aſſai atto a ſoſtenere ogni grandiſſimo peſo; e* percio *egli tiene molto del Giganteo*; The firſt, ſaith he, is the *Tuſcan*, being as well in the Whole, as alſo in its Parts and Members, exceeding groſs and ſtrong; inſomuch that it appears moſt apt to ſuſtain any the heavieſt Weight, and therefore hath much of Giantiſm in it. How now, *Scamozzi*, did you ever ſee our *Stone-Heng*? How came you to know, that for the Maſſineſs and Greatneſs thereof, our old Hiſtorians termed it the *Giant's Dance*, that you ſhould thus, above all others, ſo perfectly deſcribe the Order thereof, and ſo poſitively aſcertain us, that the Work of *Stone-Heng* is *Tuſcan*? But you, having together with his Words, conſidered Mr. *Camden*'s Draught, found other *Roman Antiquities* like it, it ſeems.

Vitr. l. 3. *c.* 2.

Pall. l. 1. *c.* 14.

El. Arch. p. 33.

Scam. l. 6. *c.* 1.

But, leſt I leave him too far behind, I muſt take this Doctor as I find him: Let us ſee, therefore, how orderly in deſcribing this Order he proceeds. Firſt, he affirms that "the ancient *Roman* Ar- "chitects generally divided their Structures *in parietes continuos & "intermiſſos*, into entire or continued Walls, *&c.*" Who theſe Architects were it had behov'd him to acquaint you, but it was above his Power, for we have ſcarcely the Names, much leſs the Writings of any of the ancient *Roman* Architects extant, except of *Vitruvius* ſolely; and He, as alſo our modern Architects, divides Buildings after another manner; for this tends to an Abſurdity, it being the Diviſion of Walls particularly, not of Buildings generally, not of the Whole, but of its Parts; and ſo Sir *H. Wotton*, in reckoning up the Parts of Structures in Severality, as receiving the ſame from *Baptiſta Albertus*, delivers it, ſaying, *Walls are either entire and continual, or intermitted*, &c. Now this Doctor, beſides alter-

El. Arch. p. 22, 27.

ing and adding what he pleaſeth, leſt he ſhould be detected, gives you for his Authors, none knows whom; unleſs you allow Sir *H. Wotton*, and *John de Laet* to be ancient *Roman* Architects.

Again, as he hath thus ſcandaliz'd them in general, ſo hath he corrupted *Vitruvius* in particular, by averring, that He (*lib.* 4. *cap.* 1.) "not unfitly deſcribes the *Tuſcan* to be a plain, maſſive, or ruſtical "Column, carrying ſome Reſemblance to a ſtrong and well limb-"ed Countryman, meanly clad." When as in that Chapter of that Book *Vitruvius* ſpeaks not one Word of the *Tuſcan* Order, nor throughout his whole Work hath delivered any thing, ſo much as to the ſame Senſe he quotes him for. But, becauſe he would have you to think, that himſelf and *Vitruvius* were very familiar, and conceiving that the Reputation of ſo grave and oraculous an Author, as he ſtiles *Him* (*p.* 25.) would gain more Credit with you, than any other whatſoever beſides, gives you therefore the Deſcription as *His*; when the Truth is, it is abſolutely Sir *H. Wotton*'s own. For he, having made a right Paraphraſe upon *Vitruvius* (as you have heard) adds the Simile of a ſturdy Labourer thereunto; ſaying withal, in which kind of Compariſons *Vitruvius* himſelf ſeemeth to take Pleaſure, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 1. And thus when Sir *Henry* had ſtated the Matter rightly, Doctor *Charleton* catching up the Words proceeding from his Pen, and perverting, fathers them upon *Vitruvius*, as he did the other upon the *Roman* Architects before. Whereby, in adding unto Theſe, and depriving That of his Due, not only *Vitruvius*, the ancient *Roman* Architects, whoever they were, and Sir *H. Wotton*, but you likewiſe, and all Poſterity are moſt ſhamefully deluded.

El. Arch. p. 33.

And this brings us to the Community between the Orders. Which this Doctor makes "principally three, according to Sir *H. Wotton*'s "Enumeration of them." Firſt, he tells you, that the Pillars of all the Orders are *rotundæ Figuræ*, of a round Figure. Is our Expectation then, after ſuch Diviſions, Deſcriptions, Conditions, and Proprieties, arriv'd at this? It is no more News, you'll ſay, to hear that Pillars are round, than that Pylaſters are ſquare. You may eaſily apprehend what he aims at nevertheleſs; for, ſince he hath implicitely granted, what really cannot be denied, that our Antiquity is of the *Tuſcan* Order; now, it ſeems, he would infer, that not any thing of what's common to all the Orders, is viſible therein. But, how lies his Argument? All the Orders have a Community in ſome Particulars; but it is common to all the Orders to have round Pillars; *Ergo*, none of the Orders have ſquare Pylaſters. Is't thus? Are theſe the Laws of his Logick, whereof he vaunts ſo much? Doth not Nature her ſelf inſtruct us that all Things have their Contraries? If ſo, then *Architecture*, which is chiefly invented from Nature's Works, having not in the Orders ſquare, as well as round Pillars, is imperfect; the contrary whereof is more true. For I ſhall make appear from all Antiquity, that among the ancient *Romans* Pylaſters were uſed in all the Orders as well as Pillars, and were as common to them.

Vitruvius tells us, that the *Romans* in their Works uſed *Orthoſtatæ*; which, ſaith *Bernardino Baldo*, our Country-men call *Pilaſtri*, Pylaſters.

Vitr. l. 2. *c.* 8. *Bern. Bal. in Orthoſt.*

Vitruvius tells us, that the *Romans* in their Works uſed *Paraſtatæ*; which, ſaith *Philander*, *ſunt Pilæ quadratæ*, are ſquare Supporters. *Vitr. lib. 5. cap. 1.*

Vitruvius tells us that the *Romans* in their Works uſed *Antæ*, which, ſay *Philander* and *Baldo* both, *ſunt quadræ Columnæ*, are ſquare Pillars. *Vitr. lib. 3. cap. 1.* *Bern. Bald. in Antæ.*

Hear with theſe, this Doctor's, *Laet*, *Poſt Columnas ſequuntur mea diſtributione Antæ*, (*vulgo Pylaſters*:) After Pillars in my Diſtribution follow *Antæ*, (*vulgarly Pylaſters.*) *Viola* likewiſe informs us, that, *Le Colonne* &c. *ſi fanno di due ſorti, cioè tonde, & quadrangolari; le quadrangolari ſono chiamate Attiche, perche ſi dice, eſſer venute d' Athene*; *Columns* are made of two ſorts, to wit, *round* and *quadrangular*; the *quadrangular* are called *Atticks*, becauſe it's ſaid, they came from *Athens*. And *Pliny* as formerly cited, ſhall acquaint you alſo, that the ancient *Romans* had *Pylaſters* in uſe among them, His Words being, Over and beſides theſe (meaning the four Orders remembred before) there be others of the *Attick* Faſhion, and theſe be made of four Corners, and the Sides are equal. And if theſe be not *Pylaſters*, I know not what are. But, peradventure, it may be objected, that theſe were a direct Square, and thoſe in our Antiquity are twice the Breadth: It's true, and in Anſwer of this I'll trouble you with no more than his own Author, who is a double Witneſs in the Caſe; for, Sir *H. Wotton*, as having collected it from the beſt Writers, affirms, that their true Proportion, (*viz. Pylaſters*) ſhould be an exact Square; *But for leſſening of Expence, and inlarging of Room, they are commonly narrower in Flank, than in Front*, as they are in our Antiquity. Whereunto Neceſſity may be added likewiſe, when Stones will not riſe to the full Thickneſs, or juſt Proportion required. *Viol. lib. 2. cap. 1.* *El. Arch. p. 46.*

The former Words of *Pliny*, together with thoſe of *Vitruvius* (*l. 3. c. 3.*) *Altitudo ejus*, (baſis nempe) *ſi Atticurges erit*; have made ſome doubt, not without Cauſe, whether the People of *Attica*, or *Athænians*, had not a proper Order of Architecture, as the *Tuſcans*, *Dorians*, *Ionians*, and *Corinthians*; but it's denied, ſaith *Baldo*, for that it appears, *Vitruvius* named it inſtead of the *Corinthian*; (as *lib. 4. cap. 6.*) Yet *Daniel Barbarus*, *Philander*, and *Caporalis* ſeem to incline to the contrary. However, though they differ, whether it was a proper Order, or not, they all nevertheleſs agreeingly accord, that it was ſquare, and with the other Orders, in their great Works, uſed by the *Romans*, in regard *Pliny* ſo poſitively affirms the ſame. But, that it was condemned by *Vitruvius*, as this Doctor ſuggeſts, is ſuch a Fiction, as was never till now vented; for, He is ſo far from doing it, as that He (*loco citato*) peremptorily commands the *Ionique* Baſe to be proportioned thereby; *Altitudo uti Atticurges*, the Height of it ſhall be as the *Atticurges*, are his very Words, which could not have either been ſaid or done by him, if he *lookt upon it as irregular*; and had he condemned it among other extravagant Inventions, then muſt the *Corinthian Column* be condemned by Him alſo, if *Baldo*'s Judgment take Place. *Bern. Bal. in Alticurg.* *Bar. Phi. Capor. in Vitr. lib. 3. cap. 3.*

But, ſince he is ſtill ſo buſy with *Vitruvius*, obſerve once more, how he deals with Sir *H. Wotton*, and the ancient *Roman* Architects again. And to this End I muſt take leave to put you in mind of his whole Diviſion; having but in part, as you may remember,

repeated it before. He tells you then, that thoſe Architects " di-
" vided their Structures *in parietes continuos, & intermiſſos*, into in-
" tire or continued Walls, and Intermiſſions made by *Columns*, or Pil-
" lars." Now, it ſeems that he was ſo taken with *John de Laet*'s Latin, as that he forgot Sir *H. Wotton*'s Engliſh, for the whole Text is clearly Sir *Henry*'s own, who after informing you, that *Walls are either entire and continual, or intermitted*; ſaith, *and the Intermiſſions be either Pillars or Pylaſters:* not as this Doctor unfaithfully delivers them, thus (mark I pray) *and Intermiſſions made by Columns or Pillars*; when *Laet*'s Words alſo are, *Parietes aut ſunt integri & continui, aut intermiſſi: & intermiſſiones aut ſunt Columnæ aut Antæ*, which he hath already told you were *Pylaſters*; ſo that here you find him guilty of a double, yea treble Fault, conferring upon the *Roman Architects*, the Honour due unto our own Countryman, braving it with their Authority, and falſifying the Text alſo, by omitting the chief thing of Concernment, not only to the preſent Diſquiſition, but our main Scrutiny likewiſe, *viz.* the Word *Pylaſters*. And ſee what follows in like manner; for upon the ſame Account he would not have it come unto your Knowledge, that Sir *Henry* having divided the Intermiſſions into the two Particulars, as was ſaid, firſt treats of the Pillars and the Communities of them; and afterwards of the Pylaſters apart, telling us, that *they were uſed both in publick and private Buildings*. And if *theſe*, for which the Orders themſelves of Architecture were invented, be not *common* to them, I will poſitively ſay, *none are*. But, this Doctor knowing that he writ againſt a Man dead, and confident therefore that the Original would never be produced againſt him, but his Quotation truſted to; as, he abſolutely leaves out the Word *Pylaſters*, ſo, not denying their Community, ſhiftingly ſaith, that, *the Pillars of all the Orders are of a round Figure*; which, he was certain every Man would grant, and without further enquiring join with him therein; as being, according to the vulgar Acceptation, not to be gainſaid. But our great Doctors in Law will tell you, that Titles are not to be made good by ſuch indirect Ways as theſe.

Laet, p. 10.

El. Archi. p. 45.

The ſecond Community is by Dr. *Charleton* thus aſſigned; " *Om-*
" *nes diminuuntur & contrahuntur inſenſibiliter, plus aut minus, ſe-*
" *cundùm proportionem ſuæ altitudinis, ab tertia parte ſcapi ſui ſur-*
" *ſum*, All are contracted or leſſened inſenſibly, more or leſs, ac-
" cording to the Proportion of their Altitude, from the third Part of
" their Scape, or lower Part upward." If here, by the Monoſyllable *All*, he means Pylaſters as well as Pillars, I have little more to ſay; if not, what have we to do with round Columns, (I ſhould have demanded before) ſeeing our Antiquity conſiſts of ſquare Pillars only? yet, ſince the diminiſhing of Pylaſters, as well as Pillars, is ſo generally known, I will not long detain you with proving the ſame; ſaving, the letting you know, that *Scamozzi* hath given us a ſet Rule for the Diminution *de Fuſte delle Colonne, e Pilaſtri*, of the Bodies of Columns and Pylaſters both; *Vitruvius* having treated very obſcurely in the mechanical or practical Part thereof.

Scam. lib. 6. Cap. 30.

To the Inſenſibility, nevertheleſs, of their diminiſhing, I ſhall ſay ſomething, Sir *H. Wotton* being to be otherwiſe underſtood, than either this Doctor conceives, or willingly would have diſcovered.

For

For that, Sir *Henry* intends not that the Contraction is inſenſible, in regard of the thing contracted, but in reſpect of the manner it ſelf of the Contraction; well knowing, that the Diminution of a Column, or Pylaſter under the Aſtragal, more or leſs, according to its Order, is not inſenſible; but that the Procedure thereof, as I may ſay, or how it doth diminiſh from the third Part to the Aſtragal, is inſenſible. As for Example, there is a *Tuſcan* Column three Foot in *Diameter*, which at ſix *Diameters* (admitting this Doctor's Proportions) gives the Height of eighteen Foot; this Column then is to be in the *Diameter* above, two Foot three Inches, that is, nine Inches, or one fourth Part leſs than the *Diameter* below: Now, the Loſs of nine Inches in Thickneſs may eaſily be diſcerned at eighteen Foot high, or rather (the third Part of the Body of the Column excluded) in thirteen Foot and an half, by any vulgar Eye, when how that diminiſhing (from the third Part of the Fuſt upwards) gradually proceeds cannot, but appears to the moſt judicious Sight inſenſible: And this might well have been apprehended from Sir *Henry*'s own Words; for, he ſpeaks not how much a Column ſhould have of diminiſhing, more or leſs, according to its Height or Order; for the higher the Pillars are, the leſs they be to diminiſh; but from what Part of the Body of the Column it may take its diminiſhing, *viz.* "*From one* "*third Part of the whole Shaft upwards*; *which* Philander, ſaith "he, (though this Doctor quotes him as his own Author) *doth pre-* "*ſcribe by his own preciſe meaſuring of the ancient Remainders, as* "*the moſt graceful Diminution.*" But, others (as ancient as *Philander* at leaſt) have obſerved, as *Scamozzi* tells us, to diminiſh the Bodies of the Columns, as it were, by a right Line from the Bottom to the Top, which how conform ſoever, or not, unto *Vitruvius*, is natural, and, as cannot be denied, *moſt reſembles the Taper-growth of Pine-trees*, which leſſen from the very Root, and from which not only *the Figure of all Columns*, but alſo their diminiſhing *was firſt taken.* However, we all know, that *Palladio* hath given us, as well from his own long Practice, as from the *preciſe meaſuring of ancient Remainders*, the moſt exact Rule, and of all others, without Exception, the moſt conform unto *Vitruvius* (His *Adjectio in mediis Columnis* conſidered) for the diminiſhing of Pillars. And he begins it in all the Orders indifferently, from the *Diameter* below directly, giving a little Check only unto the Templet at the third Part in the other Orders, and at the fourth in the *Tuſcan.* And others of no leſs Judgment alſo, but far more Experience than *Philander*, make it otherwiſe, telling us that the Diminution of the *Corinthian* and *Italian* Columns both, is to begin from the third Part of the Height of their Fuſts upwards; the *Ionian* and *Dorian* betwixt a third and a fourth; and the *Tuſcan* particularly from the fourth, and not third Part, as this Doctor poſitively affirms. Thus were the *Tuſcan* Pillars of the Church in *Covent-Garden* diminiſhed; And thus, all Architects have contracted this Column, in regard of the Shortneſs of it; for, ſhould the ſame be diminiſhed from the third Part, it would have no more Grace and Comelineſs than thoſe, which being made to ſwell in the Middle, ſeem as if they were ſick of ſome Tympany, or Dropſy, as Sir *H. Wotton* hath it. All Pillars then are not diminiſhed *from the third Part of their Scape upward*; neither is their *Contraction inſenſible,*

El. Arch. p. 31.

Scam. l. 6. *c.* 6.

Pall. l. 1. *c.* 13. *& in Ord. Tuſc.*

Scam. l. 6. *c.* 11.

ſenſible, as they are contracted more or leſs according to *their Altitude*.

" Thirdly, ſaith Doctor *Charleton*, *Omnes ſuos habent ſtylobatas*, " *altitudine tertiæ partis totius Columnæ, comprehenſa baſi & capi-* " *tulo*; All have their Pedeſtals, of the Height of the third Part of " the whole Column, from the Baſe to the Head. This Doctor is beſides the Saddle, what is now in Uſe is not our Enquiry; *Arma virumque cano*, the Men and Actions of fifteen or ſixteen hundred Years ſince we are to look upon. Not, what the Orders of Architecture now *have*, but what they anciently *had* concerns our *Stone-Heng*. The ancient *Roman* Architects then in their mighty Works, and of great Bulk, as Amphi-Theatres, Theatres, Cirques, and the like, ſeldom or never uſed any Pedeſtals at all; but ſet the Columns and Pylaſters *in piano* (as all *Architects* expreſs it) upon the plain, champain, or even Ground. Neither doth *Vitruvius* afford us any Rules at all for the proportioning of *Pedeſtals* to the Height of the Columns; nor until *Serlio*'s Time, who lived in the laſt *Century*, do we find any Precepts for them. *Nè Vitruvio, nè altro Architetto, per quanto Io veduto, non ha mai dato alcuna regola de ſtilobati detti Piedeſtalli:* Neither *Vitruvius*, nor any other *Architect*, for ſo much as I have ſeen, hath ever given any Rule, for Stylobates, called Pedeſtals, ſaith *Serlio*. *Queſti alcuna volta, è non ſempre ſi mettono ſotto, per in alzare con gratia le Colonne:* Theſe (meaning Pedeſtals) ſometimes, and not always, are ſet under Columns, to raiſe them higher, for the greater Grace, ſaith *Scamozzi*. *Ne gli Antichi non ſi vede Piedeſtilo a queſto ordine.* Among the Ancients no Pedeſtal in this Order (intending the *Dorick*) is to be found, ſaith *Palladio*. *I Piedeſtilli coſi' chiamati, come piedi delle Colonne, non ſi vede nell' Antico, ſotto le Colonne Doriche, ne alle Thoſcane, però de Moderni ſi uſano*, Pedeſtals ſo called, as the Feet of the Columns, are not to be ſeen among the Antients under the *Dorick*, nor (obſerve I pray) *Tuſcan* Pillars, the Moderns nevertheleſs uſe them, ſaith *Viola*.

Serl. lib. 4. cap. 5.

Scam. lib. 6. cap. 16.

Pal. lib. 1. cap. 15.

Viol. lib. 2. cap. 13.

Again, to draw nearer yet to our Antiquity; among all Columnations, ſuch as the *Portico* at the *Weſt* of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, or Church in *Covent Garden*; (built likewiſe together with the *Porticoes* about the *Piazza* there by Mr. *Jones*.) Or rather, to uſe Sir *H. Wotton*'s own Diſtribution, Intermiſſions by Pillars, or *Pylaſters*, ſuch as our *Stone-Heng*; among all of this kind, I ſay, not any one of the ſo many given us in Deſign either by *Pyrrho Lygorio, Baldaſſare Peruzzi, Antonio Labacco, Serlio Bologneſe, Andrea Palladio*, or other the curious Inquiſitors, and Diſcoverers of Antiquities, appears with *Pedeſtals* under it, one only excepted; which is of a Temple at *Sciſi* a City of *Umbria*, of the *Corinthian* Order. Beſides which, ſaith *Palladio*, I never ſaw any, that had *Pedeſtals*; for, in all other ancient Temples the *Columns* of the *Porticoes* are ſeen to arrive from the very Earth, *fino in terra* are his poſitive Words. Thus He: And *Viola* (*loco citato*) will tell you, that in *Columnations Pedeſtals* are not uſed, but the *Columns* begin from the plain, or even Ground.

Pal. lib. 4 cap. 26.

But, to come cloſer yet unto *Stone-Heng*, and Cuſtoms of the Ancients in Works of either of the former kinds. The old *Roman*

Architects were ſo far from making in all the Orders, *Pedeſtals of the Height of the third Part of the whole Column* with the Baſe and Capital; as that, to ſome Orders they made no Baſes at all, but ſet the Bodies of the *Columns* upon the flat Champain. And this *Palladio* ſhall tell you, *Non ha queſt' ordine* (treating of the *Dorick*) *Baſa propria: onde in molti edificii ſi veggono le Colonne ſeuza baſe, come in Roma nel Theatro di Marcello, nel Tempio della Pietà vicino a detto Theatro, nel Theatro di Vicenza, & in diverſi altri luoghi*; The *Dorick* Order, ſaith He, hath no Baſe properly belonging to it; the Reaſon why in many Buildings the *Columns* are ſeen without a Baſe, as in *Rome* in the Theatre of *Marcellus*, in the Temple of *Piety* near the ſame Theatre, in the Theatre of *Vicenza*, and divers other Places. *Id. lib. 1. introd. Dor.*

And, ſhall this Dr. queſtion *Palladio*'s Authority? *Viola* will acquaint him, that *the Ancients made the Dorick Order without a Baſe, as their Works declare.* As alſo, he may go conſult *Ant. Labacco* (*p.* 25. *Serlio lib.* 3. *p.* 60. *&* 71.) And likewiſe *Vitruvius* himſelf *in figura Exaſtyli Dorici*; (*lib.* 4. *cap.* 4.) Taking notice withal, that not only this Deſign of the *Exaſtylus Doricus*, was, but alſo all the reſt, which are in any Impreſſion of this Author with *Dan. Barbarus* his Comment, were made by *Palladio*; and that He repreſents it in like manner agreeable unto *Vitruvius* his Rules, who gives the Proportions of the *Dorick Column* without a Baſe, And thus is fully proved, that *All* the Orders in the good Times of the ancient *Romans* were ſo far from having *Pedeſtals*, that ſome of them had no Baſes. And that the *Tuſcan Column particularly* had never any *Pedeſtal* belonging to it. Which conſidering, it muſt neceſſarily be granted, that this Pillar, in regard of *Pedeſtals*, had anciently no Community with the reſt of the Orders: And that, *the Pedeſtals of all the Orders could not be of the Height of the third Part of the whole Column, from the Baſe to the Head*, when ſeveral of thoſe *All* had none. *Viol. lib. 2. cap. 11.* *Virt. lib. 4. cap. 3.*

The modern Architects, nevertheleſs, well weighing, that *Vitruvius* doth ſpeak of *Stylobates*, or *Pedeſtals*, (for ſo, all generally interpret His *Stylobata* to be) and that He aſſigns them to the Manners *Pycnoſtylos*, *Siſtylos*, *Diaſtylos*, and *Enſtylos* only; leaving (which I am not to omit) the *Araeſtylos*, or *Tuſcan* Manner free; and finding alſo, that upon ſundry Accidents and Occaſions, either for raiſing Columns higher, or to aſcend into *Porticoes* by Steps, or other Advantages, they were anciently by the *Romans* uſed in the *Ionique*, *Corinthian*, and *Mixt* Orders, eſpecially in Arch-Triumphals, *Porticoes* behind the Scene of Theatres, and Works of the like kind, have thought fit to commode every Order of Columns with a proportionate *Pedeſtal*. But, ſince wanting their Guide *Vitruvius* to direct them, they differ in their Symmetries; and not any two of all of them agree together therein; and that, not what the Moderns uſe, but what the ancient *Romans* obſerved, concerns our Antiquity; I was partly inclinable, not to trouble you with what they ſay, partly willing, in regard I perceiv'd thereby I might tender a civil Reſpect unto the Memory of Sir *H. Wotton*; who being a great Lover of Learning, was likely otherwiſe to ſuffer much in his Reputation, by falling into this Doctor's Hands. And therefore I concluded in the end, to give you a tranſitory Account, what the Moderns have delivered concerning *Pedeſtals*. *Sebaſtiano Ser-* *Vitr. lib. 3. cap. 3.*

lio then (for with him we muſt begin) being the firſt, as was ſaid, that reduced them into Rules, makes them all generally, though different in themſelves, much higher than one third Part of their reſpective Columns; whereby they are moſt undecently high, ſaith *Scamozzi*, and diſgraceful. *Andrea Palladio* aſſigns unto the *Tuſcan* Pillar a plain Plinth only, in Height as much as the *Diameter* of the Column below; and of the *Compos'd*, makes the *Pedeſtal* a third Part of the Height, with the Baſe and Capital. But, in regard under the Column of the delicate, and tender *Corinthian* Order, He puts a *Pedeſtal* lower, than under the Grave and comely *Dorique* and *Ionique* Orders, his Proportions are much ſlighted by *Scamozzi*. Who, not unlike ſome others, is, I muſt tell you, very prone to cavil and find Fault, where no Cauſe really appears, but let this paſs. *Gioſeffe Viola*, in the *Tuſcan* and *Compos'd* Orders, follows *Palladio*, and in the reſt obſerveth a Mean Proportion. *Vincenzo Scamozzi* makes the *Tuſcan Pedeſtal* a fourth Part of the Column, the Baſe and Capital included; and ſo in the other, the *Dorique* one Part of three and three Quarters; the *Ionique* of three and an half; the *Roman* of three and three Quarters; and the *Corinthian* one third. And laſtly, *Barozzio de Vignola* makes the *Pedeſtals* of all the Orders indifferently, one third Part of the Height of their reſpective Columns, comprehending their Baſes and Capitals; which being too high, ſaith *Scamozzi* alſo, at firſt View not only diſpleaſe the Sight; but likewiſe thoſe of the *Tuſcan* Order have one and the ſame Height, almoſt, with the other of the *Roman* and *Corinthian* Orders. Thus have I briefly given you the Proportions, which the chiefeſt of the modern Architects have appointed, for the *Pedeſtals* of the five Orders of Architecture. And where now, from any of theſe, do you find, that *All have their* Pedeſtals *of the Height of the third Part of the whole Column, from the Baſe to the Head*, as is moſt ridiculouſly alledged? The neareſt that come to it, are *Barozzio* and *Serlio*, and both deſign them much higher, than what this Doctor tells you. And *Barozzio*, who indiſputably is Sir *H. Wotton*'s Author, makes them a third Part of the Column, you ſee, comprehending the Baſe and Capital, when this Doctor, beyond all that ever was yet heard of, or read in Architecture, will have them to be *the third part of the whole Column from the Baſe to the Head*; as if the Column were entire without its Capital. A moſt fantaſtical and abſurd Poſition. But, ſhould all thoſe learned Architects, named by me, have concur'd in one Opinion with him, what could it have related unto our *Stone-Heng*? Seeing, from ſuch unqueſtionable Authorities, I have ſo manifeſtly made evident, that the ancient *Romans* in the *Tuſcan* Order never uſed any *Pedeſtals* at all, but ſet the *Pillars* and *Pylaſters* from the very Ground.

Scam. l. 6. c. 8.

But, how is't poſſible, you'll perhaps ſay, Dr. *Charleton* in this manner ſhould ſo groſly err? The Truth is, he either doth not, or will not underſtand the Buſineſs; for, Sir *H. Wotton* having delivered the Proportion rightly, according to *Barozzio*'s Rule, ſaying, *They have all their* Underſettings, *or* Pedeſtals, *in Height a third Part of the whole* Column, *comprehending the* Baſe *and* Capital; and *John de Laet* having as truly rendred Him, *Omnes ſuos habent Stylobatas, altitudine*

El. Arch. p. 32.

altitudine tertiæ partis totius Columnæ, comprehenſa baſi, & capitulo; this Doctor contemning them, it ſeems, or not apprehending, of what Validity in Architecture *Comprehenſa* is, hath thereby not only unfaithfully perverted his own Author, but alſo moſt ſimply engliſhed *Laet*, in ſaying, " All have their *Pedeſtals*, of the " Height of the third Part of the whole Column, from the Baſe to " the Head;" which, beſides what's ſaid, is apparently a Contradiction in it ſelf; for, a *Column* from the *Baſe to the Head*, is no more a *whole Column*, than a Man from the Feet to the Neck can be ſaid to be a perfect Man; For why? his Head is wanting; Eſpecially conſidering, that it is a Maxim in *Architecture*, that a *whole Column* muſt conſiſt of Baſe, Body, and Capital. But, happily he was ſo buſied in canvaſſing *Hans Bloom*, and *Dytterline* for to find out the Proportion of his *Pedeſtals*, that he forgot, what Sir *H. Wotton* had ſaid, and how *Laet* tranſlated Him. Think you now this Doctor is likely to diſcover Antiquaries, when he thus miſtakes his own Authors? However, er'e three Minutes elder, you will find him incurring the ſame Error again. For, this brings us to the Proprieties of the *Tuſcan* Order, He taſting them, to be principally Two. The Height of the Pillars, and the Intercolumn.

Firſt, ſaith he; " The Height or Length of the Pillar ought to be " *Sex Diametrorum craſſiſſimæ partis inferioris ipſius ſcapi*, ſix Dia- " meters of its Thickneſs in the biggeſt Part a little above the bottom." *Ought to be*, who told him ſo? not *Vitruvius* it's certain, though he would poſſeſs you that *Vitruvius* did; for under the Wing of his Authority, he ſhelters himſelf, and makes *Him* ſeem to give a Reaſon for it; ſaying, " for *Vitruvius* accounts the Length of a Man's Foot to be the ſixth Part of his whole Body in ordinary Dimenſion.

It cannot be denied, but that *Vitruvius* (*lib.* 3. *cap.* 1.) having given us the reſt of the Proportions of the Body of Man, from whence the Perfection of all Symmetry is derived, ſaith, *Pes vero altitudinis corporis ſextæ* (*partis.*) But, it muſt be denied, that he uſeth theſe Words to regulate thereby the Height of the *Tuſcan* Pillar; for this moſt wonderful Work of Nature is deſcribed by Him to demonſtrate, that as every particular Member of Man's Body carries a Proportion to the whole; ſo every Part of whatever ſacred Edifice, ought to have an equal Proportion to the general Greatneſs of the entire Structure. And as concerning the Proportions of the Columns of the ſeveral Orders, you may take Notice, that they from the ſame Exemplar came by their Dimenſions in another way. For the *Tuſcan* was made maſſy like a ſtrong limbed Peaſant, meanly clad, as you heard before: The *Dorick* ſolemn, like a prudent Senator, gravely habited: The *Ionick* comely, like a ſober Matron decently attired: The *Corinthian* delicate, like a tender Virgin wantonly decked; and the *Roman* is a *Miſcellany*, or Mixture of the Qualities and Ornaments of all the reſt.

But, if it be objected, that he was ſo told by Sir *H. Wotton*, then obſerve Sir *Henry*'s Words, being theſe; " The Length thereof ſhall " be ſix *Diameters* of the groſſeſt of the Pillar below, of all Pro- " portions, in Truth, the moſt natural; For our Author, ſaith he, tells " us, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 1. that the Foot of a Man is the ſixth Part of his *El. Arch. p.* 33, 34.

Body

Body in ordinary Meaſure. Whereby it evidently appears, that Sir *Henry* produceth his Author, to juſtify the natural Proportion only; and not from him to teſtify, as is infer'd, that the Length of the *Tuſcan* Pillar ought to be ſix *Diameters*. For that *Vitruvius*, would this Doctor give *Him* leave, will tell you that this Co-

Vitr. l. 4. c. 7.

lumn ſhall be ſeven *Diameters* high: Which is one more than he expected, or could hope for; and yet, ſince *Vitruvius* hath ſaid it, I will caſt it in for Advantage, and allowing him one *Diameter* more into his Bargain, make it, nevertheleſs, appear, that the *Pylaſters* of *Stone-Heng* correſpond in Proportion to thoſe that the *Romans* uſed in their Works of Greatneſs.

You are to know then, that there is as much Difference, betwixt the Heights of *Pillars* and *Pylaſters*, as their *Uſes*, *Qualities*, and *Figures* are different. *Pylaſters* are ſquare; *Pillars* round: *Pylaſters* are a cheap, ſubſtantial and noble kind of Structure; *Pillars* are a coſtly, delicate, and Prince-like manner of Building: *Theſe*, at it were, are chiefly for Ornament; *Thoſe*, without Exception, principally for Strength, and far more conduce to *Perpetuity*; which, together with *Commodiouſneſs* and *Beauty*, makes up the three chief Ends that Architects aſpire to arrive at in all their Works. Wherefore, we find other manner of Dimenſions appertaining to them than to *Pillars*, in regard the Proportions of *Pylaſters*, ſimply, are not aſſigned by *Diameters*, but bear a lower Sail, that they may be the better able to ſuſtain their Burthen, and reſiſt the divers Accidents of Fortune, with the Violence of Weather, unto which, more or leſs, they are expoſed: And therefore *ought* not (ſince this Doctor hath given me the Word) to be of ſuch ſtately Height as Pillars, but far more humble and ſubmiſs. And for my Author hereof, I will not be at mine own Choice, but take indifferently Him who comes

El. Arch. p. 45.

next to Hand, and whom this Doctor cannot refuſe, Sir *H. Wotton*, that ſhall plainly tell you, "*Pylaſters* muſt not be too tall "and ſlender, leſt they reſemble *Pillars*, nor two *dwarfiſh* and "groſs, leſt they imitate the *Piles*, or *Peers* of Bridges." Obſerve, I pray, that his Words poſitively are, *They muſt not reſemble Pillars*; not only in regard, *Theſe* are too ſlender to bear the Weight which *Pylaſters* commonly carry, and more ſubject to the Injuries of Time; but alſo in reſpect, ſaith He again, "*Pylaſters* "aim more at *State* and *Strength*, than Elegancy." When then the *Romans*, to the End that their ſtately Works might be ſtrong and permanent, made their *Pylaſters* ſo different in Proportion from *Pillars*, and that the *Pylaſters* in our Antiquity, are ſo agreeable to thoſe Conditions and Dimenſions, which, his own Author aſſures you, were obſerved by the *Romans*, and required in their Works; what have we to do with the Symmetry of their Columns, not one only of that kind appearing in our *Stone-Heng?* And this Dr. *Charleton* knew full well; but his Deſign, you ſee, hath been all along, ſolely, to perplex your thoughts; foment Differences to diſturb you, and raiſe Doubts when none can juſtly be made or found.

But, let us conſider him once again, in carrying on this firſt Propriety of the *Tuſcan* Order, His Words being, "The *Height*, or "Length of the Pillar ought to be *Sex diametrorum craſſiſſimæ par-*

tis inferioris ipſius ſcapi; which, that you may reperceive how little he underſtands Matters of Antiquity, for the Benefit of his Country, he thus makes *Engliſh*, " Six *Diameters* of its Thickneſs " in the biggeſt Part a little above the Bottom." And why a little above the Bottom? Did he not tell us lately, that the Diminiſhing was to be made, " from the third Part of the Scape, or lower " Part, upward?" and wherefore then might not the biggeſt Part be as well in any Place of that *third Part* downwards, as *a little above* the Bottom? Come, I ſhall now plainly tell him; That if *Laet* hath no better interpreted Sir *H. Wotton*, than he hath *Laet*, Sir *Henry*, or *Laet*, or both, are moſt ſhamefully ſcandaliz'd by him. But, the Truth is, *Laet* hath rendred Sir *H. Wotton* rightly enough, by ſaying, *Sex diametrorum craſſiſſimæ partis inferioris ipſius ſcapi*; *El. Arch. p.* 33. conſidering, that Sir *Henry*'s Words are, " Six *Diameters*, of the " groſſeſt of the Pillar below." When this Doctor, not having attained unto ſuch an Height of Skill, it ſeems, as to know, that unto the Column of each particular Order of the five in Architecture, are incident two *Diameters*; *viz.* the *Diameter* below, and the *Diameter* above, whereas he ſhould have tranſlated *Sex diametrorum craſſiſſimæ partis inferioris ipſius ſcapi*, Six *Diameters* of the Pillar below, which according to Art is the genuine Tranſlation; He moſt abſurdly ſaith, " Six *Diameters* of its Thickneſs in the biggeſt Part a little " above the Bottom." But, you know the Story, *Ne ſutor ultra crepidam.* And, for mine own part, I will only ſay that the learned *Grotzius* profeſſeth that *Architecture* and *Chronology* were too high for Him. Oh! the dire Fate of the famous *Founders*, when their magnificent Monuments ſhall come to be controverted by every *Zoilitical* Pretender!

Into the Secret, nevertheleſs; why he ſhould uſe Sir *H. Wotton*'s Authority in ſuch an abſtruſe Subject as this, before *Vitruvius*'s, *Albertus*'s, or any other of the many renowned Authors, both ancient and modern, that have ſo learnedly written thereupon, I cannot certainly dive; but conjecture, that either he intended thereby, as he hath done Mr. *Camden* and Mr. *Jones*, to traduce Sir *Henry* alſo, by thus publiſhing Him; or, that his Judgment dictated, that Yeſterday Writers are moſt proper for Matters of Antiquity; or elſe, being he could not procure *Vitruvius* and the reſt at any reaſonable Rate, he might have the Elements of Architecture at moſt for twelve Pence of any of his ſeveral Stationers, *Collins*, *Beidle*, *&c.* Claſſick Authors, with whoſe venerable Names he had imbelliſht his Manuſcript. (*p.* 16.) Howbeit, we are thrice happy that thou *Nathaniel Butter* art dead, and didſt not leave behind thee a *Daniſh Intelligencer*, otherwiſe we ſhould have been tortured to ſome Purpoſe with the uſe made of thy Teſtimony.

The next Propriety of the *Tuſcan* Order in this Doctor's Calculation, is, the *Intercolumnium* or *Interval* betwixt the Pillars; which, ſaith he, " is required to be *circiter quatuor illius diametrorum*, " of about four *Diameters:*" ſhall it never be otherwiſe? I muſt call his Sir *Henry* again to Witneſs, whoſe Words are, " The Di- *El. Arch. p.* 34. " ſtance or *Intercolumnation may be near four of his own Diame-* " *ters.*" Now, I need not inform you, that what *is required* is one thing, what *may be* another, and that the Expreſſions bear contrary Signi-

fications; in regard *required* is a Word of Command, what *may be* an Expreſſion at large. For, if the *Intercolumn* be *required to be of about four* Diameters, it cannot, it muſt not be about three. But, if it *may be near four*, it may, you'll ſay, as well be near three, two, or one at Pleaſure. But, to give him his Anſwer, and clear this Point unto you, we are briefly to conſider, the Differences of the Spaces or Intervals of Columns, according to the Cuſtom of the *Romans* of old. Theſe Spaces then are in ſome Orders thick and cloſe together, in ſome remiſs, in ſome wider, and therefore yield various Effects; for that they preſent either a Dignity, or Delight, or a certain kind of Diſpleaſantneſs to the Eye. From theſe Intervals alſo, the five Species, or Manners of ſacred Buildings proceed, whoſe Names are theſe, *Pycnoſtylos*, *Syſtylos*, *Euſtylos*, *Diaſtylos*, *Araeoſtylos*. The firſt was uſed, ſometimes in the *Corinthian*, ſometimes the *Dorick* (though our modern Architects apply it principally to the *Roman*) Order. The ſecond was peculiar to the *Corinthian*; the third to the *Ionick*; the fourth to the *Dorick*; and the fifth to our *Tuſcan* Order. The *Pycnoſtylos* is that, as *Vitruvius* inſtructs us, whoſe Interval *may be* one *Diameter* and an half of the Thickneſs of the Column below: The *Syſtylos*, in which two *Diameters* of the Column *may be* placed: The *Euſtylos*, wherein the Spaces *ought to be* two *Diameters*, and a fourth Part: The *Diaſtylos*, where *we may interpoſe* three *Diameters* of the Column: And laſtly, the *Araeoſtyli* have by *Vitruvius* neither preciſe Law, nor Rule preſcribed for them; for, they were made ſometimes wider, ſometimes narrower, as the Architect thought good. And hence it is obſerved, that upon what Occaſion ſoever *Vitruvius* mentions this Manner, He always names it in the plural, not ſingular, as the reſt. But, in regard of the Signification of the Word, for it is manifeſt, ſaith *Baldo*, ἀραιὸς *Graecis*, *rarus non ſpiſſus*; our modern Architects aſſign the Intercolumn of it, to exceed three *Diameters*. However, though what the Moderns uſe, as was ſaid before, concerns us not; hearken, nevertheleſs, to *Vitruvius* in his own Language; *Supra Stylobatas Columnae diſponendae, quemadmodum ſupraſcriptum eſt, ſive in Pycnoſtylo, quemadmodum Pycnoſtyla, ſive Siſtylo, aut Diaſtylo, aut Euſtylo, quemadmodum ſcripta ſunt, & conſtituta. In Araeoſtylis enim libertas eſt quantum cuique libet conſtituendi*; upon the *Pedeſtals*, ſaith He, the Columns are to be ſet, as aboveſaid, either in the *Pycnoſtylos*, as the *Pycnoſtyli* are to be, or *Siſtylos*, or *Diaſtylos*, or *Euſtylos*, as is above written and appointed. For, in the *Araeoſtyli* is a Liberty left of ſetting them, as much as a Man would deſire; or as the *Italian* hath it, *perche nelle Areoſtyle è grande libertà di fare gliſpatii, come piace a ciaſcuno*; for, in the *Araeoſtyli*, there is a great Liberty to make the Spaces as every one pleaſeth. It being then thus, and that when they ſet the Columns *rarius quàm oportet inter ſe deductas*, at more than requiſite Diſtance, either above two or three *Diameters*, they were neceſſitated to make the *Architraves* of Wood, to ſecure the Work from Danger; why might not the Pillars be placed at under three or two *Diameters*, when they made the *Architraves* of Stone? Eſpecially conſidering that the Work would otherwiſe in a ſhort Time run inevitably to Ruin, and that the *Tuſcan* Order is not conſtrained by any thing, which may compel it to a preciſe Intercolumnation:

Vitr. lib. 3. cap. 2.

Id. lib. 3. cap. 3.

Id. lib. 3. cap. 3. apud ven. 1584. in 4.

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lumnation: whereas the *Dorick* is limited, in regard of the *Trigliphs* and *Metopes* in the Freeſe; and the *Corinthian* in reſpect of the *Cartooſes* in the *Corniee*, which, as they are comparted, more or leſs, aſunder; ſo, more or leſs, regulate the ſame.

But this Doctor, perhaps, may retort upon me mine own Argument, and be ready to buzz into your Ears, what is this to *Stone-Heng*, ſeeing the Work thereof conſiſts wholly of *Pylaſters?* Wherefore, though I have fully anſwered his own, and main Objection, which relates unto *Pillars* only, rather than leave you nevertheleſs, in any thing unſatisfied, I ſay, that as the *Romans* made their *Pylaſters*, in reſpect of Height and Delicacy, different from Columns, ſo they made the Spaces between them different likewiſe; in private Buildings greater, in publick Works leſs. And for adjuſting this, his own Author ſhall teſtify again; for, he tells us, that "In pri- "vate Buildings they ought not to be narrower than one third, nor "broader than two Parts of the whole Vacuity between *Pylaſter* "and *Pylaſter*." Again, "In *Theatres* and *Amphitheatres*, and ſuch "weighty Works, *Palladio*, ſaith He, obſerveth them to have been "as broad as the half, and now and then as the whole *Vacuity*." So that you ſee, what Latitude ſoever was left for *Pillars* to make their Spaces wide or narrow at Pleaſure, the *Romans*, according to the Strength and Condition of the Work, ſet their *Pylaſters*, in all the Orders, cloſe always and thick together. *El. Arch. p. 45.*

"Now, ſaith this Doctor, theſe Qualifications of the *Tuſcan* Or- "der being thus ſet down, on one ſide of the Parallel; let us turn "our Eyes upon *Stone-Heng*, and ſee what Analogy is to be found "therein, to make up the other. 1. At *Stone-Heng* very few, or "none at all of the upright Stones, or Columns, are round, no "nor in any Degree related to that Figure; but broad and flat, and "moſtly reſembling Parallelopepids, rather than Cylinders, as the "Eye witneſſeth: ſo that here is a manifeſt Inconformity to the "Figure required indifferently in all the five Orders." That this was his Drift I told you before, and hence Sir *H. Wotton*'s Text came to be corrupted; otherwiſe this bald, though his principal Argument, could never have been framed. It's well the *Romans* had ſuch groſs Supporters in uſe, *as the Eye witneſſeth* are in our Antiquity, or elſe, by Fraud, it might have loſt its *Founders* in a *Daniſh* Burrow.

But, it is anſwered, that at *Stone-Heng*, not only *very few*, but not any one *at all of the upright Stones* is *round*; *no, nor in any Degree related to that Figure*; for all are either *Pylaſters* or *Pyramids* of a quadrangular Form. And that the ancient *Romans*, in all their great Works, uſed *Pylaſters* as well as *Pillars*; and as *Theſe*, ſo *Thoſe*, were common to all the Orders, I have fully proved. Firſt, from the whole College of Architects I have made appear, that *They* uſed ſquare Columns, ſquare Supporters, *Pylaſters*; or, with *Pliny* and others, call them, if you pleaſe, Columns of the *Attique* Faſhion. 2. That for leſſening of Expences, and the like Advantages, *They* made them *broad and flat*. 3. That they were groſs, like Piles, or rather *Lapides Pilarum modo*, *Stones* in manner of Piles (as *Philander* hath it) not delicate like *Pillars*. 4. That *Vitruvius* was ſo far from looking upon the *Atticurges* as irregular, that He himſelf,

in

in regard of the graceful Proportion thereof, made uſe of the Attique Baſe, for the Symmetry of *Thoſe* to his *Ionick* Columns. And 5. from Sir *H. Wotton* you are aſſured, that the *Romans* made their *Intermiſſions* in Buildings not only by *Pillars*, but *Pylaſters* alſo: And his Teſtimony, however, is ſo much the more worth, as that he is this Doctor's ſole Author, citing nothing from *Vitruvius*, or any other, than what he reaps diſ-ingeniouſly, and applieth unfaithfully, from Him. So that all theſe Writers unanimouſly concurring, that *Pylaſters* were generally uſed by the *Romans* in their magnificent and ſtately Structures, there is not only *a manifeſt* Conformity in *Stone-Heng* "to the Figure required indifferently in all the five Or-"ders," but likewiſe ſuch an *Analogy* with the Cuſtoms of the *Romans* to be found in it, as will in this Particular conclude our *Antiquity* was built by them, and that they were the *Founders* thereof. "Secondly, ſaith he, their *Contraction*, or leſſening upward, is "not uniform, but rudely various, in ſome greater, in others leſs, "in none inſenſible, in all irregular: So as therein likewiſe they "want the due Proportion of Diminution common to all genuinely "figured Columns." He told you, as you may remember, that the outward Courſe of Stones in our Antiquity is *Circular*, though ſome of it leans inwards, others outwards, others on this ſide, others on that, and others again ſtand upright; yet forſooth, now, becauſe all of them appear not ſo ſmooth, and neat, as when firſt they went off the Tool, they muſt be rudely various, and irregularly diminiſhed. And what, had they not been contracted at all, would he have concluded thereupon, that *Stone-Heng* was no *Roman* Work? I ſhould have given him a briſk Anſwer, believe me. Again, the Diminiſhing in ſome he would have to be greater, in ſome leſs, without in the leaſt conſidering, what Time in ſo many Centuries of Years may effect; or Neceſſity at the Building of it conſtrain. But come, let us ſee, admit that at firſt it was in ſome greater than others, do not thoſe ſome diminiſh? And do not we find, that the *Romans*, upon occaſion, in one ſame Temple ſometimes diminiſhed the *Pillars*, ſometimes the *Pylaſters* not; in regard of the Thruſt at the Angels? And might not *Theſe* then in our *Antiquity* be diminiſhed, more or leſs, in regard of ſome preſſing Neceſſity, ſome Vent or Flaw in an Architrave, or the like? Stones, I will tell you, for ſuch Uſe, which in all Columnations is the principal Bearing, and of ſuch mighty Scantlings are not eaſily to be come by; a *Crack* in an upright Stone may be of no imminent Danger, when a *Vent* in an Architrave may ruin the whole Pile, and bring down all on a ſudden. Had he known what Search was made in the Royal Quarries of *Portland*, for to find out an Architrave for the middle Intercolumn of the *Portico* at the Cathedral of St. *Paul*, which is in Length not fully twelve Foot, whereas thoſe of the outward Circle of *Stone-Heng*, if you will take his own Computation, (for it is not Mr. *Jones* his, as is alledged) are preciſely ſixteen, he would never have made this Objection. And I wiſh it may not be found, that by the thruſting up of thoſe ſacrilegious Buildings, to obſcure purpoſely that Kingly Work, that Architrave is prejudic'd; which if it be, ſuch a ſound and ſolid Stone for that Uſe will ſcarcely, without much Sweat and Treaſure be procur'd again, in all the Quarries

Ant. Labacco fol. 17.

of this Kingdom, and the next. Tuſh, he knows not the Nature of great Structures, nor what belongs to them: And is unacquainted how Architects are compell'd to ſtruggle with Neceſſity, through want of fitting Materials; and divers the like Accidents, which uſually happen in Works of Greatneſs. He hath heard, or read peradventure, of ſome Pieces of broken Crags brought together by the *Cimbrians* and *Goths* of old, in the Infancy of Time, within the now Dominions of *Denmark*; and thence takes a Liberty, and labours *per fas & nefas*, to vilify and diſhonour the Antiquities of our *Iſland* at his Pleaſure.

Unto this ſecond Objection of his, I ſay nevertheleſs, that we are not to look upon the Diminution of the *Pylaſters* of *Stone-Heng*, as they are at preſent, which barbarian Fury, or injurious Time rather, hath ſo devaſtated and conſumed; but conſider, that as ſome of them notwithſtanding whatever Caſualties, appear at this Day formerly diminiſhed, ſo originally they were all in the ſame Manner, alſo. For, thoſe that have curiouſly contemplated the Ruins of the *Roman* Magnificence elſewhere, will aſſure you, that not only the *Pillars*, but likewiſe the *Pylaſters* in many of them, are ſeen in ſuch manner greater, and leſs, as that they have been oftentimes enforced by one or two only, to conclude of all the reſt; otherwiſe it could never be determined what anciently they were. For which ſetting all other outward Violences aſide, a true natural Reaſon may be given, in regard all Stones are not qualified alike; ſome are hard and Weather Proof; ſome ſoft, and ſubject to Decay; ſome are porous; ſome have Vents in them; ſome a certain ſpungy, and indigeſted Matter, which Air and Weather penetrating into, Time works out, and renders them in the End *rudely various and irregular*.

As to what concerns the Inſenſibility of the Contraction, it hath been made appear, that this Inſenſibility conſiſts not, in the more or leſs Diminution of the *Pillar*, at the *Diameter* above, but in the Progreſſion of it to that from the Part below. And beſides that his own Author ſo intends, Example manifeſts the ſame. For let any Man look upon the *Tuſcan* Pillars in the *Portico* of St. *Paul* in *Covent Garden*, and hath he but an Eye in his Head, he will tell you that they are leſſer above than below; yet how by Degrees they ariſe to that leſſening, he cannot diſcern, it ſo inſenſibly proceeds. I have proved likewiſe, 1. That the Diminiſhing from the third Part upward is not common to all the Orders; for *Scamozzi* hath told you, that our *Tuſcan* Pillar particularly is to be contracted from the fourth Part. 2. That *Palladio* applies the Templet, in Order to the Contraction from the *Diameter* below to that above, and to the *Tuſcan* Column gives a Check at the fourth Part alſo. 3. To bring you home cloſely to our *Stone-Heng*, I have evidenc'd, that ſome Architects have uſed to make the Bodies of the Columns to diminiſh by a right Line, as it were, from the Bottom to the Top, which this Doctor himſelf cannot deny, is moſt correſpondent to the ſeemingly taper Growth of Cypreſs and Pine Trees. And that this natural Way, of all others is moſt conform to the Contraction of the *Pylaſters* in our Antiquity, the Work it ſelf teſtifies. And no marvel that their Diminution ſhould be different from Pillars; ſeeing their Breadths, Depths, Heights, Spaces, and whatever elſe relates to them, are alſo different,

as from Sir *H. Wotton* hath been manifeſted. And now ſhould I make appear, that all round Pillars were not contracted by the *Romans*, what would become, think you, of his *Diminution common to all genuinely figured Columns?* It would happily ſtartle him, but though it puts him into another *Wonder*, he ſhall have it; *Scamozzi* then will tell you, that *Vitruvius* ſaith, *Che nella parte di dentro de' Portici non fuſſero diminuite le Colonne di rincontro alla mura delia Cella*; That the Columns within *Porticoes* oppoſite to the Wall of the *Cell*, ſhould not be diminiſhed at all. So that, there being no ſuch Community in the Orders, as this Doctor hath affirmed; nor any ſuch Inſenſibility in the diminiſhing of *Pillars* as he inculcates; he may go enquire of *Olaus Wormius*, to make good his Objection, for, Sir *H. Wotton* will not.

Scam. lib. 6. cap. 6.

Thirdly, ſaith he, *They have no* Pedeſtals *at all, being ſet in the Ground; which is a third Incongruity.* This is of no more Validity than the former; in regard it is fully proved, that the ancient *Romans* in their great Works rarely uſed any *Pedeſtals at all*, but made their *Columns* and *Pylaſters* to ariſe from the very Ground. As likewiſe that *Pedeſtals* were not reduced into Proportion until *Serlio*'s Time, *Vitruvius* having given no Rules for them. *Palladio* hath poſitively affirmed, that the *Dorick* Order had anciently no *Pedeſtal* belonging to it; unto which *Viola* adds our very *Tuſcan* Order alſo. I have from a Cloud of authentick Authors in like manner made manifeſt, that in their Columnations, or Intermiſſions, the *Romans* generally ſet their *Pillars* and *Pylaſters* in *piano*, from the plain Campaign: it is evidenc'd, likewiſe, that they were ſo far from having *Pedeſtals* in common with all the Orders, that as ſome of them had no *Pedeſtals*, ſo others had no Baſes, whereby, without conſulting Delicacy, but Duration, the Bodies of their *Pillars* and *Pylaſters* arrived from the very Earth. And are not the *Pylaſters* in our Antiquity ſeen planted in the ſame manner? Stand they not after the *Roman* Cuſtom without any *Pedeſtals*, *Baſes*, or whatſoever of that kind under them? Appear they not Fans, ſuch Ornaments as *plain* and *ſimple*, as the Order is deſcribed to be, whoſe principal Character is *Simplicity?* which this Doctor's own Author will tell you, is the *Tuſcan*. So that no *Pedeſtals* at all being viſible in our *Stone-Heng*, it hath a third, and *manifeſt* Congruity with the *Tuſcan* Order.

El. Arch. p. 35.

" Fourthly, ſaith he, The Perpendiculars of the greater Circle are, " according to Mr. *Jones* his Meaſure, in Altitude fifteen Foot and " an half, in Depth three Foot, and in Breadth ſeven Foot. Where " then is to be found the Proportion of *Longitude* to ſix *Diameters* " of the thickeſt Part of the Column?" Unto which, I ſay, that this Doctor may have better ſucceſs, and beſtow his Time to better Purpoſe, perhaps, in writing of *Latitudes* than *Longitudes*. For, I have made appear, that as *Pillars* both in Figure, Quality and Uſe are different from *Pylaſters*; ſo their Proportions in Height, Depth, and Poſition are different likewiſe, to the End they may be the better able to reſiſt the Injuries of Time, and Accidents of Fortune, whereunto they are more commonly expoſed than *Pillars*. And this I have proved from Sir *H. Wotton*, who peremptorily told you, that " *Pylaſters* " muſt not be too tall and ſlender, leſt they reſemble *Pillars*, nor " too

" too *dwarfiſh* and groſs, leſt they imitate the Piles or Peers of Bridges." Groſs it ſeems they muſt be, but not too groſs. Now, Dr. *Charleton* well knowing this, ought to have examined theſe Proportions with thoſe in our Antiquity, before this frivolous Objection had been made by him; which, ſeeing he did not, I will; and though in purſuance thereof, I might, taking the Advantage of his Weakneſs, affirm, that by his proportioning the *Tuſcan* Column " by " its Thickneſs in the biggeſt Part a little above the Bottom, which " is the Plinth of the Baſe thereof," the Height of the Pillars doth not riſe to five *Diameters*; ſince nevertheleſs, that Crimes of Ignorance are pardonable, I'll contemn it, and in examining the Symmetry of our *Pylaſters*, grant the *Tuſcan Pillar*, as was ſaid, to be ſeven *Diameters* high; as likewiſe finding there is no limited Proportions for the Peers of Bridges, they being to be made more or leſs in Height, as the Courſe of the Water under the Bridge, or Paſſage over it requires, that the *Aſcent* and *Deſcent* may be eaſy and commodious, tender to you three ſuch Examples for Works of this Nature, as *Palladio* hath afforded us. Who, from the Bridge at *Rimino*, built as he ſuppoſeth by *Auguſtus Cæſar*, makes the Height of the Peers to be about a Square of their Breadth. From that of *Vicenza* almoſt one fourth Part more; and in the Invention made by himſelf, for the grand *Canal* at *Venice*, far much leſs, *viz.* half the Breadth. In which Diverſity I will be moderate, and for the moſt indifferent Way take the mean Proportion of about one Square, and ſay, that the *Pylaſters* of the greater Circle in our Antiquity, being in Height two Squares and a quarter of their Breadth, and the *Pylaſters* of the greater Hexagon above two Squares and an half, arrive to be neither ſo *dwarfiſh as the Peers of Bridges*, nor *ſo tall as Pillars*, but come to have the due Proportion, which, as Sir *H. Wotton* told you, was obſerved anciently by the *Romans* in their great Structures. And therefore, as it is utterly inappoſite to enquire after the Heights of their *Pillars* in the Work of *Stone-Heng*; ſo, where can be found a more exact Agreement with the *Roman* Dimenſions for the Groſſneſs of their *Pylaſters*, than in our Antiquity?

Pall. lib. 1. *in project. Ba. Ord. Tuſ.*

Pall. lib. 3.

" Fifthly, ſaith he, Their Intervals, or middle Spaces ſeem to be " about nine Foot. For, Mr. *Jones* himſelf computes the Length of " each *Epiſtylium*, or *Architrave*, continued in round from Column " to Column, to be preciſely ſixteen Foot; and there muſt be half " the Breadth of the Column, at each End, allowed for the meeting " of the two Architraves in the Middle, if not for the more firm " bearing of their Weight: So that meaſuring the Diſtance of the " Supporters, by the remaining Part of the Architrave, it will be " nine Foot. Which agrees not with the *Intercolumnium* of *Tuſcan* " Pillars." Should I here trouble you again with the manifold Incongruities obvious in this Objection, I ſhould too much offend your Ears with ſuch Stuff. Wherefore, ſetting them aſide, it is anſwered, that *Vitruvius* hath told you, that in *Tuſcan* Temples *è grande libertà di faregli ſpatii come piace a ciaſcuno*, There is a great Liberty, *&c.* as you heard before. And Sir *H. Wotton* hath proved to you alſo, that *Pylaſters* in the ſtately Works of the *Romans* were *as broad as the half*, and ſometimes *as the whole Vacuity*. So that the *Pylaſters* of *Stone-Heng*, being, as is granted, ſeven Foot in Breadth

and the *Vacuity*, according to this Doctor's Computation, nine Foot, which is above a Quarter more than the Breadth of the *Pylaſters*; the Spaces, you ſee, have a full Concordance with the Proportions allowed by the *Romans* in ſuch Works. But, the Truth is, whatever he ſaith, the Intervals in our Antiquity here meant, are ſomewhat leſs than the Breadth of the *Pylaſters*, and upon what Grounds, the Architect was neceſſitated ſo to make them, ſhall appear e're long. In the mean while, I ſay, that the Architects being under ſome Reſtraint, is alone ſufficient to make good his Work, without more remembring either the Difference between the Intervals of *Pillars* and *Pylaſters*, or the Power otherwiſe he had to juſtify himſelf that he made the Spaces conformable to the Intercolumns of the *Tuſcan* Order.

Now, as I have thus truly ſtated it, ſo I muſt as truly tell you, that this Doctor, to make his Objection the more plauſible, hath unfaithfully falſified Mr. *Jones* his Text, in affirming, that He *Himſelf computes the Length of each* Epiſtylium, *or Architrave, continued in round from Column to Column, to be preciſely ſixteen Foot:* When it is moſt certain, that Mr. *Jones* gives not any Meaſure of thoſe Architraves at all. He hath, indeed, ſet down the *Epiſtylia* lying over the *Pylaſters* of the greater Hexagon to be ſixteen Foot, which this Doctor, more nimbly than his *Danes* at plund'ring, takes off, and without more ado claps them *in round from Column to Column* of the outward Circle. And thus, as you may remember, he ſerved Mr. *Camden* about his Corſeſtones, leſt you ſhould diſtinguiſh between twenty four, and twenty eight, which himſelf could not. *Quid huic de remotioribus ſcribenti fidendum, ſi tam Bardus aut Cæcus in iis quæ præ foribus ſunt?*

Now, ſhould I upon this Occaſion, after ſuch a curious Enquiry into the *Tuſcan* Order, put in a Conjecture of mine own, I hope your *Candor* will conceive I preſume not in the leaſt therein, ſince ſo many learned Men have failed in their Opinions concerning it. You may recal to Memory, that I offered to you *Vitruvius* his Deſcription of the *Tuſcan* Orders, in theſe Words; *Ipſarum Ædium ſpecies ſunt baricæ Barycephalæ, humiles, latæ.* Now, as in our Dialect we uſe to expreſs a thing much to be wondred at by *monſtrouſly monſtrous, admirably admirable,* and the like; why might not *Vitruvius* intend, by *baricæ Barycephalæ, humiles, latæ,* a large, humble, maſſily maſſy manner of Building, ſuch as our Antiquity of *Stone-Heng?* For though ſome opine, that by the Words *humiles, latæ,* He ſeems to explain the Meaning of the other, conſidering nevertheleſs His univerſal Conciſeneſs this cannot hold; no more than Rarity of the Columns, when Works conſiſt of *Pylaſters,* or when the Architraves are made of *Stone:* Think of this at your Pleaſure; it may happily be ſuch an Hint at leaſt to thoſe, that know how to improve things better than I am able, that it may poſſibly give ſome Light, unto what *Vitruvius* ſignifieth thereby. However, I will not omit this Opportunity to acquaint you likewiſe, that the *Scamilli impares* of *Vitruvius* (which, how to be made uſe of in Buildings, hath as much puzzled all his Commentators, and Architects, as to find out a Remedy for the *Gout* and *Stone* all Phyſicians) have been according to the very *Text* and *Letter* of *Vitruvius*, ſo directly

Vitr. lib. 3. cap. 3.

put

put in Work by Mr. *Jones* in the *Portico* of the Cathedral of St. *Paul*, as no Architect that can, or will underſtand *Vitruvius*, but muſt ingenuouſly confeſs the ſame true, and ſubmit unto it. And this I have hinted to you alſo, leſt (not knowing whether I ſhall ever have Occaſion, otherwiſe to publiſh the Way of doing it) ſome one Pretender or other hereafter, may uſurp the Invention, and aſcribe that unto himſelf, for which all Poſterity is obliged unto Mr. *Jones* ſolely.

But, to come with Dr. *Charleton* to a Concluſion about the Order of our Antiquity, " Either therefore, ſaith he, the Conditions of the " *Tuſcan* Order here recited, are not according to the Rules of Ar- " chitecture taught by *Vitruvius*, and his excellent Interpreter Sir " *H. Wotton:* Or Mr. *Jones* was miſtaken, when He conceived the " Order of *Stone-Heng* to be *Tuſcan.*" What's this? Doth he miſtruſt his Author? it confirms, indeed, our Opinion of his Judgment? But, who was miſtaken in making *Laet* ſpeak *Engliſh?*

That, *the Conditions of the Tuſcan Order*, as *here* by him *recited*, are neither according to the Rules of *Vitruvius*, nor as Sir *H. Wotton* hath deſcribed them, I have given you a full Account, whereby it is plainly made apparent, that he hath not ſo often named *Vitruvius*, as corrupted Him; nor more often quoted Sir *H. Wotton* than depraved Him. And for Mr. *Jones*, as Sir *Henry*'s Reputation by this Doctor's ſometimes ſuſpecting Him, ſometimes adding, ſometimes omitting, ſometimes fathering upon others what was truly His, is much eclips'd; ſo by his labouring to overthrow Mr. *Jones* his Opinion, he hath much more ſtrengthned, and confirm'd the ſame.

For that now is manifeſted at large, what in *Stone-Heng Reſtored* is but briefly diſcourſed; That, as the *Tuſcan* Order is a *Plain, Humble, Groſs, and Giant-like* manner of Building; ſo is *Stone-Heng*.

The *Romans* had in Community with the reſt of the Orders *Pylaſters*, and of them made uſe in all their Works of Greatneſs: So appears it by *Stone-Heng*.

The *Romans* as well as the *Greeks*, in their *Diminiſhing of Pillars*, imitated the taper Growth of Pine-trees: So is it at *Stone-Heng*.

The *Romans* in their magnificent Structures of the *Tuſcan* Order particularly, uſed no *Pedeſtals:* Nor are there any at *Stone-Heng*.

The *Romans* made their *Pylaſters* not *ſo tall as Columns*; nor *ſo dwarfiſh as the Peers of Bridges:* and ſo we find them at *Stone-Heng*.

And, in their great Buildings ſet the *Pylaſters* thick *and cloſe together:* and ſo they placed them at *Stone-Heng*.

Thus, in theſe ſix moſt eſſential Particulars our *Stone-Heng* appears, not only to be of the *Tuſcan* Order; but alſo, if the *Order* and *Manner* of a Work, with the *Power* and *Means* to effect a Work, be requirable in the Diſcovery of Antiquities, a Work erected by the *Romans*.

But, here you may happily take notice, that together with the *Order* and *Manner* of the *Romans*, I have conjoyn'd their *Power* and *Means* for Building; the Cauſe why is, for that Mr. *Jones* (*p.* 67.) hath given his Reader three Reaſons chiefly, wherefore the *Romans* might be the *Founders* of our Antiquity, *viz.* Their *Magnificence*,

their *Power* and *Means*, and the *Order* of the Work. Now, this Doctor perſuading himſelf, that by talking highly of a *Welſh Mountaineer's naſty Cottage*, he might poſſibly lull your Thoughts of the *Magnificence* of our Antiquity aſleep; and by whiſpering a Proclamation, as it were, that *the Pillars of all the Orders are of a round Figure*, as eaſily put you out of Conceit with the *Tuſcan Order*; but not knowing how, by any the like Slight, to evade Mr. *Jones* his ſecond Argument, for that he found it impoſſible for him, to make his *Danes* equal with the *Romans* in *Power* and *Means* to effect great Works, reſolved to ſhuffle it dexterouſly under the Board, and never acquaint you therewith; preſuming (for the Reaſons formerly delivered) that the *Impoſture* would never be detected, or ever arrive at your Knowledge. But to proceed to his next Particular.

" Thirdly, ſaith this Doctor, as for the Architectonical Scheme, " in Uſe among the *Romans*, conſiſting of four equilateral Trian- " gles inſcribed within a Circle, by which he thought the whole " Work of *Stone-Heng* deſigned and formed; it is much eaſier ima- " gined, than demonſtrated to be really therein. For 1. that Rule " of *Vitruvius* (*lib.* 5. *cap.* 6.) to which he refers us for Certifica- " tion; if you take it entire, and not the later half only, as he " cunningly did, runs thus. *Ipſius autem Theatri conformatio ſic* " *eſt facienda, ut quam magna futura eſt perimetros imi, centro me-* " *dio collocato circumagatur linea rotundationis; in eaque quatuor* " *ſcribantur trigona paribus lateribus & intervallis, quæ extre-* " *mam lineam circinationis tangant, quibus Aſtrologi, ex muſica* " *convenientia aſtrorum, ratiocinantur.* By the very firſt Words " whereof it is moſt manifeſt, the Rule it ſelf concerns the Deſigna- " tion, not of a round Temple, but of a Theatre; and the Context " of the whole Chapter following declares it to have been invented " for a threefold Uſe, namely, the moſt advantagious Diſpoſition of " *Proſcenium*, *Scena*, and *Orcheſtra*; the equal Diffuſion of the " Voices of the Singers and Actors; and the convenient ordering of " Seats for the Spectators. But what's this to Mr. *Jones* his Con- " ceit of a Temple; and ſuch a one too, as muſt bear the Aſpect " *Hypæthros*, *ſive ſub divo*, *i. e.* open at Top? However, conceiv- " ing this Text might ſerve his Turn, and the great Name of *Vi-* " *truvius* give ſome Authority to his Fancy, that otherwiſe would " hardly paſs among judicious Men; he induſtriouſly uſurped the " Quotation of it, by perverting the genuine Senſe to a wrong " Purpoſe; and to the End his Readers might be the longer in find- " ing out the Fraud, artificially omitting the Citation of the particu- " lar Chapter, he leaves them to a tedious Re-ſearch through the " whole Book; a Labour ſo great, the Patience of moſt, though learn- " ed, would not extend to the enduring of it, upon ſo ſlender an " Occaſion. 2. The Queſtion is, not whether this kind of Architec- " tonical Scheme were anciently uſed by the *Romans*, in ſome of " their publick Edifices; but whether *Stone-Heng* was formed ac- " cording to ſuch a Scheme, or not? Mr. *Jones* indeed hath expreſ- " ly affirmed it; but how hath he made it appear? That he hath " drawn four equilateral and equidiſtant Triangles within the Cir- " cumference of the greater Circle of Stones, ſo as all the Angles

" are terminated in the circular Line, is not ſufficient to prove it:
" For as much as every Novice in Geometry underſtands how to in-
" ſcribe not only four, but four hundred, and many more ſuch Tri-
" angles, in the *Area* of a Circle, much leſs in Diameter than that
" he deſcribes. Nor is it ſufficient that he tells us, the Interſection of
" the ſeveral Triangles fully demonſtrateth after what manner the
" greater Hexagon, made open at *Stone-Heng*, was raiſed from the
" ſolid Wall environing the Cell of the *Peripteros*; becauſe our Senſe
" aſſures us, there are no Footſteps or Remains of any ſuch ſolid
" Wall of a circular Form, raiſed where the Interſections of the Tri-
" angles are ſuppoſed to be made; and becauſe we have no Evidence
" but his ſingle Word, that there is any Hexagon at all in the Work;
" whereas neither Mr. *Camden*, nor the Author of *Nero Cæſar*, nor
" my ſelf, nor any other (for ought I could ever learn, and yet I
" have enquired of many Gentlemen who had carefully ſurveyed
" the *Antiquity*, and were well able to diſcern a Hexagon from a
" Circle) could ever perceive any ſuch matter. Again, though he
" ſpeaks of three Entrances leading into the Temple of *Stone-Heng*
" from the Plain, and thoſe likewiſe comparated by an equilateral
" Triangle; yet is it manifeſt even from his own Draughts of the
" Work, and its Platform, that all the Perpendiculars or Columns
" of the outward Circle are equidiſtant each from other; and if ſo,
" where are thoſe three Entrances? or how ſhould we diſtinguiſh
" them from the other intercolumnary, or void Spaces? All which
" conſidered, there remains (as I think) no Tye upon any Man's
" Belief, that *Stone-Heng* was a *Roman Structure*, in reſpect of the
" Scheme, by which it was deſigned and compoſed.

In the two former Particulars you may obſerve, that this Doctor went ſomewhat methodically to work, ſo that we might know where to find and how to anſwer him. But in this third about the *Architectonical Scheme* in uſe among the *Romans*, for Conformation of great Structures, meeting with nothing that could juſtly produce an Objection, or whereon to frame a ſeemingly rational Argument, he attempts to lead you into a Labyrinth, that you might not know, without his Clew, by which way to iſſue forth again. And, to this End, as had he forgotten that the Subject Matter in Debate at preſent, is, not for what *uſe Stone-Heng* was at firſt erected, but who were the *Founders* of it, brings you prepoſterouſly into the Enquiry thereafter. Yet thinking you would eaſily diſcover this, he makes up in the next Place to calumniate Mr. *Jones* about his Quotation; as if either he writ for any other than *ſuch as* underſtood *Vitruvius*, or at leaſt knew where to meet with an entire Chapter in a particular Book; or, that *Thoſe*, that were converſant in Architecture, ſtudied the Authors thereof by the Index's only. From this he fetcheth a Leap at an inſtant to almoſt the Concluſion of *Stone-Heng Reſtored*; and that he may ſay ſomething, he knows not what, ſhuffles in a parcel of Mr. *Jones* his Parallel of our Antiquity, with ſome ancient Temples of the *Romans*; and then runs as ſuddenly back again, unto the already ſo much controverted Hexagon, and Entrances at *Stone-Heng*. But, all theſe Ambages notwithſtanding, you may eaſily conceive at what he drives, *viz.* That in regard the *Architectonical Scheme*, mentioned by Mr.

Jones,

Jones, (being derived from that of Aſtrology) was applied to the Conformation of a Theatre, no other Building, much leſs a Temple, was to be conformed thereby: and that, though Mr. *Jones hath expreſly affirmed Stone-Heng* was deſigned by ſuch a *Scheme*, yet he hath not *made it appear* to be ſo.

To the firſt of theſe it is ſaid, that a more deſtructive Argument to human Learning cannot by *Quakeriſm* it ſelf be invented, than to prohibit an Artiſt the particular applying of Things as he finds Occaſion. At this rate, what would become of all Arts and Sciences whatever? But, ſetting aſide all others, and how their Perfection conſiſts wholly in applying general Rules, and by-paſt Cuſtoms to preſent Caſes; nothing more argues the Ingenuity and Acuteneſs of an Architect, than the accommodating of what he hath ſeen, or read, unto the Subject whereof he is to treat, and the Occaſion he hath in Hand. That's the *Eurythmia*, or graceful Comelineſs in Architecture (ſo much ſpoken of before) which attracts a delightful Admiration in the Eyes of the Beholders, and *Bernardino Baldo* from *Philander*, applauding him for it, ſhall tell you as much, *Ea Concinnitas naſcitur ex Symmetriæ præſcriptis, aut iis quæ à ſolerti & acuto Architecto pro occaſione quæruntur*, That Concinnity, ſaith he, proceedeth from the Rules of Symmetry, or *Thoſe*, which by a diligent, and acute Architect upon Occaſion are produced. Mr. *Jones* then having Occaſion to ſearch out, by what *Roman Scheme* our *Stone-Heng* might poſſibly be formed; after the experimenting in vain that of Circles, by which the Temple vulgarly, ſaith *Palladio*, called the *Galluce* was compoſed; and that of the *Greeks* by Squares, examined it at laſt by this of Triangles, and found it in ſo many ſeveral Reſpects to correſpond thereto, as had our Antiquity been a *Roman* Theatre, it could hardly have more truly adjuſted the ſame. And here I muſt not omit, but affirm poſitively, that Mr. *Jones* hath often told me, that that Temple in *Palladio* gave him the firſt Hint, our *Stone-Heng* might be formed by ſome *Architectonical Scheme*, and that otherwiſe he could never, without extream Difficulty, have ſo exactly found out the ancient Form thereof, notwithſtanding all his other whatever Labours about it.

Bern. Bal. in Eurythmia.

Pal. l. 4. c. 11.

Furthermore, it is granted on both ſides, that this *Scheme* of four *equilateral Triangles* was that, by which Aſtrologers uſed to ground their Diſputes about the *Cæleſtial* Influences, or rather their Deſcriptions of the twelve *Cæleſtial* Signs, the Angles of ſo many ſuch *Triangles* making up the juſt Number of twelve. Now, if from a *Scheme*, whereby the Motions of the Heavens were deſcribed, the Rule was obſerved to deſign a Theatre, I ſuppoſe, there is no judicious Man but will acknowledge, that a Temple, being as round in Form, as the Heavens themſelves; as open and expoſed to the Influences of the *Cæleſtial* Bodies, as we to the Air we breath in; and in all Probability dedicated anciently to *Cælum* it ſelf, might alſo be conformed and deſigned thereby. Moreover, (beſides what's ſaid) that it hath been uſual for Architects to apply what appertains to one kind of Building, unto another, even in the ſelf ſame Caſe we are now upon, *Scamozzi* ſhall be my Witneſs. I told you before, that the firſt that proportioned *Pedeſtals* unto the five Orders of Architecture was *Serlio*; and now, I am to ſay,

that *Scamozzi* was the firſt that commoded Columnations with *Pedeſtals*. And mark, I pray, from whence he derived his Authority for this Innovation of His. *Ancora che i moderni non habbino trattato de Colonnati Dorici ſopra à Piedeſtali, tuttavia ſi vede chiaramente, che furono uſati de gli Antichi; è Vitruvio i de ſegnò 'ne Portici dietro alla ſcena del Theatro; è perciò a noi par coſa molta ragione vole, è profittevole il dovere trattare con quella diligenza che facciamo do gli altri; affine di poterſene ſervire, così nè gli edificii publici, come ne' privati.* Although, ſaith He, the Moderns have not treated of *Dorick* Columnations upon *Pedeſtals*, nevertheleſs it is clearly ſeen, that they were uſed by the Ancients; and *Vitruvius* deſigns them in the *Porticoes* behind the *Scene* of the *Theatre*, and therefore unto us it ſeems very rational, and profitable to treat of them with that Diligence we have done of the reſt; to the End they may be made uſe of as well in publick as private Buildings. If then *Scamozzi*, for the deſigning of Churches conſecrated to the true God, making of Altars, Tombs, and whatever other Occaſions as well ſacred as prophane, took his Example from the *Porticoes* behind the *Scene* of the *Theatre*; who can deny but that a Temple for idolatrous Uſe might be formed by the ſame *Scheme*, that made the *Theatre* it ſelf? And that the Diligence, Acuteneſs, and Judgment of Mr. *Jones* appears very eminently, in his diſcovering our Antiquity was ſo made.

Scam. lib. 6. cap. 19. 22. 28.

But, I muſt not forbear to take notice here of ſome more than ordinary Gall, which hath unadviſedly ſlipt from this Doctor's Pen, he telling you, that Mr. *Jones* cunningly took the Text of *Vitruvius* not entire, but the later half only, with ſome other unbeſeeming Expreſſions, as have been repeated. Now, though Mr. *Jones* his own Authority with judicious Men, is ſufficient to wipe off this Aſperſion; to give you more Satisfaction nevertheleſs thercin, and to make this Doctor's Integrity more fully appear, you are to know, that Mr. *Jones* cannot properly be ſaid to have curtilated the Text; becauſe he doth not *ex profeſſo* meddle with it here; when elſewhere He argues, that our Antiquity might be dedicated to *Cœlum*, then indeed, to evidence that the *Scheme* of four *equilateral Triangles* was uſed by Aſtrologers, he gives you ſo much thereof, as relateth thereunto. But, let us ſee what Mr. *Jones* his Words (p. 68.) are, which, as to our Antiquities being a *Roman* Work, you will find theſe. " Beſides, ſaith He, the Order is not only *Roman*, but " the *Scheme* alſo (conſiſting of four *equilateral Triangles* inſcribed within the Circumference of a Circle) by which this Work " *Stone-Heng* formed, was an *Architectonical Scheme* uſed by the *Romans*: Whereof I ſhall have more Occaſion to ſpeak, when I come " to ſet down, for what Uſe this *Antiquity* was at firſt erected." Now, where in all this is *Vitruvius* his *Rule* cunningly cited by halves? He refers, it's true, unto *Vitruvius*, as in the Margin; but how? Not as to a Text which He would deliver *Verbatim*, but as to a Place whereon He only grounded His own Words at preſent, and afterwards was to ſay more of it; *viz.* In his 106. *p.* where after many other valid Reaſons for the Dedication of our Antiquity, He adds, " Laſtly, that *Stone-Heng* " was anciently dedicated to *Cœlus*, I collect from the *Conformation* of the Work. For the *Conformation* of the *Cell* and *Porticus* in

Vitr. lib. 5.

" the Plant, was deſigned with four *equilateral Triangles*, inſcrib-
" ed in a *Circle*, ſuch as the *Aſtrologers* uſe (mark I pray) in deſcrib-
" ing the twelve *Cæleſtial* Signs in muſical Proportions. According
Vitr. lib. 5. " to that of *Vitruvius*;" *In ea conformatione quatuor ſcribantur trigona paribus lateribus & intervallis, quæ extremam lineam circinationis tangant; quibus etiam in duodecim ſignorum cœleſtium deſcriptione, Aſtrologi ex muſica convenientia aſtrorum ratiocinantur.* So that here you ſee alſo, He being, in Order to the Dedication only, to make good what *Scheme* was uſed by Aſtrologers, quoted *Vitruvius* for his Author, reciting that Part of his Text, which appertained to what he had to prove, and as in that Place, and no otherwiſe, He was obliged to; not only for that the former Part of it wholly concern'd Architects, and related not, in any Degree, unto Aſtrologers at all; but alſo in regard the ſole Matter in Queſtion was, what *Theſe*, not *Thoſe* had in Uſe amongſt them. Not, how *Stone-Heng* was conformed, but how the Cœleſtial Bodies were conſulted. And that Mr. *Jones* cited the Text in point of the Dedication, and to prove only, that this Scheme was uſed by Aſtrologers, and not otherwiſe, his Notes under his own Hand teſtify, being theſe, " For that the Conformation of the *Cell* and *Porticus* in the Plant, " is deſigned with four *equilateral Triangles*, inſcribed in a Circle; " ſuch as the *Aſtrologers* uſe in deſcribing the twelve Cœleſtial Signs " in muſical Proportions, *M. Vitruvius P. lib.* 5. *cap* 6." however it came to be omitted in the Impreſſion. And this Dr. *Charleton* when he pleaſeth ſhall ſee.

Who was ſo ſtrongly conceited, it ſeems, that he might evade this *Scheme*, by perſuading you that Mr. *Jones* had *perverted the genuine Senſe* of *Vitruvius to a wrong Purpoſe*, that he forgot the old Saying, *Qui alterum incuſat*, &c. For, as he hath falſly traduced Mr. *Jones*; ſo apparently corrupted *Vitruvius*. In regard that whereas *Vitruvius* ſaith, *Quibus etiam in duodecim ſignorum Cœleſtium deſcriptione, Aſtrologi ex muſica convenientia aſtrorum ratiocinantur*; He hath wholly omitted theſe Words, *in duodecim ſignorum Cœleſtium deſcriptione*, premeditately, becauſe he knew, that to the Purpoſe for which Mr. *Jones* had quoted it, it was the main Strength of his Argument: And, as he told you, that " by the very firſt " Words *of the Text* it is moſt manifeſt, the Rule concerns the " Deſignation of a *Theatre*;" ſo he left out theſe laſt, leſt you ſhould tell him it is as manifeſt, that the ſame concerned alſo the Deſcription of the Influences of the Heavens, and thereby plainly declared, to what End the later Part only was cited by Mr. *Jones*. And as concerning his Trouble to find out Mr. *Jones* his Quotation, I ſay, he remembers not that himſelf *refer'd us for Certification* of his *Tuſcan* Order, to the whole firſt Part of Sir *H. Wotton*'s Elements of Architecture, without the Citation ſo much as of a Page; whereby I was put to a tedious Reſearch, having not at leaſt theſe thirty Years lookt upon that Book before. Beſides, *p.* 24, 38, 39, 41, 42, 49, &c. For, to reckon up the reſt of the Rabblement is needleſs, he neither affords us Book, nor Chapter, nor Page, no nor Author oftentimes, for what he ſaith, as if we were obliged to rely upon the *Ipſe dixit* of ſuch a Doctor only.

" Secondly,

" Secondly, ſaith he, The Queſtion is, not whether this kind of " Architectonical Scheme were anciently uſed by the *Romans*, in " ſome of their publick Edifices; but whether *Stone-Heng* was form- " ed according to ſuch a Scheme, or not? Mr. *Jones* indeed hath ex- " preſly affirmed it: but how hath he made it appear? That he hath " drawn four equilateral and equidiſtant Triangles within the Circum- " ference of the greater Circle of Stones, ſo as all the Angles are ter- " minated in the Circular Line, is not ſufficient to prove it." That our Antiquity *was formed according to ſuch a Scheme*, Mr. *Jones* his affirming of it will moſt ſufficiently prove; and therefore let us conſider how the *Demonſtration* is made, and how the *Parallel* lies between the Superſtructure of the *Roman Theatre*, and the Work of *Stone-Heng*, upon the ſame *Scheme*.

Firſt then, *Vitruvius* (*loco citato*) having deſcribed the *Scheme*, tells us, that by the Side of that *Triangle* which lay next the *Scene*, the Front of the *Scene* was terminated; ſo at *Stone-Heng*, the Side of that *Triangle* which lay next the outward *Circle* terminated the greater *Hexagon*, and in Front proportioned the firſt Interval thereof (as at *L. L.* in Mr. *Jones* his Deſign *N.* 2.) appears.

The *Proſcenium*, notwithſtanding this Doctor avers it, had no more to do with the *Scheme*, than his *Danes* had with our *Antiquity*: For, it anſwered to none of the *Triangles*, that formed the *Theatre*; but was ſeparated from the *Orcheſtra* by a Line drawn parallel to the Front of the *Scene*, which paſſed through the *Centre* of the whole Work; ſo that it is of as much Concernment to our *Demonſtration* as *the equal Diffuſion of the Voices of the Singers and Actors*, which is none at all; *Vitruvius* having in the precedent Chapter preſcribed Rules for ordering that in another Way. *Vitr. lib. 5. cap. 5.*

Secondly, the Sides of the *Triangles* promiſcuouſly formed the Breadth and Depth of the *Orcheſtra*, and ſevered the ſame from the *Degrees*: ſo at *Stone-Heng* the Sides of the *Triangles* promiſcuouſly deſigned the Depth and Breadth of the *greater Hexagon*, and diſjoined it from the *inner Circle*.

Thirdly, For the more convenient Acceſs to the *Degrees*, on either Hand, the *Repoſe* anſwered to the *Interſections* of the *Triangles*; ſo at *Stone-Heng*, for the greater Conveniency of the *Paſſages* on each Side, the *inner Circle* reſponded the like *Interſections* of the like *Triangles*.

Fourthly, the *principal Entrance*, or *Valvæ Regiæ* (as *Vitruvius* hath it) was to be made *anſwerable* to one of the *Angles* of the *Triangles*: ſo at *Stone-Heng* (the Space I. H. I. in the ſaid Deſign which) though equal in Proportion with the reſt; yet in regard it lay North-eaſt, and led directly up unto the Altar-ſtone (may ſafely enough be reputed) the *Chief or Regal Intercolumnation*, was made to correſpond unto one of the *Angles* of the *Triangles* in like manner.

Fifthly, as by all the other *eleven Angles*, were equally compartted; now the *Arches* of the *Portico* that led unto the *Degrees* of the *Theatre*, now the *ſolid Walls* of the *Scene*: ſo at *Stone-Heng*, by the like *eleven Angles*, ſometimes the open Spaces, ſometimes the *ſolid Pylaſters* were equally divided.

Laſtly, the *Arches* of the ſaid *Portico* were made of that Width, that the *inner Corner* of the *Peers* touch'd the *Sides* of the reſpective *Triangles*: ſo at *Stone-Heng*, the *Spaces* were ſo proportioned, as

that the *inner Corner* of the *Pylaſters* touched the *Sides* of the reſpective *Triangles* alſo, as at *H.* in the beforementioned Deſign, is manifeſtly evident.

Thus, is now fully demonſtrated in what manner *Vitruvius* deſigned the ſeveral Parts of the Theatre of the *Romans* by the *Aſtrological Scheme* of four equilateral Triangles; and that every particular Part of *Stone-Heng* is ſo equally comparted thereby, as that Mr. *Jones*, you ſee, had great Reaſon to affirm, that by this *Scheme* our Antiquity was formed.

And now evidently appears likewiſe, the Neceſſity (formerly hinted at) by which the Architect of *Stone-Heng* was compelled to make the Spaces ſo narrow as they are; for, in conforming his Work by the ſaid *Scheme*, he was conſtrained to ſet the *Pylaſters* in ſuch manner, as that the *inmoſt Corners* of them might touch the *Sides* of the *Triangles*, like as in the *Roman Theatre* they did. And from this cloſe ſtanding of the Pylaſters alſo, Mr. *Jones* hath told us, that the *manner* of the Temple of *Stone-Heng* was *Pycnoſtylos*, as the Antiquity it ſelf declares, by the *Pylaſters* being ſet ſo thick, and cloſe together.

As to what this Doctor ſaith, " that every Novice in Geometry " underſtands how to inſcribe not only four, but four Hundred, and " many more ſuch Triangles in the *Area* of a Circle, much leſs in " Diameter, than that he (Mr. *Jones*) deſcribes;" it is anſwered, that, queſtionleſs, ſuch Novices can in like manner tranſlate *Latin* truly, though they are no Doctors: and ſo every Colt in Maſonry aſſigns the Weight of a Stone by Meaſure when a learned Doctor cannot. And concerning what he tells you about the ſolid Wall of the *Peripteros*, you may know, that Mr. *Jones*, having in many Particulars analogiz'd our *Stone-Heng*, unto that ancient kind of *Roman* Temple; this Doctor ſnaps up this one only of them, that he might ſeem to ſay ſomething, when, the Truth is, without taking in the reſt, it ſignifieth nothing; and this you will plainly ſee, when we come to the Enquiry for what Uſe our Antiquity was at firſt erected, which though he anticipates here, you may nevertheleſs ſomewhat excuſe him; ſince that, *to ſay what he ſhould not ſay, he holds it fitting; and to ſay what he ſhould ſay, there he leaves you.*

But, this *Architectonical* or *Aſtrological Scheme*, which you pleaſe, ſticks too much in his Stomach, than for him to decline it thus, and therefore he will now give you a Reaſon with a Witneſs againſt it; and alſo " becauſe, ſaith he, we have no Evidence, but his ſingle " Word, that there is any *Hexagon* at all in the Work; whereas nei- " ther Mr. *Camden*, nor the *Author* of *Nero Cæſar*, nor my ſelf, " nor any other (for ought I could ever learn, and yet I have enquir- " ed of many Gentlemen who had carefully ſurvey'd the Antiquity, " and were well able to diſcern a Hexagon from a Circle) could " ever perceive any ſuch matter." That the Ruins of not only one Hexagon, but two, are yet ſtanding in the Work, hath been already demonſtrated at large; and as for the *Author* of *Nero Cæſar* he makes no Deſcription at all of our Antiquity. But, what if neither Mr. *Camden*, nor this Doctor's ſelf, nor any of thoſe many judicious Gentlemen his Friends *could ever perceive any ſuch matter?* muſt this therefore be a concluding Argument, that Mr. *Jones* might not; or that, becauſe *Thoſe* could not ſee them, none muſt be there? Cer-

tainly this Doctor thinks every Man's Judgment as ſhallow as his own. For, ſhould I now make appear, that after all his Petulancy he himſelf ſhall in effect tell you, there is an *Hexagon* at *Stone-Heng*, you would deem it peradventure ſtrange; it ſhall nevertheleſs be made true, and then think of him as you pleaſe. He then in ſlighting a conſiderable Difference which encounters him at the very firſt Puſh, between our Antiquity, and his Monuments in the now *Denmark*, hath (p. 54.) theſe Words. " Nor is it to be unregarded, that at *Stone-*
" *Heng*, the inmoſt Circle (if, at leaſt that may be called a Circle,
" which really is a *Polygon*; ſuch flat and broad Pillars, being, in
" reſpect of their want of Convexity on their Outſides, incapable to
" make a perfect Circle) contains only twelve Stones, which agrees
" exactly with the moſt ancient Patterns." In which Words, he grants, that, that which he calls the inmoſt Circle, is indeed not a Circle, but really a *Polygon*; now this *Polygon* muſt either be an *Hexagon*, or a *Dodicahedron*, becauſe according to him it contains twelve Stones, of which *twelve Stones*, if *one* make a *Side*, it is a *Dodicahedron*; but if *two* make a *Side*, an *Hexagon*. Now, that *two* of the *twelve Stones* go to the making up of a *Side*, the Work it ſelf demonſtrates, and ſo his *Polygon* proves clearly to be an *Hexagon*. What think you of this now? What Confidence can we have in him, or how believe him hereafter in whatever he ſaith? He, that ſo much aggravated the Difference between Mr. *Jones*, and Mr. *Camden*, and ſo incens'd you againſt them, about this very Particular: That hath ſo often, and ſo irrationally troubled you with it: That hath not only ſo poſitively declar'd againſt it ſelf; but alſo unworthily ingag'd his Friends in the ſame Action, and by ſo doing betray'd the Judgments of ſo many Gentlemen therein: He, I ſay, when perceiving, that he could not ſet his Title on Foot without it, retracts, and in a Manner openly confeſſeth, that the third Courſe in the Work at *Stone-Heng*, is not circular, but hexagonal.

" Again, ſaith this Doctor, though he ſpeaks of *three Entrances leading into the Temple of* Stone-Heng *from the Plain, and thoſe likewiſe comparted by an equilateral Triangle:* " Yet is it manifeſt
" even from his own Draughts of the Work, and its Platform, that
" all the Perpendiculars or Columns of the outward Circle are equi-
" diſtant each from other; and if ſo, where are thoſe three En-
" trances? Or how ſhould we diſtinguiſh them from the other In-
" tercolumniary, or void Spaces?

Out of whoſe Quiver ſoever this was ſhot, it is but one Doctor's Opinion; for neither Mr. *Camden*, nor any his ſo many Gentlemen, it ſeems, will witneſs for him any longer; not *Theſe*, in regard the *Architectonical Scheme* is no more concern'd in the *three Entrances*, than an *equilateral Triangle* in the Conformation of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral: Not the *Other*, for that he hath expreſſed the two inmoſt Stones of the *North-Eaſt Entrance* in his Draught. And as it is manifeſt by Mr. *Jones* his Drawings, as is granted, that all the upright Stones, or *Pylaſters* of the outward Circle, are equally diſtant among themſelves; ſo it is as manifeſt by them alſo, eſpecially the firſt, wherein the general Plant of the whole Work is deſcribed, that the *three Entrances* are at the *Trench*, and *thoſe likewiſe comparted by an equilateral Triangle*. And ſo this Doctor now

knowing how he may *diſtinguiſh them from the other intercolumnary, or void Spaces*, his frivolous Queſtion is too too ſeriouſly anſwered.

But happily it may be demanded, why he ſhould ſo much oppoſe theſe *Entrances*, and the *Hexagons*, more than any other particular Parts of the Antiquity beſides? And why, being at his Choice to have twelve Stones in either, he ſhould take them off the greater *Hexagon*, rather than thoſe at the *Trench?* The Reaſons are evident; for finding, that he could not by any of his whole Bead-roll of broken Crags laid about Burrows of Earth ever parallel ſo much as one of them, he reſolved, if poſſible, to overthrow them all. But, at laſt perceiving, that he was driven to ſuch an Exigency, as that by one means or other he muſt produce *twelve Stones* in ſome Part of our Antiquity, or elſe be at a Loſs; he made Choice of the greater *Hexagon*, as being within the Work, leſt otherwiſe Fault ſhould be found his *Electors* ſtood not *high enough:* gravely conſidering withal, that ſhould he have taken the other, which were without at the *Trench*, it might probably be conceived, they ſtood there like ſo many *Whifflers*, to keep out the Preſs of People from thronging about their King, rather than placed to cry out, *All hail King Gurmund*; ſetting aſide, that you might in all likelihood ſuſpect *their joyful Acclamations, and Wiſhes of Felicity*, could not, through the Noiſe of the Multitude, ſo eaſily arrive at their King's Ears, at ſuch a great Diſtance. But, however, you may be certainly aſſured, that could he, upon any never ſo ſlender a Pretence, have made Uſe of them to his End, he would have acknowledged thoſe Stones of the *Entrances* as well as thoſe of the *Hexagon*, whereby you ſhould have never heard more of them, ſaving in farther Confirmation of Mr. *Jones* his Deſcription, and that *three ſuch Entrances* were anciently at *Stone-Heng*. *All which conſidered there remains* (*as I think*) *no* Cauſe any longer to doubt, but *that Stone-Heng was a* Roman *Structure, in reſpect of the Scheme, by which it was deſigned and compoſed.* It is time now to proceed unto the fourth Particular; for he, forgetting that within theſe very few Years *Play-houſes* were made *Preaching-places*, and *Temples, Stables*; being lately ſo preciſe, as to ſnuffle, that a Temple ſhould be conformed by the *Scheme* applied to a Theatre; now ſcruples not, ſuppoſing it makes for him, to fly for Shelter to the *Porticoes* of a Theatre, as his only *Sanctuary* againſt the *Porticoes* of a Temple. Saying thus,

Fourthly, As for the *Double Portico reported to be in the outward Circle, and another within the greater Hexagon, formed after the* Roman *Faſhion in Structures of great Magnificence:* That you may " be the better able to judge, whether he were in the right, yea or " no; give me leave to acquaint you, what a *Portico* properly is, " what the *Roman* Architects called a *Double Portico*, and what " Mr. *Jones* termeth *Porticoes* in this Place. *Vitruvius* (*lib.* 5. *cap.* " 9.) ſetting down Precepts for the Conſtruction of *Porticoes* be- " longing to a Theatre, begins his Diſcourſe thus." *Poſt ſcenam Porticus ſunt conſtituendæ, uti cum imbres repente ludos interpellaverint, habeat Populus, quo ſe recipiat ex Theatro:* Behind the " Scene are to be made *Porticoes*, to the End the People may have " whither to withdraw themſelves out of the Theatre, when ſud- " den Showers diſturb their Sports." And *Philander* commenting upon

upon theſe Words, ſaith thus; *Porticus additæ ſunt ſacris ædibus, illuſtrium virorum domibus, & publicis ædificiis, neceſſitatis, aut ornamenti, animive cauſa; ſub eis repentinas pluvias vitabant, umbras ac frigora captabant, variis ſermonibus diem conſumebant, a meridie ſolem hyeme, à ſeptentrione æſtivas umbras excipientes:* "To "ſacred Buildings, to the Houſes of great *Perſonages*, and to pub-"lick Edifices are added *Porches*, for Neceſſity, Ornament, or De-"light; under them they ſheltred themſelves from ſuddain Rains, "they retired for Shade and Coolneſs, and talked away the Day; "receiving Sun-ſhine from the *South* in Winter; and in Summer "Shadow from the *North*. From whence it is moſt clear, moſt cer-"tain, that *all Porticoes* are additional Structures, where Men may "be protected from Rain and Sun; ſuch as the memorable *Por-"ticoes* of *Apollo Palatinus*, of *Auguſtus in Campo Martio*, of the "*Pantheon*, of *Antoninus Pius*, of the *Capitol* on the Side of the "*Capitoline* Hill in *Rome*. Of theſe *Porticoes ſome* are made with "*parietibus continuis*, ſolid Walls on one Side, and Pillars on the "other; as in all *Periſtylia*, or paved Walks encloſed with Columns, "ſuch as the coſtly Palace of *Urbin* at *Rome* is adorned with, ſuch "as the Cloyſters in Monaſteries, ſuch as the Walks under the old "Exchange, and thoſe commonly called the *Piazza's* of *Covent "Garden*. Others conſiſt of ſolid Walls on both Sides, with Rows "of Pillars ſet at Diſtance from the Walls; of which ſort we "have a glorious Example in the *Portico* at the *Weſt* End of St. *Paul's* "Church, in deſigning and raiſing of which Mr. *Jones* himſelf was "principal Architect. But *all* are *Tectæ*, roofed or covered at Top; "otherwiſe how ſhould they ſatisfy the Uſe or End for which they "were intended, namely to ſhelter Men from exceſſive Heat in "Summer, and from wet Weather in all Seaſons of the Year? As "for *double Porticoes*, they are in no Ways different from ſingle "ones, except in this only, that they have a double Order or Range "of Columns." For, *Philander* interpreting theſe Words of *Vitruvius* (*loco citato*) *circa Theatra ſunt Porticus & Ambulationis, quæ videntur ita oportere collocari, uti duplices ſint, habeantque exteriores columnas Doricas, cum Epiſtyliis & Ornamentis, ex ratione modulationis Doricæ perfectas*; expreſly ſaith, *Porticus duplicis appellatæ ſunt a duplici Columnarium ordine: Porches* "are termed "Double, from the Double Order of Pillars, of which they are "compoſed. And theſe, doubtleſs, are the *adequate* Notions of "*Porticoes*, both ſimple, and double: And what every Man under-"ſtands when he hears them ſpoken of. But what Mr. *Jones* in-"tendeth by *Porticoes* in *Stone-Heng*, is difficult to be conceived "from his own Diſcourſe; and more difficult to be found in the "Work it ſelf: So that we are confined to the Liberty of conjec-"turing. By the double *Portico*, therefore, in the outward Circle "or Wing of Stones, He means either the double Row of Pillars ſet "in Round, of which the inner conſiſteth of ſmaller Stones, ſuch as "he compares to *Pylaſters*: Or the Space between each two Columns, "with an *Architrave* over Head. If the *firſt*; then it may be de-"manded, why the inner Order of Columns are not equal in Alti-"tude to the outward, as they ought to have been by *Vitruvius's* "*Directions*, and as they *always* were in *Roman* double *Porticoes?*

* * "And

" And why is one Order covered with *Architraves*, the other not? " If the *other*, it may be objected, the *Portico* then can be but " ſingle, contrary to what it is ſuppoſed to be. The ſame may be " ſaid likewiſe of the other *Portico* imagined in the greater Hexa- " gon. But, whatever Part of the *Fabrick* He fancied to be a *Por-* " *tico*, thus much is evident, that it will not afford Defence againſt " the Injuries of immoderate Heat or Rain; and therefore deſerves " not that Title, in Strictneſs of Speech, *&c.*" For, in regard this Paragraph is long, I will endeavour an Anſwer unto this Part firſt, leſt otherwiſe I oppreſs your Memory too much.

It may now be ſaid unto this Doctor, as it was once to a Serjeant at Law, who after a tedious Rehearſal about Tenures of Lands, coming to apply it to the Caſe in Queſtion; Hold! hold, (quote the Judge) you think you ſpeak for your Client, when you ſpeak directly againſt him. So this judicious Doctor, by making a formal Relation concerning *Porticoes*, ſuppoſeth he hath utterly confounded the *Porticoes* of *Stone-Heng*, when thereby he hath fully confirmed Mr. *Jones* his Opinion of them; as ſhall appear from a fourfold Anſwer unto this Paragraph. Firſt, he tells us, from the Authors mentioned, that " it is moſt clear, moſt certain, that *all Porticoes* " are additional Structures, wherein Men may be protected from Rain " and Sun:" As if *Vitruvius*, or *Philander*, meant any thing leſs, than that they were not uſually by the *Romans* built ſingly by themſelves alſo; or that Neceſſity, Ornament, and Delight were not different things. For though *Vitruvius*, and from him *Philander* aſſures us, that *Porticoes* are added unto ſeveral kinds of Buildings, yet neither of them both maintain, that without Walls, they are not to be made; or (peremptorily like this Doctor) ſay, that *all Porticoes are*, or muſt be, *additional Structures*; nor would, nor could they, knowing well, the contrary ſo manifeſtly appeared in divers great Works of the *Romans*. For, *Alexander Donatus* plainly demonſtrates, that the *Portico* erected about the famous Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus* conſiſted of two ſingle Columnations, ſtanding ſimply by themſelves, without any Walls at all. The ſame *Donatus* deſcribes likewiſe the *Portico* of *Europa*, a Work of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, or *Pola* the Siſter of *Agrippa*, built in the leſſer Field at *Rome* (ſo call'd in Oppoſition to *Campus Martius*) to be made with two Ranks of Columns, neither contiguous to any Wall, nor any Wall to them. And *Julius Capitolinus* relates, that the *Portico* founded by *Gordianus* the younger in *Mars* his Field, was made a thouſand Feet in Length after the ſame Manner. Whereby *it is moſt clear, moſt certain*, that *All Porticoes were not additional Structures*, no more than thoſe of *Stone-Heng*. Now the Reaſon why the *Romans* made them commonly ſo ſtately, was, for the greater Ornament of the City, Glory and Renown of their Empire, and Commodity and Pleaſure of the People; that walking in them, they might be the more delighted, in viewing the Proſpect of the Country, and obſerving from every Part, who paſs'd, and what was acted throughout the whole Fields; as alſo behold whatever Sacreds were ſolemnized within the Court of their great *Jupiter Capitolinus*: And thus not improbably in like manner was by them done at *Stone-Heng*, that the People aſſembled might ſee, as well what was officiated in the circumadjacent Court; as, in re-

Al. Don. de urbe Roma lib. 2. cap. 2.

Id. lib. 3. cap. 17.

gard of the Nature of their *Deity Cœlum*, whoſe Rites were not myſterious, fully ſatisfy themſelves by contemplating, which way ſoever they look'd into the ſame, the ſacred Ceremonies performed within the Cell.

Secondly, this Doctor tells us, that *All Porticoes are* tectæ, *roofed or covered at Top*; As to this *Pyrrho Ligorio* ſhall anſwer for me, that the *Theatridium*, as he calls it, a noble circular Work of *M. Varro*'s, conſiſted of a *Portico*, or double Range of Columns, which not only ſtood ſingly by it ſelf without Walls, but was made *ſub divo* open to the Air, and without a Roof alſo. And ſo likewiſe *Clemens Agatius*, that the *Portico* at the Head of the Degrees of the *Amphitheatre* of *Verona* was roofleſs, and *not covered at Top*. Whereby it is evident, that *All Porticoes* were not *tectæ, or covered*, but oftentimes as open, and expoſed to the Sky, as the Temples *Hypæthros*, *Monopteros*, or our Antiquity *Stone-Heng*; wherein Men could neither be ſheltred *from exceſſive Heat in Summer*, nor *from wet Weather in all Seaſons of the Year*. And when the Books of theſe Antiquities ſhall be either divided into Chapters, or paged, this Doctor ſhall know it, leſt *the Patience of moſt, though learned*, ſhould *not extend to the enduring of* turning over ſome few Leaves of ſuch admirable Volumes.

Next, as for what concerns *double Porticoes*, ordinary Reaſon, without calling in *Philander*, dictates, that if they had not two Ranges of Columns, they could not be double. But, was it not ſaid, that we ſhould be told, *what the* Roman *Architects called a double Portico?* Why then hear we not of them? This Doctor is as prone to forget, as bold to promiſe, for *Philander* was a Citizen of *Rome*, no Architect. And whereas *ſingle Porticoes* conſiſted of one *Order*, one *Height*, one *Ornament*; the *Roman* Architects ſhall tell you, e're long, that *double Porticoes* were made of ſeveral diſtinct *Orders*; that theſe *Orders* were of ſeveral diſtinct *Heights*; and that their *Ornaments* were ſeveral and diſtinct likewiſe. And therefore, though *Philander* giveth us the Reaſon why *Porticoes* were called *double*, yet he underſtood himſelf better; was too well read in *Vitruvius*; and regarded *Poſterity* more than to ſay, that *double Porticoes are no ways different from ſingle ones, except in this only, that they have a double Order or Range of Columns*; as this Doctor poſitively affirms.

" But what Mr. *Jones* intendeth, ſaith he, by *Porticoes* in *Stone-*
" *Heng*, is difficult to be conceived from his own Diſcourſe; and
" more difficult to be found in the Work it ſelf: So that we are
" confined to the Liberty of conjecturing." I anſwer to this, what a famous Lawyer, having in the *Exchequer* Court very learnedly opened an obſcure and difficult Point in Law, and ſpent much Time about it, did, unto one of the Barons there, that called to him, ſaying, *Begin again, Sir, for I underſtand you not*; " It's no matter, quoth the Lawyer, I ſpeak to thoſe that do underſtand:" So, in like manner, Mr. *Jones* took not ſuch Pains, nor conſumed ſo much Time, about the Diſcovery of *Stone-Heng*, for thoſe that do not, but thoſe that do underſtand Him. For, what ſhould *He* intend by the *Porticoes* of our Antiquity, but thoſe circular Spaces of Ground, or Walks within the Work, environed on the one Hand with great *Pylaſters*, and on the other with ſhorter ones; and as for this Doctor's

" And why is one Order covered with *Architraves*, the other not? " If the *other*, it may be objected, the *Portico* then can be but " ſingle, contrary to what it is ſuppoſed to be. The ſame may be " ſaid likewiſe of the other *Portico* imagined in the greater Hexa- " gon. But, whatever Part of the *Fabrick* He fancied to be a *Por-* " *tico*, thus much is evident, that it will not afford Defence againſt " the Injuries of immoderate Heat or Rain; and therefore deſerves " not that Title, in Strictneſs of Speech, *&c.*" For, in regard this Paragraph is long, I will endeavour an Anſwer unto this Part firſt, leſt otherwiſe I oppreſs your Memory too much.

It may now be ſaid unto this Doctor, as it was once to a Serjeant at Law, who after a tedious Rehearſal about Tenures of Lands, coming to apply it to the Caſe in Queſtion; Hold! hold, (quote the Judge) you think you ſpeak for your Client, when you ſpeak directly againſt him. So this judicious Doctor, by making a formal Relation concerning *Porticoes*, ſuppoſeth he hath utterly confounded the *Porticoes* of *Stone-Heng*, when thereby he hath fully confirmed Mr. *Jones* his Opinion of them; as ſhall appear from a fourfold Anſwer unto this Paragraph. Firſt, he tells us, from the Authors mentioned, that " it is moſt clear, moſt certain, that *all Porticoes* " are additional Structures, wherein Men may be protected from Rain " and Sun:" As if *Vitruvius*, or *Philander*, meant any thing leſs, than that they were not uſually by the *Romans* built ſingly by themſelves alſo; or that Neceſſity, Ornament, and Delight were not different things. For though *Vitruvius*, and from him *Philander* aſſures us, that *Porticoes* are added unto ſeveral kinds of Buildings, yet neither of them both maintain, that without Walls, they are not to be made; or (peremptorily like this Doctor) ſay, that *all Porticoes are*, or muſt be, *additional Structures*; nor would, nor could they, knowing well, the contrary ſo manifeſtly appeared in divers great Works of the *Romans*. For, *Alexander Donatus* plainly demonſtrates, that the *Portico* erected about the famous Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus* conſiſted of two ſingle Columnations, ſtanding ſimply by themſelves, without any Walls at all. The ſame *Donatus* deſcribes likewiſe the *Portico* of *Europa*, a Work of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, or *Pola* the Siſter of *Agrippa*, built in the leſſer Field at *Rome* (ſo call'd in Oppoſition to *Campus Martius*) to be made with two Ranks of Columns, neither contiguous to any Wall, nor any Wall to them. And *Julius Capitolinus* relates, that the *Portico* founded by *Gordianus* the younger in *Mars* his Field, was made a thouſand Feet in Length after the ſame Manner. Whereby *it is moſt clear, moſt certain*, that *All Porticoes were not additional Structures*, no more than thoſe of *Stone-Heng*. Now the Reaſon why the *Romans* made them commonly ſo ſtately, was, for the greater Ornament of the City, Glory and Renown of their Empire, and Commodity and Pleaſure of the People; that walking in them, they might be the more delighted, in viewing the Proſpect of the Country, and obſerving from every Part, who paſs'd, and what was acted throughout the whole Fields; as alſo behold whatever Sacreds were ſolemnized within the Court of their great *Jupiter Capitolinus:* And thus not improbably in like manner was by them done at *Stone-Heng*, that the People aſſembled might ſee, as well what was officiated in the circumadjacent Court; as, in re-

Al. Don. de urbe Roma lib. 2. cap. 2.

Id. lib. 3. cap. 17.

gard of the Nature of their *Deity Cœlum*, whoſe Rites were not myſterious, fully ſatisfy themſelves by contemplating, which way ſoever they look'd into the ſame, the ſacred Ceremonies performed within the Cell.

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other fantaſtical Dream, that by the *double Portico*, Mr. *Jones* may mean *the Space between each two Columns, with an Architrave over the Head*; it is ſcarcely worth re-naming, much leſs anſwering to. And therefore let us proceed to ſatisfy him, as to his *Quæries*. His Words are theſe:

"If the firſt, then it may be demanded, why the inner Order of "Columns are not equal in Altitude to the outward, as they ought "to have been by *Vitruvius*'s Directions, and as they *always* were "in *Roman* double *Porticoes?*" You cannot but remember what a Noiſe he made lately, and how his Patience was offended, becauſe *Stone-Heng Reſtored* told him not, in what Chapter of his fifth Book *Vitruvius* mentioned the *Aſtrological* or *Architectonical Scheme*. And now himſelf quotes the ſame Author, in a Particular of as great Importance, as any we either have, or ſhall meet withal, and yet neither cites Chapter nor Book of His. But, as we uſe to ſay, *Where nothing is to be had, the King loſeth his Rent*; ſo, when there was no ſuch Cuſtom among the *Romans*, nor *Vitruvius* ever gave one *Iota* of ſuch Directions, no Wonder we are not told where to find the ſame. But, if it be objected, that he acquainted us before, that *Vitruvius* (*lib. 5. cap. 9.*) *ſets down Precepts for the Conſtruction of Porticoes*, it is anſwered, that in that Chapter He gives no ſuch Directions as are here ſpoken of, nor any where elſe throughout his whole Work. And therefore, I ſay, that if *the inner Order of Columns* had been *equal in Altitude to the outward*, they had neither been according to *Vitruvius*'s *Directions*, nor as the *Romans always* uſed in *double Porticoes*. And I ſay alſo, that this Doctor, by thus peremptorily impoſing upon *Vitruvius*, that, that he never ſaid, had not only, to the Scandal of all Learning, traduc'd Him, but alſo unwarrantably framed Cuſtoms among the *Romans è diametro* contrary both to their Uſages, and his Rules. For *Vitruvius* commands, *the inner Order of Columns* in double *Porticoes* to be made higher than the *outward*; and therefore not equal, as this Doctor hath delivered.

Vitr. lib. 5. cap. 9.

Vitruvius his Text (*loco citato*) is this; *Circa Theatra ſunt Porticus, & ambulationes, quæ videntur ita oportere collocari, ut duplices ſint. Habeantque exteriores columnas Doricas cum epiſtyliis, & ornamentis ex ratione modulationis Doricæ perfectas. Latitudines autem earum ita oportere fieri videntur, uti quanta altitudine Columnæ fuerint exteriores, tantum latitudinem habeant ab inferiore parte Columnarum extremarum ad medias, & à medianis ad parietes, qui circumcludunt porticus ambulationes. Medianæ autem Columnæ quinta parte altiores ſint, quam exteriores, ſed aut Ionico, aut Corinthio genere deformentur.* About *Theatres*, ſaith He, are *Porticoes*, and Walks, which appear ought to be ſo placed, as they muſt be double. And have the outward Columns *Dorick* with *Architraves*, and *Ornaments* made from the Rule of the *Dorick* Modulation. But their Breadths appear ought to be ſo made, as how much in Height the outward Columns ſhall be, ſo much Breadth they have from the lower Part of the outward Columns to the middle ones, and from the middle ones to the Walls, which incloſe the Walks of the *Porticoes*. And the middle Columns muſt be *a fifth Part higher than the outward*, but may be made either of the *Ionick* or *Corinthian* Order. Thus *Vitruvius*. Now, what Opinion

hath this Doctor of your Judgments? when he ſhall in this manner preſume to inform you, that *the inner Order of Columns* ought to be *equal in Altitude to the outward, by* Vitruvius's *Directions, and as they always were in* Roman *double Porticoes.* When as *Vitruvius* himſelf, which by his citing of the very Text is evident, ſo poſitively told him the contrary, even from the very Cuſtoms of the *Romans*, as his Words, *which appear ought to be ſo placed, and appear ought to be ſo made, manifeſtly declare.*

But it may be objected, that though it is fully proved, that the inner Order of Columns in double *Porticoes*, is not to be equal in Height to the outward, and that Mr. *Jones* his Opinion concerning the *Porticoes* of *Stone-Heng* is exceedingly confirm'd thereby: It is not any way proved, nevertheleſs, that the inner Columns of a double *Portico* may be lower than the outward, as the inner *Pylaſters* are at *Stone-Heng*. Whereunto it is anſwered, that conſidering I have clearly refuted the Doctor's Argument by making evident, from ſo venerable an Author, that they ought to be of unequal Heights; and alſo, that as in our Antiquity the upright Stones of the inner Circle, are different in Form from the outward, ſo the *Romans* made the outmoſt Row of Pillars of one Order, and the inmoſt of another; what is objected farther, by conſequence falls to the Ground. For, ſince they were to be made higher, who can doubt, but that upon ſeveral Emergencies they might be made lower, either for Variety's ſake; the ſooner Diſpatch of the Work; the ſaving of Expences; or, when the Architect might not happily be at his own Choice, but was conſtrained through want of Materials of a greater Height, to take ſuch as could be found, and make them as he did? *It being evident ſaith Dr.* Charleton *himſelf*, (*p.* 26.) he made uſe of the greateſt Stones he could get. But, how valid ſoever theſe Conjectures may be, yet, that I may as much as poſſible make all clear, the Evidence of our *Claim* ſhall be well atteſted, not by *New-men*, but ſuch as either ſpeak of their own Knowledge, or upon ſure Grounds. And therefore, as *Vitruvius* hath already aſcertain'd you, that the *Romans* made the inner Columns of their double *Porticoes* higher; ſo *Julius Capitolinus* ſhall now acquaint you, that they made them lower alſo. For he, in deſcribing the *Portico* erected by *Gordian* the younger in *Mars*'s Field at *Rome*, (formerly mentioned) uſeth theſe Words. *Inſtituerat Porticum in campo Martio ſub colle, pedum mille, ita ut ab altera parte æque mille pedum porticus fieret, atque inter eas pateret ſpatium pedum quingentorum; cujus ſpatii hinc atque inde viridaria eſſent, lauro, myrto & buxo frequentata: medio vero lithoſtrotum*, brevibus Columnis *altrinſecus poſitis, & ſigillis per pedes mille, quod eſſet deambulatorium: ita ut in capite baſilica eſſet pedum quingentorum.* He built, ſaith *Julius*, a *Portico* under the Hill in *Campo Martio*, a thouſand Feet in Length, ſo that the like *Portico* might be made on the other ſide, and a Space left betwixt them of five hundred Feet, the Greens whereof were here and there adorned with *Laurel*, *Myrtle*, and *Box:* but the middle was paved in *Moſaick* Work with *ſhort Columns* placed on either Side, and Marks ſet, throughout the thouſand Feet that the Walk was of; as at the higher End for the five hundred Feet. And how this *Portico* was *covered*, let this Doctor tell

Jul. cap. in Vit. Gord. Jur.

you. In the mean Time you ſee, that of the ſix Ranks of *Pillars*, whereof this moſt magnificent *Portico* did conſiſt, the two inmoſt were made of *ſhort Columns*, directly as the upright Stones of the inner *Circle* in our Antiquity are ſhorter, than the *Pylaſters* of the outward; or, as one *Hexagon* is lower than the other. And had it been fitting for me to have preſented to you this Antiquity of *Gordian*'s in Deſign, you would have found it to differ not much otherwiſe from *Stone-Heng*, than that *This* conſiſted of the *Tuſcan* Order, *That* of the *Corinthian:* And, that the *one* was *circular*, the *other quadrangular*. However, from this Authority I am to put you in mind (without complaining of want of Stone, as Dr. *Charleton* miſerably doth (p. 53, 54.) in his *Danes* Behalf) that the *Romans* made their not additional *Porticoes*, not only of *Two* Rows of Columns, as you have heard; but ſometimes of *Three*, as *Suetonius* in the Life of *Nero* relates; ſometimes of *Four*, as *I. Capitolinus* in the Life of *Gallienus* records, telling us withal, that ſome are of Opinion it was made of *Five*, and ſometimes of *Six*, as, (from the ſame Author) that of *Gordian*'s is ſaid to be; *ad laxitatem, non ad altitudinem*, not in Height but Breadth; as *Philander* upon our very Text of *Vitruvius* learnedly obſerves; and as in our Antiquity plainly appears.

Phil. in Vitr. lib. 5. cap 9.

Furthermore, ſhould you be inquiſitive to know, how the *Porticoes* of *Stone-Heng* anſwer in Breadth unto thoſe deſcribed by *Vitruvius*, you may, upon examining them by Mr. *Jones* his Deſigns, find, that the Difference notwithſtanding the ſtrict Tye which lay upon the Architect, as before, is ſo inconſiderable, that it is not worth taking notice of.

Laſtly, as concerning this Doctor's other *Quæry*, *Why is one Order covered with Architraves, the other not?* Whether he puts this Queſtion as from himſelf, or as relating to the Directions of *Vitruvius*, appears not fully, and therefore taking it as of his own framing, I ſay, that had the inner Order been *covered with Architraves*, as the outward, the Rules obſerved by the *Romans* in Works of this Nature, had been manifeſtly violated thereby; for, they were not accuſtomed to place any *Architraves* upon the inner *Columns*. And for Proof of this, obſerve what *Daniel Barbarus*, commenting upon the former Text of *Vitruvius*, tells us, *Ratio eſt, quare medianæ Columnæ exterioribus altiores eſſe debent, quia id ſpatii occupant, quod Epiſtylia in exterioribus occupant, non enim ſupra medianas Columnas Epiſtylia imponuntur*; the Reaſon, ſaith He, wherefore the middle *Columns* ought to be higher than the outward, is, becauſe they take up that Space, which the *Architraves* in the outward ſupplies; for upon the middle ones *Architraves* are not to be placed. And thus this Doctor now knows why the inner *Circle* of *Stone-Heng* hath no *Architraves* upon it; *viz.* becauſe the Ancients never uſed to ſet *Epiſtyles* over the middle Order in *double Porticoes*. And as they made *Theſe* higher, being they were to have no *Architraves*, ſo *Thoſe* at *Stone-Heng* being lower could have no *Architraves*, as Mr. *Jones* (p. 59.) told us, " The Stones were too " ſmall to carry ſuch a Weight, the Spaces too wide to admit of *Archi-* " *traves* upon them without Danger of breaking; and being but ſix " Foot high, there could not, poſſibly, be a convenient Head-height

" remaining for a Paſſage underneath, eſpecially, conſidering fully " the Greatneſs of the whole Work.

And this brings us to the reſt of this Doctor's *Paragraph*, who farther ſaith, " And it ſeems, He that took the Liberty ſo to call " it, was put to a hard Shift to blanch over the Singularity of his " Conceit: For, ſtriving to aſſert it, to be cuſtomary among the " old *Roman* Architects, to form the like *Porticoes* in their Tem- " ples, and more particularly in ſuch Temples as properly belonged " to the Aſpect *Hypæthros*, or were roofleſs; rather than want the " *Patronage* of *Vitruvius* in the Caſe, he was forced to deprave " the Text he alledged towards his Defence. The Words there ly- " ing in this Order (*lib.* 3. *cap.* 1. *ſub finem*) *Reliqua omnia eadem* " *habent quæ Dypteros, ſed interiore parte columnas in altitudine* " *duplices, remotas à parietibus ad circuitionem* (*ut porticus*) *Peri-* " *ſtyliorum:* Not as He (p. 70.) unfaithfully recites them, thus (ob- " ſerve I pray) *Hypæthros in interiore parte habet columnas remotas* " *à parietibus; ad circuitionem* (*ut porticus*) *Periſtyliorum*; adding " and omitting what he thought fit.

It cannot be denied, but that to affirm, *all Porticoes* are additional Structures, *all tectæ* or roofed; and that the *Romans always* uſed to make the *Columns* of their double *Porticoes equal in Altitude*, and covered with *Architraves*, is ſuch a ſingular Conceit as was never vented before. Whereas, for to make appear, that it was *cuſtomary among the old Roman Architects*, to erect *Porticoes* like thoſe of *Stone-Heng*, is neither *an hard Shift*, nor needeth *blanching over*, nor hath any *Singularity of Conceit* in it at all: So many ſeveral Authors, ſo many ſeveral Antiquities (as have been produc'd) ſo clearly, ſo certainly adjuſting the ſame. And as to what this Doctor ſuggeſteth about depraving the Text of *Vitruvius*, I ſay, that Mr. *Jones* having before (*p.* 69.) by Examples and rational Probabilities proved the double *Portico* of our *Stone-Heng*; coming to make good that *Portico* within the *Cell*, gives us, among divers other Authorities and ancient Structures, the Aſpect *Hypæthros*, from Part of *Vitruvius*'s Text concerning that kind of Temple. Let us conſider therefore what the whole Text is, and obſerve it, I pray; for, this Doctor hath afforded you, but a Moiety thereof alſo, and thereby, through leaving out the Word *Hypæthros*, which Mr. *Jones* added, hath not only made *falſe Latin*, but perfect *Nonſenſe* likewiſe, as Mr. *Jones* might perhaps have done, had He in like manner omitted the ſame.

Vitruvius his Words then are, *Hypæthros verò decaſtylos eſt in pronao & poſtico, reliqua omnia eadem habet, quæ Dypteros; ſed interiore parte columnas in altitudine duplices, remotas à parietibus ad circuitionem, ut porticus Periſtyliorum. Medium autem ſub divo eſt ſine tecto, adituſque valuarum ex utraque parte in pronao, & poſtico.* Now, from this Text Mr. *Jones* was to prove three Things: Firſt, that the *Aſpect Hypæthros* had a *Portico* within the *Cell*; Secondly, that it lay open to the Air, and was roofleſs; and Thirdly, that the *Dypteros* had a double *Portico*. The firſt of theſe He was to produce in Order to our Antiquities being a *Roman* Work, and accordingly (*loco citato*) quotes that Part thereof which concerned this Particular. The other two were to be cited

by Him, in relation to what uſe it was anciently built; and to that End (p. 76.) gives us the Reſidue, as well what *Vitruvius* intended by the Temple *Dypteros*, as that the *Hypæthros* was *ſine tecto* without a Roof. Whereby it appears, that Mr. *Jones*, not to trouble us with needleſs Repetitions, diſſected the whole Text, to make good the Parts it was to be applied unto, and gave that by Degrees, which this Doctor would have had altogether, even when He himſelf neglected the ſame. And why? Not only for that you ſhould conceive, that it related to the *Aſpect Dypteros* rather than the *Hypæthros*; but alſo that you ſhould not know, that *Roman* Temples (of this kind eſpecially) had ſeveral grand *Entrances* into them, for the Reaſon as will be ſeen e're long. Whereas, the ſame every way ſo fully manifeſted what Mr. *Jones* was to make good, as that He had no Cauſe, you ſee, either by adding or omitting, to avoid any one Word thereof, but to eaſe his Readers only, as I told you before.

But come tell us, Doctor, who was he, that (p. 9.) depraved Mr. *Camden*'s Deſcription of our Antiquity, by adding thereunto *overthwart Stones*, when himſelf ſaid *Cronets* only? That (*p.* 9, *&* 12.) traduc'd Him, by averring, that He aſſigned *to the perpendicular Stones of the largeſt Size, twenty four Foot of Altitude*, when Himſelf poſitively affirmed ſome of them were *twenty eight Foot high?* That (p. 19.) omitted Mr. *Jones* his *harmoniacal Proportions*, and in ſtead thereof foiſted in *Roman Magnificence?* That (*in ead. p.*) falſified Sir *H. Wotton*'s Text, by omitting in his Diviſion of *Walls* the Word *Pylaſters*, being of ſuch principal Concernment to the Matter in Queſtion? That (p. 20.) corrupted *Vitruvius* his Authority, by aſcribing to Him, the Simile of a *ſturdy well-limbed Labourer, homely clad*, that was abſolutely Sir *H. Wotton*'s own? And (p. 19.) fathered the Diſtribution that ſolely belonged to Him, upon the ancient *Roman Architects* alſo? That (p. 21.) depraved Mr. *Jones* his Text, in avouching, that *He himſelf computed the Length of each Epiſtylium or Architrave, continued in Round from Column to Column of the outward Circle, to be preciſely ſixteen Foot*; when he aſſigns not any Meaſure unto the Length of thoſe *Architraves* at all? That (p. 17.) wholly omitted one of his chiefeſt Arguments for proving our Antiquity a *Roman* Work, namely, *The Power and Means of the* Romans *to effect great Works?* That (p. 22.) corrupted *Vitruvius* his Text, by the Omiſſion of theſe Words, *viz. in duodecim ſignorum cœleſtium deſcriptione*, upon which one of the prime Reaſons of Mr. *Jones* his Opinion for the Dedication of our Antiquity depended? That (p. 24.) perverted *Vitruvius*, in affirming, that *the inner Order of Columns in* Roman *double Porticoes, ought to be equal in Altitude to the outward*, by His *Directions*; when he expreſly commanded the contrary? That (p. 25.) depraved His Text, in quoting it, *Reliqua omnia eadem habent*, when his Words plainly are, *reliqua omnia eadem habet?* neither can this be imputed to an *Error* of the Preſs; for, I took a particular Note of it from his Manuſcript, before ever it was printed; but if you will have it to be either ſo, or *vitium ſcriptoris*, muſt it happen to Dr. *Charleton*, and might it not to Mr. *Jones?* Who was he alſo, that hath ſcarcely written ſo many *Paragraphs* as corrupted Authors; and

ſometimes twice or thrice at leaſt in a *Paragraph?* That hath not hitherto quoted ſo many Authors, as he hath falſified, and will hereafter beſides others (p. 29.) Mr. *Speed*; (p. 46.) Mr. *Camden*; and (*p.* 33, 39, 41, *&* 53.) *Olaus Wormius* though his pretended Friend? So that his whole *Dance* is wholly compoſed of falſe Meaſures. And therefore, who was He, I ſay, that *added* and *omitted what he thought fit*, in ſo many, and ſo material Particulars? And, what Judgment is to be given in this Caſe? Why, this Doctor himſelf ſhall tell you; and *ex ore ipſius* let the Sentence paſs. It is, ſaith he, " A Courſe highly diſingenuous, and in the End as highly ſcan-
" dalous. For, who uſurps the Licenſe of falſifying the Text of
" any Author, much more of one ſo grave and oraculous as *Vitru-*
" *vius*, whatever Advantage he imagines may ariſe from thence to
" his private Opinion, in caſe the Impoſture be not detected: Cer-
" tainly it cannot countervail that Shame and Diſcredit that inevi-
" tably follows, when the judicious and examining Reader ſhall come,
" by having recourſe to the Original, to find how groſſly he might
" have been deluded, had he truſted to the Quotation. And he that
" makes no Scruple to impoſe an Error, by corrupting another's Doc-
" trine, forfeits the Credit he expects to his own, and is always to
" be ſuſpected of Partiality to his *Tenents*, eſpecially where he
" broacheth Novelties, and venteth them upon no other Reputati-
" on, but that of his ſingle Teſtimony.

It is but Juſtice, therefore, ſince that the *Porticoes* in our Antiquity are not additional Structures; Are not *tectæ, roofed, or covered at Top*; Have not *the inner Order of Columns equal in Altitude to the outward*, as *Vitruvius* directeth, *and as they always were in* Roman *double Porticoes*; and have *one Order covered with Architraves, the other not*; and that ſo many *other Obligations* induce us *to grant the being* of *Porticoes* there, beſides what Mr. *Jones* hath ſaid, and that *upon Grounds moſt clear, moſt certain:* I ſay, *it is but Juſtice if we* acknowledge, that He had great Reaſon to be of Opinion, that in regard of the *Porticoes*, our Antiquity *Stone-Heng* was a Work built by the *Romans*; and they the ſole Founders thereof. Now, to his fifth Particular.

" *Fifthly*, ſaith this Doctor, As for the *Artifice, or Manner of*
" *Workmanſhip* ſhewn in *Stone-Heng*, by which you are to under-
" ſtand only the placing of the upright Stones, anſwerable to *Co-*
" *lumns*; moſt true it is indeed, the old *Romans* uſed to ſet the
" *Columns* of publick Fabricks at ſo much the leſs Diſtance one
" from another, by how much greater the *Columns* were in *Diame-*
" *ter*, naming that particular kind of Range *Pycnoſtylos, i. e. Crebris*
" *Columnis*, the *cloſe* Order, from the cloſe or thick-ſtanding of
" the *Pillars*. Nor is it leſs true, that in our Monument, the Perpen-
" diculars, though extraordinary great in Compaſs, have their inter-
" columnary Spaces little in Compariſon; becauſe of the Weight of
" the incumbent *Architrave*, which might otherwiſe break of it ſelf.
" And yet nevertheleſs I think it ſcarce warrantable thence to con-
" clude, theſe Perpendiculars were erected by a *Roman* Artiſt. For,
" if you conſult *Vitruvius* (*lib.* 3. *cap.* 2.) about the true Propor-
" tions of the cloſe Order, you may ſoon be informed by him in
" theſe few Words: *Pycnoſtylos eſt, cujus intercolumnio unius &*

" *dimi-*

" *dimidiatæ columnæ craſſitudo interponi poteſt*; The *Pycnoſtylos* is " that where the *Intercolumnium* or *Interval* is equal to the Thick- " neſs, and half the Thickneſs of the *Column* it ſelf. To whom " *Bernardinus Baldus* fully aſſents in his Explication of the Word " *Pycnoſtylos*, (*Lexic. Vitruvian. p.* 96.) where he ſaith; *Inde ſpe-* " *cies iſta nomen adepta eſt, quod intercolumnium ſit moduli unius* " *tantum cum dimidio.* Then if you eſtimate the Interval from " Perpendicular to Perpendicular, in the great Round of *Stone-Heng*, " by the Length of the *Architrave* betwixt its two Supporters, ac- " cording to my manner of Computation formerly given, you will " find it to be about nine Foot, and ſo inconform to the Rule of " the cloſe Order. After, perchance, you may give Ear to my Con- " jecture, That the Builder had reſpect chiefly to the Length of the " overthwart Stones, placing the Supporters accordingly, without " any other Conſideration or Precept of Art, rather of Neceſſity than " Choice: And that if he could have been furniſhed with Stones " fit for *Architraves*, of larger Dimenſions in Length and Depth, " (otherwiſe they could not have born their own Gravity) in all " likelihood he had proportionably enlarged the Spaces of the *Co-* " *lumns*; it being evident, he made uſe of the greateſt Stones he " could get, of both Sorts. But this is not material; it being ſuf- " ficient, that the Rule of the *Pycnoſtylos* was not exactly followed " in the Poſition of the *Columns* at *Stone-Heng*; and conſequently " that the Manner is not *Roman*, as Mr. *Jones* would perſuade.

He is here put ſomewhat to an hard Shift, for, ſeeing he could not well deny, but that Mr. *Jones* his Argument as to this Particular is true, he goes about to extenuate the Artifice, and manner of Workmanſhip in our Antiquity, and perſuade you, that you are thereby to underſtand *the placing* only *of the upright Stones* anſwerable to *Columns*; which if ſo, wherefore hath he made ſuch an O Yes, to perplex your Thoughts with Diſtributions, and Diverſions of Buildings; Deſcriptions, and Relations of the five Orders of *Architecture*; *Diminutions* of *Columns*, their *Pedeſtals*, *Heights*, *Intercolumnations*, and whatever elſe he could invent to ruin Mr. *Jones* his Opinion; as if the Artifice and Workmanſhip of the particular Parts appertained not unto, or depended not upon the *Column* it ſelf? But, waving all theſe, wherein he hath been ſo clearly confuted; let us conſider what *Artifice* occur'd to the ſole ſettling of the *Pylaſters*. Firſt, the Foundations, according to their reſpective Depths, were in all Probability levelled; that the Weight of them might make an equal Preſſure, otherwiſe they would have ſettled, and the Joints of the *Architraves* opened in another manner, than divers of them, we ſee, now do; for ſome, notwithſtanding whatever Caſualties expoſed to, in the Revolution of ſo many Ages, ſtand at this Day even to Admiration cloſe, and conjoin'd; which, unleſs the Foundations had been levelled exactly, they could not poſſibly have done. Secondly, they were ſet parallel to the Foundations; otherwiſe the Heads of them could never have ſo truly joined with the *Soffitoes*, or under Parts of the *Architraves*, nor theſe have continued upon ſuch a direct Line, as ſtill ſome of them ſeem to do. Thirdly, they were ſet perpendicular; or elſe the *Tenons* could never have been fitted, or fallen into the Mortiſes ſo juſtly, as at this preſent is

ſeen. And that the *Romans* always uſed to level their Foundations, ſet their *Columns*, *Pylaſters*, and Walls parallel to them, and raiſe them in whatever Works, either publick or private, perpendicularly, needs no Proof, being ſo generally, ſo certainly known. But though this Doctor, purpoſely to barbarize the Work, would have the Artifice to conſiſt *in placing of the upright Stones only*. *H. Huntington* nevertheleſs, that learned Hiſtorian, as formerly cited, tell us, that the Wonder is, *quâ arte*, by what Art Stones of ſuch portentous Magnitude ſhould be ſo contriv'd and raiſed, *ita ut portæ portis ſuperpoſitæ videantur*, as that *Gates* ſeem laid upon *Gates*. Neither muſt I forget what *G. Cambrenſis* ſaith as to the preſent Matter, who, having as the other, ſeen *Stone-Heng* in much more Beauty, no doubt, than now it is, in deſcribing the ſame, as if tranſported with Admiration at the manner of its Workmanſhip, uſeth theſe Words, *Mirum qualiter tanti lapides, tot etiam, & tam magni unquam in unum locum vel congeſti, vel erecti*, quantoque Artificio *lapidibus, tam magnis & altis, alii ſuperpoſiti ſint, non minores: qui ſic in pendulo & tanquam in inani ſuſpendi videntur, ut potius* Artificum ſtudio, *quam ſuppoſitorum* podio *inniti videantur*: A Wonder it is, ſaith he, by what Means ſuch Stones, ſo many alſo, and ſo mighty, were ever brought together, and erected in one Place; and *by what Artifice*, others, no leſs could be raiſed upon Stones ſo huge and high: Which ſeem ſo geometrically, and as it were in the Air ſuſpended, that they appear by the *Studiouſneſs of Artificers*, rather than the *open Gallery* of Supporters, to reſt upon themſelves. And this is the Judgment that our ancient Hiſtorians have given of the Artifice of our Antiquity; and how Mr. *Jones* his Deſign (*N.* 5.) accords with this Deſcription, *Stone-Heng* it ſelf even at this Day declares. And therefore, why ſhould I mention *Alexander Necham*, ſeeing *Camden* hath at large made uſe of his Opinion.

Nobilis eſt lapidum ſtructura, Chorea Gigantum,
Ars experta ſuum poſſe, peregit opus.
Quod ne prodiret in lucem ſegniùs, artem
Se, vireſque ſuas conſuluiſſe reor, &c. *Camd. Brit. p.* 253.

A famous Stone-work *is the* Giant's *Dance,*
Art did her beſt in bringing it to paſs.
That Runick-*like nothing might in it chance,*
Art's ſelf, and all her Strength conſulted was.

But Dr. *Charleton*, apprehending that his ſlighting the Artifice was not enough, but that you would expect ſomething more ſhould be ſaid by him to this important Head of his Diviſion, takes occaſion from theſe Words of Mr. *Jones* (*p.* 70.) " That the *Roman Ar-*
" *chitects*, in diſtinguiſhing the Manner of their Temples, always
" obſerved the greater the *Columns* were, the cloſer they ſet them
" together;" *to inform you* " that the *Romans* named that particu-
" lar kind of Range *Pycnoſtylos, i. e. Crebris Columnis*, the *cloſe*
" Order," from the cloſe or thick ſtanding of the *Pillars*, and thereupon goes on to diſpute the Intervals in our Antiquity again. Now, though having already made fully appear, upon what Grounds

the *Architect* made the Spaces narrow; and Mr. *Jones*, in order to the proving it a *Roman* Work, not nominating the *Pycnoſtylos* at all, I am not obliged to ſpeak any thing thereto; in regard, nevertheleſs, He hath told you (*p.* 77.) that from the *Pylaſters* ſtanding ſo thick and cloſe together, as is ſaid, *Stone-Heng* was a Temple of this *Manner*, I ſhall endeavour to give you ſome Account thereof.

This Doctor then, having ſaid, that it's true, that "the old *Ro-*
"*mans* uſed to ſet the *Columns* of publick Fabricks (Temples he would not ſay, though the *Pycnoſtylos* was rarely uſed by the *Romans* in other Works, it being generally incompatible with them)
"at ſo much the leſs Diſtance one from another, by how much great-
"er the *Columns* were in Diameter; nor leſs true, that in our Mo-
"nument, the Perpendiculars, though extraordinary great in Com-
"paſs, have their intercolumnary Spaces little in compariſon, becauſe
"of the Weight of the incumbent *Architrave* which might other-
"wiſe break of it ſelf; proceeds thus, And yet nevertheleſs I think
"it ſcarce warrantable thence to conclude, thoſe Perpendiculars
"were erected by a *Roman* Artiſt. For, if you conſult *Vitruvius*
"(*lib.* 3. *cap.* 2.) about the true Proportions of the *cloſe* Order, you
"may ſoon be informed by Him in theſe few Words: *Pycnoſtylos*
"*eſt, cujus intercolumnio unius & dimidiatæ columnæ craſſitudo in-*
"*terponi poteſt*; The *Pycnoſtylos* is that, where the *Intercolumnium*
"or *Interval, is* equal to the Thickneſs, and half the Thickneſs of
"the *Column* it ſelf." Whereunto it is anſwered, that though he affirms from *Vitruvius*, that the *Intercolumn* of the *Pycnoſtylos* is equal to one Diameter and an half of the Thickneſs of the *Column*; yet he doth not ſo much as ſay, that either *Vitruvius*, or any other Author tells us, that the *Intercolumn* of this *Manner* muſt neither be greater nor leſs, whereby the Authority produced by him ſignifieth nothing as to the *Intervals* of *Stone-Heng*, unleſs the Direction of *Vitruvius* had been peremptory. And therefore, this Argument of his may alſo accompany its Fellows, all of them depending on Corruption. For I ſhall make clearly appear, that the *Columns* of this *Manner* were ſet by the *Romans*, at Diſtances more or leſs than one Diameter and an half, not only from *Vitruvius* his own Words, as this Doctor himſelf hath quoted them, but alſo from ſeveral of their magnificent Temples; namely, in the Temple of *Antoninus* and *Fauſtina* the *Intercolumns* were above one Diameter and an half: And in the Temple of *Mars*, built (not unlikely) by the ſame *Antoninus*, the *Intervals* exceeded one Diameter and an half likewiſe. Again, in the Temple of *Mars* the Revenger, erected by *Auguſtus Cæſar*, the Spaces between *Column* and *Column* were leſs than one Diameter and an half: And in the Temple of *Neptune*, the ſame Spaces were much leſs than one Diameter and an half alſo. And that all theſe Temples, notwithſtanding theſe Diverſities, are of the *Manner Pycnoſtylos*, *Palladio* affirms. Furthermore, that theſe Proportions agree with the Directions given us by *Vitruvius*, obſerve *His* Words, they are not many you know, *Pycnoſtylos eſt, cujus intercolumnio unius & dimidiatæ columnæ craſſitudo interponi poteſt*, The *Pycnoſtylos*, ſaith he, is that, in whoſe *Intercolumn* the Thickneſs of one Diameter and an half *may be* interpoſed; and not, *Is* equal to the

Pall. lib. 4. *cap.* 9, 15, 7, 31.

Thick-

Thickneſs and half, *&c.* as this Doctor, after his wonted manner, both inelegantly and depravingly renders them, to the End he might make you believe, that *Vitruvius* gives a poſitive Rule for that, that is voluntary only. And *Baldo* infers the ſame in ſaying, *Inde ſpecies iſta nomen adepta eſt, quod intercolumnium ſit moduli unius tantum cum dimidio;* from thence that *Manner* had its Name, becauſe the *Intercolumn may be* as much as one Diameter and an half. And therefore if the *Intercolumn may be* of this Dimenſion, that it *may* alſo *be* more or leſs who doubts? and it is moſt appoſite to let you know, that our Author, in theſe his *Manners* of Temples, uſeth not to aſſign Proportions to the Fraction of an Inch, as from the like enſuing Caſe is manifeſt; for, in giving us his Inſtructions about the *Manner Diaſtylos*, He tells us, *Diaſtyli autem hæc erit compoſitio, cum trium columnarum craſſitudinem intercolumnio interponere poſſumus*; whereby he adviſeth us, that the *Intercolumn* may be made of three Diameters; not enjoins, that it ſo ſhall be, or, ought to be ſo; for why? Becauſe we all know, that according to his Modulation of the Dorick Order, the Spaces come to be but two Diameters and three Quarters. Now, as this *Intercolumn*, though ſo much leſs than three Diameters, retains the *Manner Diaſtylos*, ſo where the *Columns* ſtand thick and cloſe together, they are of the *Manner Pycnoſtylos*, how much ſoever under one Diameter and an half they be. This from *Palladio* appears, and no Architect can deny. For, the Rules of *Architecture*, *Theſe* eſpecially, are not like the Laws of the *Medes* and *Perſians*, unalterable; but may, according to the *Quality* and *Uſe* of the Structure, at the Diſcretion of the Architect, be varied. For Inſtance, (ſince he hath brought it into Example) although the Pillars for the *Portico* at the *Weſt* End of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, by Mr. *Jones*'s being conſtrain'd to obſerve the Breadth of the old Work, are ſet at Diſtance much more than one Diameter and an half, yet the *Intercolumns* being *ſomewhat leſs than Two*, (if I may uſe Sir *H. Wotton*'s Words *p.* 39.) that *Portico* is of the *Manner Pycnoſtylos*, and muſt be ſo acknowledged. Many more are the Precedents and Examples I could produce on this Occaſion; and that, by how much the *Columns* were *extraordinary great*, by ſo much the extraordinary thicker and cloſer, in reſpect of ſecuring the *Architraves*, the *Romans* ſet them; provided, that the Interval were conveniently commodious for Paſſage. But, I ſuppoſe that theſe are more than ſufficient to prove, that the *Manner Pycnoſtylos* manifeſtly appears in our Antiquity; and conſequently, that the Work is *Roman*, as Mr. *Jones* hath told you. And in regard this Doctor's Computation of about nine Foot between *Pylaſter* and *Pylaſter* (though thereby the Spaces are not much leſs than one Diameter and an half) is forged upon his own Anvil, it becomes me not to ſpeak one Word more thereto.

Vitr. lib. 3. cap. 2.

Id. lib. 4. cap. 3.

And as to his Conjecture, " that if the Builder could have been " furniſhed with Stones fit for *Architraves*, of larger Dimenſion in " Length and Depth, in all likelihood he had proportionably enlarg- " ed the Spaces of the *Columns*; it being evident, he made uſe of the " greateſt Stones he could get, of both Sorts;" I ſay, that though it be evident, as *Thoſe* yet remaining at *Aibury* ſhew that the *Ar-*

chitect, had he been diſpos'd, might have had *Stones fit for Architraves of larger Dimenſions*; it is more evident, nevertheleſs, as our Antiquity it ſelf demonſtrates, that he made not uſe, for that End, of the greateſt Stones he could get, becauſe not only the *Pylaſters* of the greater *Hexagon*, but alſo the *Architraves* upon them, are in Length and Depth far greater, than either of both thoſe Sorts in the outward Circle. And that though the Spaces between the *Pylaſters*, covered with an *Epiſtyle* in the ſame *Hexagon*, be much leſſer than the Intervals of the ſaid Circle, the *Architraves* notwithſtanding of the *Former* are by much the greater, than thoſe incumbent on the *Later*. So that, in regard the *Architect* placed the larger Stones over the leſſer Spaces, it is moſt certain, that he neither reſpected the Length of the *Architraves*, nor was neceſſitated, through want of Stone, to make the Spaces of the outward Circle narrow. But was conſtrained to order them, as appears in the Antiquity, that he might fully purſue the poſitive Rule of the *Architectonical Scheme*; and by ſo doing, make alſo the *Manner Pycnoſtylos* viſible therein.

I cannot nevertheleſs but here obſerve, the bold Preſumption of this Doctor, to take upon him to create a new *Order* of *Architecture*, which he calls the *cloſe Order*, and arrogantly affirm likewiſe, that the old *Romans* named it ſo, and that *Vitruvius* (*lib.* 3. *cap.* 2.) gives the Proportions thereof. Now that thoſe which both *Vitruvius* and the old *Romans* called Orders of *Architecture* were but four (to which in after Times was added a fifth) is ſo certain, as needs no *Certificate* from *any Author*; and that thoſe by which they diſtinguiſhed the *Intercolumns* of theſe *Orders*, were termed *Species*, or *Manners*, is as certain. And therefore, how habitual to him ſoever it is to traduce, and frame Authorities, this *cloſe Order* is ſuch a Bolt, as hath not been ſhot till now, unleſs it be ſome *Daniſh Order*; for, *if you conſult Chorea Gigantum*, (*p.* 38. *& ſequentibus*) *you may ſoon be informed* thereby, that all the Rabble of the Monuments, pretended to be erected by the *Danes*, raked up together there, are ſo *cloſely* ordered, as neither *Artifice, nor Manner of Workmanſhip* appears in any one of them, though they are deſcribed by *Olaus Wormius* himſelf. But to proceed to the ſixth Particular, as this Doctor now makes it.

" Sixthly, ſaith he, As for the Manner of *fixing the Architraves*
" *upon the Head of the Perpendiculars by Tenons and Mortiſes*,
" that likewiſe ſeems but an uncertain Sign of *Roman Maſonry*. For,
" thoſe *Architraves* being to be placed in *Æquilibrio*, ſo as the
" point of Reſt at each End ought to be there, where the Weight
" was found equal on each Side, all the Workman had to do to-
" ward their Continuance in that Poſture, was, to contrive ſo to faſ-
" ten them, as that no Force of Wind or Tempeſt, nor any other
" (unleſs extream) Violence, by diminiſhing the Gravity on one Side,
" might incline or ſway them to ſink down on the other; which could
" not otherwiſe be effected, but by corroborating the *Æquilibrium*
" by *Tenons* made in the Supporters, and let into Holes or Mortiſes
" in the *Architrave*, no kind of Mortar or Cement being ſtrong
" enough for that Purpoſe. And thus much common Reaſon might
" teach the Maſons, without any great Skill in *Geometry*, or having
" recourſe to either the Rules or Patterns of *Roman Architecture*:
" Which, perhaps, was the Cauſe why *Vitruvius* ſpake ſo little of

" this Way of confirming great Stones in Buildings, as taking it for " granted, the Contrivement was ſo plain and obvious to Men, even " of but common Underſtanding, as that it was needleſs for him to " inſiſt upon any Precepts concerning it: For, all I can meet with " in his whole Volume relating thereunto, is only a ſlight, tranſitory " and obſcure Touch (*lib.* 2. *cap.* 8.) which is this: *Quod ſi quis* " *noluerit in id vitium incidere, medio cavo ſervato ſecundum Or-* " *thoſtratas intrinſecus, ex rubro ſaxo quadrato, aut ex teſta, aut* " *ſilicibus ordinariis, ſtruat bipedales parietes, & cum anſis ferreis,* " *& plumbo frontes vinctæ ſint: ita enim non acervatim, ſed ordine* " *ſtructum opus poterit eſſe ſine vitio ſempiternum, quod cubilia &* " *coagmenta eorum inter ſe ſedentia & juncturis allegata non pro-* " *trudent opus, neque Orthoſtratas inter ſe religatos labi patientur.* " From whence nevertheleſs little can be collected, that is capable " of Application to the Manner of banding Stones together in our " Antiquity: all that is, we muſt be beholding to the Induſtry of " *Philander* for, who, after his Interpretation of the Word *Ortho-* " *ſtratæ*, which ſignifies *upright Props*, ſuch as the *Italians* term *Spe-* " *roni*, *Philaſtri contraforti*, addeth, *Inciduntur in his canales, in* " *quos, veluti in fœminas, aliud quidpiam, ceu maſculum, ineat* " *committaturque: cujuſmodi ſunt, quas noſtri Morteſias, quaſi Mor-* " *deſias, a mordendo, vocant*; *commiſſura ſcilicet genus, cum perpetuo* " *canali induntur, inſeruntur ve tabulæ aut quippiam ſimile.* Beſides, " though Mr. *Jones* alledgeth the Authority of *Leo Baptiſta Alber-* " *tus* the *Florentine*, to prove, that in mighty Structures, where the " Stones were of extraordinary Greatneſs, the *Romans* uſed to lay " them without any unctuous incorporating Matter between: yet " he neither hath, nor could bring under the Hand of any Author a " Certificate, that no other Nation did the like before, or until af- " ter the *Romans* had, by Conqueſt or Commerce, civiliz'd them. " And therefore it was ſomewhat boldly done of him to infer, that " *Stone-Heng* was a *Roman Structure*, becauſe the *Architraves* were " compacted to their Supporters by Tenons and Mortiſes; when the " Examples of the like way for Hold-faſts for huge Stones, among " other Nations (ſome of which were at that time barbarous) are " infinite, and ſtand in the Road-way of every Man's Obſervation,

Whereunto it is ſaid, that the compacting and uniting great Stones together by Tenons and Mortiſes, as the Architraves are fixed upon the Heads of the upright Stones in our Antiquity, doth not only ſeem, but alſo is a moſt certain *Sign of* Roman *Maſonry*, ſeeing that *Albertus* and *Philander*, from *Vitruvius*, ſo poſitively affirm the *Romans* uſed the ſame. And ſince this Doctor ſo peremptorily avers, That " Examples of the like way of Hold-faſts for huge Stones, " among other Nations, are infinite:" he ſhould either have named ſome of thoſe Nations, that having ſwayed in *Britain* or elſewhere, in ſuch Manner connexed their Works before they were civilized by the *Romans*, and produc'd one Authority at leaſt, that his *Danes* had ſo much common Reaſon as to have done the like, or never have brought them in Competition with the *Romans* about *Stone-Heng*, and fram'd this frivolous Objection. But moſt certain it is, that what other Nations ſoever obſerved the ſame Band, it is beyond his Power to make appear, that either his *Danes* did, or our *Romans*

did not uſe it. And therefore in regard he cannot diſprove this Artifice, or manner of Workmanſhip to be *Roman*, he endeavours to perſuade you, that *Vitruvius* ſpeaks little thereof, " as taking it " for granted, the Contrivement was ſo plain and obvious to Men, " even but of common Underſtanding, as that it was needleſs for " him to inſiſt upon any Precepts concerning it." Yet had he not omitted the Context of *Vitruvius*, which declares what Error it was that he would have no more to be incur'd, I ſhould not now have been neceſſitated to acquaint you, that *Vitruvius* preſcribes this way of confirming great Stones in Buildings, for the direct contrary Reaſon this Doctor gives; for that our Author, having ſpoken of ſome ancient Monuments near *Rome*, which through Defect of Skill in the Workmen to make good Band, were fallen to Ruin and Decay, in order to prevent the like in future, uſeth theſe Words (*loco citato*) *Quod ſi quis noluerit in id vitium incidere medio cavo ſervato ſecundum Orthoſtratas*, &c. Now, in what manner theſe *Orthoſtratæ* were banded, is told you already, from *Philander* commenting upon this ſame Text, *Inciduntur in his canales*, ſaith he, *in quos, veluti in fœminas, aliud quidpiam, ceu maſculum, ineat committaturque: cujuſmodi ſunt, quas noſtri Morteſias, quaſi Mordeſias, à mordendo vocant; commiſſuræ ſcilicet genus, cum perpetuo canali induntur, inſerunturvè tabulæ, aut quippiam ſimile.* Whereby, it is moſt evident and manifeſt, that by *Vitruvius*'s directing, that the Hollows and Holdfaſts ſhould be made *ſecundum Orthoſtratas*, as they were in the *Orthoſtratæ*, He, not (as this Doctor ſaith) *ſlightly*, *tranſitorily*, and *obſcurely*, but *conſiderately*, *adviſedly*, and *clearly* included the whole Artifice. And that he was ſo far from thinking *it was needleſs for Him to inſiſt upon any Precepts concerning it*, in regard *the Contrivement was ſo plain and obvious*; as that, *even* through meer want of *common Underſtanding* in Workmen, He found Himſelf conſtrained to give a poſitive Rule for it, leſt other Works ſhould run the ſame Fortune as thoſe He mentioned had done. So that you ſee, not *little*, but very much, when truly examined, may *be collected* from Him, *that is capable of Application to the manner of banding Stones together* as *in our Antiquity*.

Vitr. l. 2. c. 8.

But you will ſmile, peradventure, at this Doctor's Interpretation of the *Orthoſtratæ*, which (ſaith he) ſignify *upright Props*, ſuch as the *Italians* term *Speroni*, *Philaſtri Contraforti* (theſe are *Runick*, or *Gothick* you may imagine, for they are neither *Latin*, nor *Italian* I'm ſure.) This Interpretation nevertheleſs, however he hath corrupted the ſame, and uſurped to himſelf as his own, is taken from *Bernardino Baldo*, who in giving us the Signification of the *Orthoſtratæ*, (as touch'd upon before) ſaith thus, *Noſtrates appellant Spereni*, *Pilaſtri*, *è Contraforti*, our Countrymen call them Supporters, *Pylaſters*, and Counterforts. Now, he not intending it ſhould attain your Knowledge, from ſo learned a *Roman* eſpecially, that the Ancients uſed to band *Pylaſters* by *Mortiſes* and *Tenons*, purpoſely falſified the Text (as he had formerly done Sir *H. Wotton*'s about *Pylaſters* alſo) adding, altering, and omitting what he pleaſed. And unto this, to make you amends, conjoyns another Forgery much of the ſame Stamp, and for the like Ends, by informing you, that Mr. *Jones* alledged the Authority of *Leo Baptiſta Albertus*, as to prove only,

only, *That in mighty Structures, where the Stones were of extraordinary Greatneſs, the* Romans *uſed to lay them without any unctuous incorporating Matter between*; when as He (*p.* 70.) not only to this Purpoſe quoteth thoſe Words from *Albertus*; but alſo, as if this learned *Florentine* had ſeen our very Antiquity, evidenceth from Him, that the *Romans* uſed " to unite and compact their great Stones to-" gether, by certain Ligatures, or Holdfaſts, (the *Italians* calling " them *Perni*, *Peggs*, or *Tops*, for ſuch (as you ſee their very Form at " *Stone-Heng*) they reſemble; and we, from the Verb *tenere* to hold, " not improperly *Tenons*) *quæ inferiores, & una ſuperiores in Lapides infixæ cavatæ fuere, ne quid fortè protruſi ordines alteri ab alteris diſtrahantur.* Which very Reaſon *Vitruvius* Himſelf, as you may remember, gave us in this Doctor's own Quotation before. And ſince that Mr. *Jones* had ſuch pregnant Authorities as theſe, for proving this Artifice in our Antiquity, you may wonder, that He did not confidently affirm rather than be ſo bold as *to infer that* Stone-Heng *was a* Roman *Structure, becauſe the Architraves were compacted to their Supporters by Tenons and Mortiſes.*

Furthermore, it is not to be omitted, that the *Pylaſters* of *Stone-Heng* (the Difference nevertheleſs between them and *Pillars* conſidered) appear to be diminiſhed according to the Proportion, generally obſerved by all, both ancient and modern *Architects* in the *Tuſcan* Order, *i. e.* one fourth Part leſs above than below.

That the *Architraves* on the Heads of the *Pylaſters* are as proportionable in like manner to them, as thoſe ſingle *Cornicements*, which being without *Freeſe* and *Architrave*, the *Romans* uſed to ſet over their *Pylaſters*; *viz.* about a ſeventh Part of the whole Height.

That the ſame *Architraves* be wrought ſmooth, without any Moulding, as in Imitation of thoſe *Epiſtyles* of the *Romans*, that were made frequently of Timber, when the *Intercolumns* of the Manner *Araeoſtyli* were of great Width: And the Joynts of them made directly over the middle of each *Pylaſter*, as in all *Columnations* the *Romans* ever uſed to obſerve.

What ſhould I ſay of the exact Diviſion of the *Tenons* and *Mortiſes* on each Side of the Middle of the *Pylaſters* of the outward Circle? Or of thoſe made in the midſt of *Them* of the greater *Hexagon*, ſo conformable unto *Vitruvius*'s Rule of *Medio cava ſervato ſecundum Orthoſtratas?* What ſhould I ſay? But that they all joyntly concur demonſtrably to prove our Antiquity a *Roman* Work. We come now to the laſt Particular.

" Seventhly and laſtly, ſaith this Doctor, as for the *Frequency of* " Roman *Relicks in Wiltſhire*, ſuch as *Camps*, *Fortreſſes*, *Trenches*, " and the like, ſome of which are, even to this Day, diſcernable, at " leaſt by their Prints or Footſteps, in Places not far from *Stone-*" *Heng*; I ſhall willingly allow thus much, that conjoyned with " *Hiſtory*, they may be good Teſtimonies of the lodging of *Ro-*" *man* Armies in thoſe Places, and of their military Traverſes, dur-" ing their War with the *Britons*; yet ſeeing they carry no Face of " Similitude, nor Shew of Relation to our Antiquity, the Laws of " *Logick* will juſtify my Warineſs and Unbelief, if I doubt them to " be ſo much as probable Arguments of the *Romans* being Authors " alſo of that Work.

In

In His *Stone-Heng Reſtored* (*p.* 71.) Mr. *Jones*, well knowing, that if Time and Place were wanting, matter of Fact muſt of Neceſſity fail; and that, what valid Authorities ſoever He produced to manifeſt *Roman Architecture* in our Antiquity, they would be of no Weight, unleſs He made appear alſo, that the *Romans* inhabited anciently *Wiltſhire*; doth, for Proof of their Reſidence therein, not only remember ſeveral their *encamping Places*, but likewiſe divers of their *Plantations*, and *Dwellings* in that *Tract*, where, upon ſerious Examination, you will find they were as much, if not more converſant, than in any one Part of the whole *Iſland* beſides; and lived in it alſo, nearer about *Stone-Heng*, than elſewhere throughout all the Country. But ſince this Doctor hath warily omitted what Mr. *Jones* delivered in relation thereunto, I'll take leave to ſay ſomewhat thereof.

Tacit. in Vit. Agric. Camd. Brit. p. 63.

That the *Romans* were the firſt that conquered our *Britain*; reduced the natural Inhabitants from their Barbariſm to the Society of civil Life; gave them their Laws; inſtructed them in *Arts* and *Sciences*; built them ſtately *Temples*, *Houſes*, *Publick-places*, ſumptuous *Porticoes*, *Baths*, and whatever other Works, which either for Conveniency, Ornament, or Delight were in Uſe among themſelves, as well *Tacitus* in the Life of *Agricola*, as *Camden*, aſſures us.

Id. p. 87, & 88.

That their Empire over this *Iſland* endured almoſt five hundred Years; and that by their Continuance here ſo many Generations, the *Romans* and *Britains* were, *by a bleſſed and mutual engraffing, as may be ſaid, grown into one Stock and Nation*, Camden *tells us.*

That they are found to have lived in *Wiltſhire*, particularly at old *Salisbury*, *Tanesbury* Caſtle, *Dunſhot Camp*, *Woldsbury*, *Ivy-Church*, the ſame Author, in his Deſcription of that County, affirms; and that the moſt of theſe Places lye within four or five Miles of *Stone-Heng*, and the fartheſt not above nine, is certain.

At *Kenet* and *Selbury*, each within a Mile or two at moſt of *Aibury*, and *Rockley*, from whence the Stones for building our Antiquity were had, *Camden* meets with them likewiſe. And at *Kenet* they might probably enough ſettle, to be near at Hand, for overſeeing, and the better following the Workmen that wrought in the adjoyning Quarries. As for *Aibury*, I look upon it as no ancient Village, but modernly built, within the Circumvallation of a mighty encamping Place, whoſe vaſt Trenches yet remain; having a leſſer Camp belonging to it, on the Top of the Hill *Weſtward* towards *Bath*, which to have been anciently *Roman* is not to be denied. *Leckham* and *Werminſter* were inhabited by them alſo. And, if theſe ſo many Towns, of which ſome are even at this Day of Importance, were peopled by them, how fully repleniſhed were the Villages in the *Bournes*, muſt we conjecture?

Camd. Brit. p. 251.

The Medals and Coins of their Emperors oftentimes digged up; That Book of *Vellam* written with Capital *Roman* Letters (whoſe Leaves when touch'd fell all to Duſt) which was found at *Ivy-Church*; Our *Stone-Heng*; together with the ſeveral Antiquities yet viſible about *Kenet* and *Aibury*, though not all of them obvious to every Paſſenger, would adjuſt theſe *Their* Plantations true, whether Mr.

Camden, *Speed*, or whatever other Hiſtorians, had, or had not recorded them to Poſterity.

When then the *Romans* were the firſt, that for civilizing the Inhabitants of this *Iſland*, introduced Arts and Sciences here, and their *Art of Building* in particular; when they enjoyed the Sovereignty of this *Iſland* in ſuch peaceable and quiet Poſſeſſion for ſo many hundreds of Years; and when there appears ſuch undeniable Teſtimonies of their conſtant Abode in *Wiltſhire*; may it not well be ſaid, that all theſe, conjoyned with what's formerly proved at full, concerning their Cuſtom of immortalizing their Memory by ſtupendious Works, wherever their Arms prevailed; as alſo, their Magnificence, Order, and Artifice ſtill viſible in our Antiquity, are not only highly probable, but evidently convincing Arguments that our *Stone-Heng* was by them built? Conſidering therewith alſo that it was ſited in the very Centre, as it were, of their Habitations, whereunto, as a *Temple* common to them *All*, they might conveniently, readily, and equally reſort.

But to conclude, I ſay, with Mr. *Jones* (*p.* 72.) That ſince Mr. *Camden* hath told us, that He dares confidently avouch, the *Romans* made and raiſed up the wonderful Cauſeys, and Street-ways throughout this whole *Iſland*, in regard only, that whilſt *Agricola* governed *Britain*, *Tacitus* ſaith, ſeveral Ways were enjoyned: Why ſhould it not, (the ſame *Tacitus* telling us in like manner, "*Agricola* exhorted the *Britains* in private, and helped them "in common to build *Temples*, *Houſes*, and *Places* of publick "Reſort") as poſitively be affirmed, that *Stone-Heng* was a Work of the *Romans*, and they the ſole Founders thereof? *Tacitus* might have ſpared His Breath, in ſaying, the *Romans* built ſtately and ſtupendious Structures here, ſince their *Power* and *Means* for Building, *Order* of Building, and *Manner* in Building, will for ever declare unto Poſterity, that ſuch lofty *Ruins* as appear in our *Antiquity* can be *Remains* of none but *Roman* Building. *Id. p.* 64.

And now I muſt again, in his own Language, ask this Doctor a Queſtion or two; is not Mr. *Jones* his *Invention exceedingly fine and ſubtle*, and ſavours it not *of a pregnant Wit, and no ſmall Learning, eſpecially in the Myſteries of ancient Architecture in uſe among the* Romans? Is it not *much applauded by ſome of more than vulgar Judgment*; and of more it ſeems than ſome are Maſters of? And, may it not, *in Truth, deſerve to ſtand, though meerly for its Pleaſantneſs?* But ſeeing this Doctor's *Adventure to ſhew you the ſeveral Flaws, Chinks, and Defects diſcoverable therein*, is come to nothing; I ſhall ſhortly, ſince he is ſo daring, ſend him on another, in which his Voyage ſhall as aſſuredly be loſt, I'll undertake. He finds Mr. *Jones his Reaſons*, I ſuppoſe, *ſo cloſely and artificially woven*, as not one only *Thread* of them can be *unravel'd* by any *Laws of Logick*; which Reaſons, whether they *be ſtrong enough to bind* the *Readers to a Belief of His Opinion, that* Stone-Heng *was a* Roman *Structure*, reſts in their own Boſoms.

In the next Place Dr. *Charleton* preſumeth thus, "Give me leave "to add an Argument or two of mine own, of ſo much Weight, "as would have alone been ſufficient to break aſunder his whole

Contexture had I not weakened it at all. And this ſaid, proceeds unto his firſt Argument as followeth.

" Mr. *Camden*, in the cloſe of his Diſcourſe concerning *Stone-*
" *Heng*, makes Report of a certain Table, or Plate of Metal, as it
" had been Tin and Lead commixt, found in or by the Monument,
" in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. whereon were engraven ma-
" ny Letters, but in ſo ſtrange a Character, that neither Sir *Thomas*
" *Eliot*, nor Mr. *Lilly*, Schoolmaſter of St. *Paul*'s, could tell what
" to make of it; and ſo took no Care to preſerve it. Now certain
" it is, this Inſcription was not left by the *Romans*, who generally
" wrote all their Memorials in their own Language, whoſe Cha-
" racter hath long out-laſted their Empire, continuing the ſame in
" all Ages; as appears even by their Coins of greateſt Antiquity,
" and all their Monumental Epigraphs, of which *Camden* hath col-
" lected a great Number, ſuch as have been found in *England*, and
" *Gruterus* a large Volume of others, diſpers'd not only through
" *Italy*, but all Parts of the Earth wherever the *Roman Eagle*
" perch'd. Nor doth it appear to have been either *Greek*, or *He-*
" *brew*, or *Britiſh*, or *Saxon*; becauſe all theſe Languages, and
" their ſeveral Characters, were well known to Sir *Thomas Eliot*,
" and Mr. *Lilly*, who were excellent Linguiſts, and good Anti-
" quaries, as the yet living Fame of one, and Writings of the other
" teſtify. It remains, therefore, that theſe were *barbarous* Charac-
" ters; and if ſo, what hinders, but that we may gueſs them to
" be *Literæ Runicæ, ſive Gothicæ*, the *Runick*, or *Gothick* Cha-
" racters, ſuch as were conſtantly uſed by the *Danes* in all their an-
" tique monumental Inſcriptions, or Engravements? Eſpecially ſince
" *John Speed*, in his Deſcription of *Devonſhire* writes, That near
" *Exmore* are certain Remains of an ancient Work, namely, mighty
" Stones, ſet ſome in Form of a *Triangle*, others in Round, order-
" ly diſpoſed; and that upon one of them was an Engravement
" in *Daniſh* Letters, *which could not be read by Men moſt learn-*
" *ed.* And that grave and univerſally learned Man, *Olaus Wor-*
" *mius* (Phyſician to the preſent King of *Denmark*, and not above
" four Years paſt deceaſed, and who hath vouchſafed ſometimes to
" honour me with his Epiſtles) in his firſt Book, *cap.* 9. *de monu-*
" *mentis Danicis*, taketh ſpecial Notice of this *Inſcription*, and de-
" ploreth the unfortunate Loſs of it, with *utinam bono publico com-*
" *municatum fuiſſet; forſan de rebus præclaris a noſtratibus ibidem*
" *geſtis teſtaretur.* That the *Danes* of old affecting (as all other
" Nations of the World, however rude and illiterate) to perpetuate
" the Remembrance of their notable Actions and Succeſſes, delight-
" ed to raiſe Monuments of their Battels, Victories, and other At-
" chievements, as alſo of their Kings, principal Commanders, and
" great Perſons; and leave ſhort Records of the particular Occaſi-
" ons of thoſe Monuments, ingraven in *Runick* Letters; beſides
" this, that they had none but the *Gothick* Language in uſe among
" them, is manifeſt from the Teſtimony of *Saxo Grammaticus*,
" who (*in præfation. Hiſtor. Danic.*) recommends the Obſervati-
" on thereof to his Readers, as a Thing neceſſarily conducing to
" their underſtanding, many otherwiſe obſcure Paſſages in his Hiſ-
" tory. *Nec ignotum volo*, ſaith he, *Danorum antiquiores, conſpi-*

" *cuis fortitudinis operibus editis, gloriæ emulatione ſuffuſos, Ro-*
" *mani ſtyli imitatione, non ſolum rerum a ſe magnificè geſtarum ti-*
" *tulos exquiſito contectus genere, veluti poetico quodam opere per-*
" *ſtrinxiſſe; verum etiam majorum acta patrii ſermonis carminibus*
" *vulgata, linguæ ſuæ literis ſaxis ac rupibus inſculpenda curaſſe.*
" And as for Precedents or Examples of that kind, they are ſo nu-
" merous, that *Olaus Wormius* his two *Volumes, De Monum. Da-*
" *nic. & de Literis Runicis,* moſtly conſiſt of ſuch: Otherwiſe per-
" haps I ſhould have exerciſed your Patience in reading ſome of thoſe
" more conſpicuous ones commemorated by *Saxo Grammaticus,* his
" Commentator *Stephanus Stephanius, John Crantzius,* and other
" Writers of *Daniſh Antiquities;* that ſo I might have aſſiſted the
" Probability of my Conjecture, that the Characters on the Plate
" found by *Stone-Heng,* were *Runick* or *Gothick.* However, you
" have ſeen upon what fair Grounds you may entertain a Perſua-
" ſion, that they were not *Latin,* and therefore not left by the
" *Romans.*

I find, that *Don Garcia Sylva Figueroa, Embaſſador* from *Philip* the third King of *Spain* to the *Perſian,* in his Relation to the *Marqueſs* of *Bedmar* of an old Monument not far from *Perſepolis,* conſiſting anciently of forty *Pillars,* deſcribes it much in this Manner, and after theſe Words. This rare, yea and only Monument of the World (which far exceedeth all the reſt of the World's Wonders, that we have ſeen or heard of) ſtandeth in the Way to *Perſepolis,* about a League from the River, in Times paſt called *Araxis,* not that, that parteth *Media* from the greater *Armenia.* The Largeneſs, Fairneſs, and long laſting Matter of thoſe Pillars, appeareth by the twenty which are yet left, of a like Faſhion; but what kind of Building the whole was, whether *Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian,* or *Mixt,* cannot be gathered from theſe Ruins, which is otherwiſe in the old broken Fragments of the Antiquities of the *Romans,* by which that may eaſily be diſcerned. The *Quadri* with Relieves, which adorn the Front, and ſtatelier Parts of this Building, have the Figures of the Men engraven in them, deck'd with a very comely cloathing, and clad in the ſame Faſhion, which the *Venetian Magnifico's* go in; that is, in Gowns down to the Heels, with wide Sleeves, with round flat Caps, their Hair ſpread to their Shoulders, and notable long Beards. In theſe *Quadri* ſome Men are ſeen ſitting, with great Majeſty, in certain loftier Chairs, ſuch as uſe to be with us in the Quires, and Chapter-Houſes of Cathedral Churches, appointed for the Seats of the chief Prelates, the Feet being ſupported with a little Footſtool neatly made, about an Hand high. And which is very worthy of Marvel, in ſo divers Dreſſes of ſo many Men, as are ingraven in theſe *Quadri* none cometh near the Faſhion which is at this Day, or hath been in many Ages paſt in uſe through all *Aſia.* Neither is there in all this Sculpture any Picture, that is like, or in the Workmanſhip reſembleth any other, which the Memory of Man could yet attain to the Knowledge of, from any Part of the World, ſo that this Work ſeems to exceed all Antiquity. Now, nothing more confirmeth this, than one notable Inſcription cut in a *Jaſper Stone,* with Characters ſtill ſo freſh and fair, that one would wonder, how it could ſcape ſo many Ages without Touch

of

of the leaſt Blemiſh. The Letters themſelves are neither *Chaldæan*, nor *Hebrew*, nor *Greek*, nor *Arabick*, nor of any other Nation, which was ever found of old, or at this Day to be extant. They are all three corner'd, but ſomewhat long, of the Form of a *Pyramid*, or Faſhion of a *Delta*, ſo that in nothing do they differ one from another, but in their Placing and Situation, yet ſo conformed, that they are wondrous plain, diſtinct and perſpicuous.

Now, might not theſe be *Runick* or *Gothick* Characters, Doctor? Why not? *Certain it is, this Inſcription was not left by the* Romans, *who generally wrote all their Memorials in their own Language.* They are neither *Greek*, nor *Hebrew*, nor *Britiſh*, nor *Saxon.* Are they not *Barbarous Characters? What hinders, but that we may gueſs them to be* Literæ Runicæ, ſive Gothicæ, *ſuch as were conſtantly uſed by the* Danes *in all their antick monumental Inſcriptitions*, eſpecially, ſince the *Engravement in* Daniſh *Letters*, found *near* Exmore, *could not be read by Men moſt learned?* Was not Olaus Wormius a *grave and univerſally learned Man*, and *Phyſician to the preſent King of* Denmark? And did he not die *about four Years paſt, and vouchſafed ſometimes to honour* you *with his Epiſtles?* Did not the *Danes of old delight to raiſe Monuments*, and *however illiterate, ingrave Runick Letters* upon them? Are not the *Precedents or Examples of that kind numerous?* And would it not much *aſſiſt the Probability* of your *Conjecture, that the Characters on the Plate, found by* Stone-Heng, *were Runick or Gothick?* Away, away to *Perſepolis* then, Doctor, it is but a *Giant's Dance*, of a *vaſt, mighty, prodigious, extraordinary great* Length, four thouſand Miles at leaſt: Yet honeſt *Coryat* tooted it farther; and why not ſo adventurous a Doctor, eſpecially to *unravel* ſuch a Web? But of this enough; for though his ſo weighty Argument deſerves no weightier an Anſwer, yet nevertheleſs to be more ſerious, I muſt recal to Memory what Mr. *Camden*'s own Words are; " I have heard, ſaith He, that in the " Time of King *Henry* the Eighth there was found near this Place a " Table of Metal, as it had been Tin and Lead commixt, inſcribed " with many Letters, but in ſo ſtrange a Character, that neither Sir " *Thomas Eliot*, nor Mr. *Lilly*, Schoolmaſter of St. *Paul*'s, could " read it, and therefore neglected it." Now methinks this Doctor, before he had been ſo peremptory as to infer, that the Characters on this Plate were *Barbarous*, and conſequently *Runick* or *Gothick*, upon ſuch ſlender Grounds, as becauſe the learned of that Time could not read them, ſhould have well adviſed upon three Things. Firſt, whether there were never any *Barbarous Characters* in the World but *Runick* or *Gothick*, the contrary whereof, as you lately heard, is more true. Secondly, whether any ſuch Plate had been ever found, yea, or no; for Mr. *Camden* affirms it not: *I have heard*, ſaith He, a Plate was found; and might he not be miſ-informed? Truths are not always told, you know; and we are oftentimes poſſeſſed with thoſe Things are thought will pleaſe us, rather than for any Certainty is in them. And what could be more pleaſing to Mr. *Camden*, than to hear of ſuch things? Wherefore, this Doctor preſumes very much, as I conceive, in ſaying, *certain it is, this Inſcription was not left by the* Romans, when it doth not certainly appear, that any ſuch Inſcription was ever left. Thirdly, if ſuch a

Plate were ever found, whether or not it appertained to *Stone-Heng*, the ſame being digged up, not *in*, but *near* it; in which regard, without mentioning Mr. *Jones*, the Author of the Life of *Nero Cæſar*, much ſuſpects it; and adviſedly he might. For, as with Mr. *Camden*, *a Table or Plate of Metal inſcribed with many Letters*, *was found* near *Stone-Heng*; ſo that Hiſtory in *Roman* Letters, formerly mentioned, was found *near Stone-Heng* in like manner, though nine Miles from it: And nothing appears to the contrary, but that this Plate (if ever) was found farther off, and yet it may properly enough be ſaid to be *near* our Antiquity alſo. As for Example, ask a *Weſt*-Countryman where lies *Stanes?* Near *London*, cries he, though fifteen Miles thence: A *Northern-man*, where ſtands *Barnet?* Near *London*, though ten Miles diſtant. If then it were certain, that ſuch an Inſcription were found, and as certain, that it had been digged up within the Work it ſelf, then, the Diſquiſition what Characters were engraven thereon, as both Mr. *Jones*, and Mr. *Bolton* will tell you, might be conſiderately made, otherwiſe not.

In the next Place, Mr. *Camden* ſaith, the Letters inſcribed on the Plate were *in ſo ſtrange a Character, that neither Sir* Thomas Eliot, *nor Mr.* Lilly *could read it*. What then, were they not therefore *Roman?* Muſt they therefore be *Gothick?* Nothing leſs. For, though it was illegible, the Letters notwithſtanding might be *Latin*, in regard we ordinarily, yea daily encounter with *Roman* Coins, and Medals not of Lead but Copper, of which the Characters are ſo ſtrange, by being cankered, worn out, and corroded with long lying in the Earth, as even with the Help of the beſt magnifying Glaſſes, that can be procured, the moſt learned are not able to read their Inſcriptions; and the like frequently happens in Medals and *Greek* Coins. And to this Purpoſe *Camden*, in his *Chorography* of *Monmouthſhire*, makes mention of a *Greek Medaglion* of *Corinthian Braſs*, being one of the greateſt Pieces that ever he ſaw; which, the Letters of the Inſcription acknowledged plainly to be *Severus* his; but of the Reverſe, he ſaith, *the Letters were not legible.* And therefore muſt theſe be *Barbarous* Characters, or *Runick* or *Gothick*, becauſe Mr. *Camden* could not read them? It is abſurd and ridiculous, though the Reaſon be juſtly one and the ſame with t'other. And hereby you may obſerve alſo, that although this *Memorial* was not in their own Language, yet nevertheleſs it was *left by the* Romans. And had this Doctor conſulted *Camden*, who carefully ſupplieth us with an Inſcription of theirs, even of *Julius Agricola's* Time, he would have been better adviſed, as I conceive at leaſt, than to aſſert ſo peremptorily, that the *Roman Character hath continued the ſame in all Ages, in all their Monumental Epigraphs*; the Characters of the mentioned Inſcription being not only *ſtrange*, but *Barbarous*, and more like *Runick* or *Gothick* than *Latin* Letters. *Saxo Grammaticus* tells us, that in *Blecking*, a Province of *Scandia*, in a Way leading over the Rocky Mountains, there are certain Inſcriptions, of which *Woldemar*, the Son of ſacred *Canutus*, being very curious to know the Meaning, ſent ſome to find it out; *Qui nihil ex eis interpretamenti comprehendere potuerunt*, ſaith *Saxo*, *quod ipſa celaturæ concavitas partim cæno interlita*,

Camd. Brit. p. 634.

Camd. Brit. p. 784.

Sax. Gram. in præfat.

partim commeantium adeſa veſtigiis, figuratæ protractionis ſpeciem obtrito calle confuderat. Now it is great Pity, you'll perhaps ſay, that this Doctor was not employed in the Service. But what! Was the *Gothick* Language ſo ſtrange unto the *Danes*, that, by the Characters being ſtopt up with a little Dirt, and defaced by the Paſſage of Travellers only, they could not read them? It's true, were the Letters never ſo perſpicuous; and *Olaus Wormius* ſhall give you his Hand for it e're long, notwithſtanding Dr. *Charleton* would inforce you to believe, *that they had none but the* Gothick *Language in uſe among them.* Furthermore, it is obſervable, that Mr. *Camden* joyneth commonly the Epithet *ſtrange* unto the Characters of almoſt whatever old Inſcriptions, remembred in his whole Book, and therefore it's not ſtrange, if in like manner we meet with it, in this found near *Stone-Heng*. As alſo, that he doth not call the Characters *Barbarous*, but *ſtrange*. Beſides, that they were ſo, in reſpect wholly outworn by Time rather, than that the Character it ſelf was *ſtrange*, the Metal whereof the Plate conſiſted is very conſiderable (and had not the Tin given ſome ſmall Body to it, it's more *ſtrange* the Plate it ſelf was not deſtroyed, than that the Letters thereof were utterly defaced.) For Lead hath naturally commixt with it a certain Mineral, which *Pliny* calls *Pſimmithyum*, we *Ceruſe*, or White-lead, of ſuch a refrigerative Quality, as in a very ſhort Time it will conſume even the Metal it ſelf; and ſo He, in preſcribing the Way to extract this White-lead by putting the Metal into a Pot of Vinegar cloſely ſtopt, aſſures us. When then ſolid Lead it ſelf, being kept from Air, will in a ſhort Space be totally devoured by the *Ceruſe*; who can conceive, but that a thin leaden Plate, lying ſo long a Time (as may be preſum'd it did) cloſe from the Air, within the ſharp fretting Bowels of the Earth, muſt by the ſame *Ceruſe* have the Characters inſcribed thereon wholly out eaten, or at leaſt made ſo *ſtrange* thereby, as they could not poſſibly be read?

Plin. lib. 34. cap. ult.

But this Doctor, you ſee, is of another Judgment, and would willingly perſuade you, that in regard thoſe *excellent Linguiſts, and good Antiquaries*, Sir *Thomas Eliot*, and Mr. *Lilly*, could not read them; therefore they were "*Runick* or *Gothick* Characters, ſuch "as were conſtantly uſed by the *Danes*, in all their antique Monu- "mental Inſcriptions or Engravements." In Confirmation whereof he ſubjoyns this Reaſon; "Eſpecially, ſaith he, ſince *John Speed*, "in his Deſcription of *Devonſhire*, writes, That near *Exmore* "are certain Remains of an ancient Work, namely, mighty "Stones, ſet ſome in Form of a Triangle, others in Round, orderly "diſpoſed; and that upon one of them was an Engravement in *Da-* "*niſh* Letters, which could not be read by Men moſt learned." *Proh Deum atque Hominum fidem!* Is it poſſible that an *Engliſhman*, a *Logician*, a learned *Doctor*, whoſe Profeſſion is Ancient, Venerable, and Noble, ſhould thus, beyond all Example, to ſet a petty Gloſs upon a ſpungy Conjecture, ſo groſſly corrupt his Author? Obſerve therefore what *Speed*'s Words are; "Upon *Exmore*, ſaith He, "certain Monuments of antique Work are erected, which are "Stones pitched in Order, ſome Triangle-wiſe, and ſome in round "compaſs: Theſe no doubt were *Trophies* of *Victories* there obtained,

Sp. in deſc. Devon.

" tained, either by the *Romans*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*, and with *Da-*
" *niſh* Letters one of them is inſcribed, *giving Direction* (Mark I
" pray) *to ſuch as ſhould travel that Way.*" And great Reaſon there might be in thoſe Days of Old, to ſet up ſuch a Stone there, when even at this preſent, without a Guide, that *Moor* for wayfaring Men, who are Strangers to the Country, is hardly paſſable, it is ſo wild and deſert. But, beſides the grand Depravation, Mr. *Speed*'s Opinion concerning theſe *Trophies* is very remarkable; for, notwithſtanding the Manifeſtneſs of the Inſcription, He declares, that they might be ſet up as well either by the *Romans*, or *Saxons*, as the *Danes*; ſuch an obſcure and barbarous People living of Old, by Roving and Pyracy only, not being capable, in his Judgment, to act any thing worthy Notice of Poſterity. See likewiſe, how with Him Mr. *Camden* agrees, who in his Deſcription of *Devonſhire* alſo, tells us, that of the Stones in *Exmore*, *One among the reſt was with an Inſcription in* Saxon *Letters*, *or* Daniſh *rather*, *to direct thoſe* (*as it ſhould ſeem*) *who were to travel that Way.* From which Words may be gathered likewiſe, that there is ſuch a near Affinity between the *Saxon* and the *Daniſh* Letters, that they may well be taken for one and the ſame, their Characters are ſo little different; and, as you may remember, this Doctor told you, that both Sir *Thomas Eliot*, and Mr. *Lilly*, underſtood the *Saxon* Tongue. Moreover, where appeareth it in all his Deſcription, that Mr. *Speed* uſeth theſe Words, namely, *mighty Stones*, as this Doctor avoucheth, purpoſely to have you conceive they were like thoſe of *Stone-Heng*, wherewith ſo much as to mention them, is a Scorn unto it? Neither muſt I omit how he chops *Logick* with us; that when *Camden* ſaith *Near*, he ſaith, *In or By Stone-Heng*; and when *Speed* tells us *Upon*, and *Camden In*, he affirms *Near Exmore*, in Deſign purpoſely to fruſtrate the Diſcovery, had none been made, of the Engravement, and inſinuate, that the Plate belonged to *Stone-Heng*, had it not been generally rejected. Is this fair and candid Dealing, think you, in a Man of Letters, of *Runick* and *Gothick* too? And as for *Olaus Wormius*, it's true, that he takes notice of this Inſcription upon *Exmore*; and ſeems to wiſh it had been communicated in the proper Character rather, than otherwiſe *to deplore the unfortunate Loſs of it*, being too judicious to traduce Mr. *Speed*; or, as this Doctor, to poſſeſs his Readers with ſo manifeſt an Untruth, that it *could not be read by Men moſt learned.*

But, to give you a little Hint of the *Gothick* Characters, Mr. *Purchas* from *Arngrim* the *Iſlander*, to whoſe Learning in the *Runick* Tongue *Wormius* acknowledgeth himſelf not meanly beholding, tells us, that they were anciently ſixteen only, afterwards came to be twenty one? for that Language ſeemeth to have double Letters, the *Old* and the *New*. The *New*, which are moſtly in Uſe at this Day, are common almoſt to all *Europe*, together with the remote Northernly Countries; but, when they firſt began to be uſed is not certainly known. *Johannes Theodorus*, and *Johannes Iſrael*, Brethren, and Citizens of *Frankford*, report *Ulphila* the Biſhop of the *Goths* to have invented them; yet if King *Athanaricus* was the Inventor, as ſome ſuppoſe, then they might firſt be brought in Uſe about the thirty ſeventh Year of our Salvation: With the *Franckfordians* Dr. *Heylin*

Purch. Trav. par. 3. *lib.* 3. *cap.* 23.

Iſaacks. in Ath.

Heyl. Geog. lib. 2. fol. 142.

Heylin agrees. So that had Dr. *Charleton* dealt ingenuouſly, he ſhould have acquainted you whether the *Gothick* Characters intended by him were of the *Old*, or *New* Date. If the New, then there could not be any Difficulty in reading them, in regard they are common almoſt to all *Europe*: If the *Old*, then of what Bigneſs the *Plate* was; for that, either it muſt be very great, or elſe not inſcribed with theſe Letters, in reſpect *Olaus Magnus* informs us, that in the *Gothick* Inſcriptions every Letter was of the Thickneſs and Length of the greateſt Finger of a Man's Hand: And *Wormius* aſſigns them oftentimes much bigger. Whereby you may perceive this Doctor hath provided ſuch a *Weight* for himſelf, that his Shoulders are not ſufficient to bear the ſame.

Ol. Magnus lib. 1. cap. 16.

Laſtly, he avers, "That the *Danes* of Old, affecting to perpetuate the Remembrance of their notable Actions and Succeſſes, delighted to raiſe Monuments of their Battels, Victories, and other Atchievements, as alſo of their Kings, principal Commanders, and great Perſons; and leave ſhort Records of the particular Occaſions of thoſe Monuments, ingraven in *Runick* Letters; beſides this, that they had none but the *Gothick* Language in Uſe among them, is manifeſt from the Teſtimony of *Saxo Grammaticus*, who (in *Præfation. Hiſtor. Danic.*) recommends the Obſervation thereof to his Readers, as a thing neceſſarily conducing to their underſtanding many otherwiſe obſcure Paſſages in his Hiſtory." When the Truth is, He is ſo far from *recommending the Obſervation thereof to his Readers* for any ſuch End, as not any thing to this Purpoſe is delivered by Him in his *Preface*, or Hiſtory. But the Text quoted ſeems, according to *Stephanius*, to be as one of the chief Diviſions of his Hiſtory, in regard it is ſo ſtuffed with a rude kind of *Bardiſh Poetry*. However, obſerve his Words. *Nec ignotum volo, Danorum antiquiores*, &c. Nor would I have it unknown, ſaith *Saxo, the old Danes* being given to conſpicuous Works of Strength, puff'd up with Emulation of Glory, in Imitation of the *Romans*, not only as it were in a certain poetical Manner to have celebrated the notable Atchievements performed by them; but alſo in Stones and Rocks to have ingraven in Letters of *their own Tongue* the Acts of their Anceſtors divulged in the Verſes of *their Country Speech*. Now, admitting this to concern the *Danes* of Old, as this Doctor will have it; though *Stephanus Stephanius* affirms poſitively it relates to the old *Runians* (for otherwiſe it is fabulous) what Word is there in all this Quotation that expreſſeth the *Runick* Letters, or that the *Danes* had none but the *Gothick* Language in Uſe among them? *Ne gry quidem, Saxo* therein informs us, that they were accuſtomed to celebrate the Actions of their Forefathers in *Rhymes patrii ſermonis* of *their Country Speech*, and make *Inſcriptions* upon Stones and Rocks *Linguæ ſuæ* of *their own Language:* But what Language this was, neither He for this Doctor, (as cited or elſewhere) nor this Doctor by Him doth make apparent. And therefore from *Verſtigan*, an Author of our own, and in much Eſteem with *Olaus Wormius*, as being a great Aſſertor of the *Danes*, I ſhall acquaint you what was their Mother-tongue.

Step. Step. in præfat. Sax. Gram.

Verſtigan then, in the fixth and ſeventh Chapters of his Reſtitution of Antiquities, from *Franciſcus Irenicus, Rodericus Toletanus, Juſtus*

Juſtus Lipſius, and ſundry other Authors, maintains, That the *Danes* were anciently of one Original with the *Germans*; and that there is no doubt to be made thereof, in regard their *Language*, Nearneſs of Habitation, Complexion, and Cuſtom of Living agreeth thereunto. In the ſecond Chapter, That the *Germans*, *Saxons*, and *Danes* were all anciently one Nation, and that their *Speech*, *Idols*, and *Pagan Rites* atteſt the ſame. In the ninth Chapter, that the *Engliſhmen* anciently called *Saxons*, and otherwiſe *Engliſh-Saxons*, may be accounted to have had one Original with the *Danes* and *Normans*; for that they all ſometimes ſpake, in effect, all one *Tongue*. And in the firſt and ſeventh Chapters he affirms, That the *Language* common to the *Danes*, with all theſe ſeveral Nations, was the *Teutonick*.

Now, that the *Teutonick* and *Runick* were one and the ſame *Language*, this Doctor may happily be ſatisfied, when he meets in *Speed* with another *Daniſh* Inſcription upon *Exmore*. In the mean while, whether *the* Danes *had in uſe among them none but the* Gothick *Tongue*, nothing can more certainly aſſure you, than the enſuing ſilver Coin of *Canutus*, which, with others, *Olaus Wormius* ſaith, was not many Years ſince found in a *Tumulus* near *Lethra* in *Seland*. *Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. l. 1. p. 47.*

That Inſcription likewiſe mentioned by *Camden*, to be inſculpt upon the Monument of *Magnus* a Royal *Dane* at *Lewis* in *Suſſex*, and by him exemplified, will teſtify, that the *Daniſh* Letters are not of ſo ſtrange a Character, but that any Novice in the School of Antiquity may eaſily read them, without either *Greek* or *Hebrew*, or *Britiſh* or *Saxon*, being much requiſite in the Caſe. *Camd. Brit. p. 134.*



But that the Precedents or Examples are numerous, that *veteres Runæ*, as *Stephanus Stephanius*, or, as *Suaningius*, the *Cimbrians* of Old, who, many Ages preceding the *Danes*, were the firſt Planters and Inhabiters of the preſent *Dominions* of *Denmark*, and thoſe more Northernly Parts of the World, uſed the *Gothick* Language, and made Engravements in *Runick* Characters, who doubts? Yet, as *Saxo Grammaticus*, whatever this Doctor aſſerts, gives us no Example of them; ſo *Stephanius* ſcarcely one likewiſe, ſaving ſuch as he hath received from *Olaus Wormius*, who hath made an elaborate and learned Collection of ſeveral Inſcriptions of thoſe Nations, not only diſperſed through the *Cimbrick Cherſoneſs*, *but all Norway*, *Scania*, and the *Iſlands* of thoſe *Seas*, before they came under the Power of the *Danes*. The Characters of which are of ſo high Antiquity, that both *Saxo Grammaticus* and *Olaus Wormius* affirm, the *Danes* of old to have highly rewarded thoſe, that could either read or write them. And though *Wormius* attempts to interpret many of them, he profeſſeth nevertheleſs, that he doth but conjecture at them, and declares poſitively that he underſtands not divers: how eminently conſpicuous and fair ſoever the Letters be, uſing often ſuch like Expreſſions as theſe, *Vides*, *Candide Lector*, *mera ænigmata*, *meras tricas*, *ex quibus ne Oedipus quidem ſe extricaverit*. When then the *Danes* of Old underſtood not the *Gothick* Character, how could they leave either *long* or *ſhort Records of the particular Occaſions of* their *Monuments*, engraven in *Ol. Worm Mon. Dan. l. 3. p. 218.*

Runick Letters? For, *Literæ Runicæ*, whoſe Characters are yet ſeen in the now *Denmark*, *quarum figuras nos in Dania vidimus*, ſaith *Johan. Lyſtander*, were of old among the *Cimbrians* and *Goths*, as the Hieroglyphicks with the *Ægyptians*, the *Cabal* Language of their Prieſts; in which they made their Conjurations, magical Charms and Inchantations, and by them foretold and effected Wonders. And hence it is, that as the *Hebrews* had their *Rabbini*, the *Ægyptians Heliopolitani*, the *Indians Brachmanni*, the *Babylonians Chaldæi*, the *Æthiopians Gymnoſophiſtæ*, the *Greeks* Σοφοὶ, the *Latins Philoſophi*, the *Gauls* and *Britains Druides*, the *Scythians Agripæi*, *Abii*, and *Calvi*, the *Hyperboreans Ariumphæi*, and the *Spaniards Turdetani*; ſo, the *Goths* and *Cimbrians* had their *Runæ*. Theſe ſtudied Nature, Aſtronomy and Magick, and without their Advice nothing of publick Importance was tranſacted; thus highly were they reverenced for their Familiarity with Devils, whom with ſupream Veneration they adored: Theſe they took with them to the Wars, by whoſe prying into the Bowels of Captives, they preſaged the Event: Theſe were the Executioners of their impious Rites and Ceremonies, their barbarous Monument-makers, and Extollers of thoſe by Epitaphs, that in Fight died for their Country. They had their Colleges, Schools, and Academies, wherein they inſtructed the Youth, that devoted themſelves unto their Myſteries; but, ſaving ſuch that were nobly deſcended, to admit any (whether Male or Female, for they had their She *Runæ* alſo) into their Society was unlawful: from theſe the Characters called *Runick* took Name, and the *Cimbrians*, *Dacians* and *Goths* are ſtiled *Runians*. But, as how their Characters became diſintelligible by the Mixture with the Language of new Invaders, and their introducing other Cuſtoms; or how worn out and forgotten, as the ancient Natives were civilized, and acquainted with other People, and their Converſation, is not here to be diſcourſed: So give me leave to ſay, that in no Place of the ſeptentrional World, the *old Gothick* is better underſtood, and the *New* more commonly ſpoken than in *Iſland*, it having continued therein, it ſeems, in regard they have not been ſo ſubject to Conqueſt as other Places, entertain little Commerce with Foreigners, and not much trouble themſelves to ſend their unexperienced Youth to travel into the World abroad, leſt they ſhould corrupt their Manners, rather than learn Civility; but remain quietly at home contented to deliver over to their Poſterity, the Language themſelves received from their Anceſtors.

Ol. Worm. Lit. Run. cap. 3.

Thus have you ſeen upon what fair Grounds this Doctor hath endeavoured to make you entertain a Perſuaſion, that the Characters on the *Plate* found near *Stone-Heng* were *Runick* or *Gothick*. And ſince, I ſuppoſe, you'll happily grant, that ſuch a *Plate* was found; That the Letters thereon were *Latin*, and therefore left by the *Romans* may be thus conjectured. 1. Mr. *Camden* hath made appear that their Characters in *Julius Agricola*'s Time were barbarous, rather than ſtrange. 2. Mr. *Jones* (*p.* 107.) hath told you, and with him all Antiquity and Hiſtory accord, that it was the Cuſtom as well of the *Greeks* as *Romans*, in Times of greateſt Antiquity, to lay Inſcriptions (uſually) under the firſt Stones ſet in what Works ſoever, eſpecially thoſe of any great Magnificence; and theſe engraven on *Plates of Metal*. Whereas it neither doth, nor can be made appear, that ever the old

Danes had the like Cuſtom, or made Engravements upon ſuch *Plates*. And that all the Nations or People that are, or may be ſaid to pretend to the *Runick* or *Gothick* Language, uſed, from all Antiquity, to make their Inſcriptions on Rocks, Stones, Wood, Horns, Bones, or in Needle-works, and not otherwiſe; *Olaus Wormius* poſitively aſſures us. 3. It is moſt certain that Medals and Coins of the *Romans* have been, and are now-a-days frequently digged up in moſt Parts of *Wiltſhire* not far from our Antiquity, as likewiſe that a Book was found all written with *Roman* capital Letters; which Sir *Thomas Eliot*, who ſaw the ſame, adjudged to be an Hiſtory, of which the Loſs cannot be too much deplored. And why then may it not be highly probable, that this Inſcription found near *Stone-Heng*, was written in *Their* Letters in like manner? Conſidering eſpecially, it is not known, that any *Daniſh* Coins, Medals, or whatever elſe written, or ingraven with Characters of *Theirs*, were ever digged up in that County, or any other Part of *England*, or the Dominions thereof. Laſtly, the conſtant Reſidence of the *Romans* peaceably and quietly for ſo many Ages together, in ſo many ſeveral Places round about, and near *Stone-Heng*, much convinceth that the Characters were *Roman*. Whereas, *Runick* or *Gothick* they could not be; not only in regard of the ſo many former Reaſons to the contrary; but alſo, for that the *Danes*, had it been their Language, inhabiting principally *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Grant-bridge* and *Deira*, were never, as Hiſtory remembers, nearer *Stone-Heng* than *Wilton*; and when at that Town, remained but a moſt inconſiderable Seaſon there, fighting a Battel, and marching thence immediately again, until long after the Time prefixed by this Doctor for their building our Antiquity; and this when come to ſpeak thereto, I ſhall from unqueſtionable Authority make good. Thus you ſee at what Iſſue his Confidence is arrived, and how extreamly his Expectation hath failed him; yet nevertheleſs it cannot be denied, but that this firſt *Argument* of his is *of ſo much Weight, as to be alone ſufficient* utterly to ruin his Reputation, *had I not weakened it at all*, by ſo often detecting his ſo many Frauds, in ſo many ſeveral Particulars of Importance. But I proceed to his ſecond Argument.

Ol. Worm. Lit. Run. c. 26. & Mon. Dan. lib. 5. p. 407.

" Again, ſaith he, this our Monument conſiſteth wholly of Stones " *unwrought*, *rough*, and *rude*, as they lay in their Beds of Earth (their " *Tenons* and *Mortiſes* only excepted) and of ſuch various Shapes, that " the moſt curious Eye can ſcarcely find out a perfect Similitude in " any two of them: And Mr. *Jones* ought to have evinced, either by " Teſtimonies authentick, or by Examples, that the *Romans* had ever " raiſed any publick Structure of the like Materials; which being above " his Power (as I conceive at leaſt) he warily omitted to attempt it, as " he did the Proof of many other Particulars equally important to- " ward the Verification of his grand Poſition. Whereas *Olaus Wormius* hath been ſo liberal in his Contributions towards the Maintenance of my Suppoſition, as to furniſh me with not only verbal " Deſcriptions, but lively Draughts or Pictures alſo of ſundry antique " *Daniſh* Monuments, as well in the Bulk and Rudeneſs of the Stones, " as in the Order and Manner of their Poſition and Situation much " reſembling our *Stone-Heng*; and (as may be not obſcurely collected from a Conference of Times, Actions, Hiſtories, Ruins, *&c.*) " not much different as to Antiquity.

You

You may remember, that heretofore, when the more to expreſs his Skill in *Architecture*, he ſo genuinely tranſlated *John de Laet*, he very much preſſed this Diſparity of the Stones; and you are not to be ſolicitous that now he perplexeth you therewith again; for that this is his *Sheat Anchor*, which loſt, his *Foiſt* irrecoverably ſinks. And though I have diſcourſed already, both the accidental and natural Cauſes, and from Examples made appear alſo, whence this Irregularity might proceed; in regard nevertheleſs, you will happily expect ſomething *de novo* ſhould be ſaid unto it, I ſhall, to the firſt Part of his Argument, that " This our Monument conſiſteth wholly of Stones *unwrought*, " *rough*, and *rude*, as they lay in their Beds of Earth (their *Tenons* " and *Mortiſes* only excepted) return this Reply:" That, for ſo much as many of the upright Stones both of the outward *Circle*, and greater *Hexagon* are ſeen even at this Day to retain their Angles, *Arras*, and a Shew of paralling conſpicuous, fair, and perfect even to Admiration, the weathering of ſo many Centuries of Years conſidered, there is no Queſtion to be made; but that, if not at firſt wrought by the Tool and Mallet, they were ſcalped at the Quarries, as they were drawn forth of *their Beds of Earth*, and that their Heads and Tenons were wrought by Maſons, cannot be denied. Again, for any Man to conceive, that the leſſer Stones of the inner *Circle*, and leſſer *Hexagon*, could grow in their Beds, and be drawn out thence, ſo ſquare, pyramidal, or cone-like, as even to this Day we ſee them, without ever being ſubject to the Tools of the Maſons, or Quarrimen at leaſt, is abſurd. For, Nature is not accuſtomed to caſt Stones in a Mold; it is Art, and Artifice that brings them to ſuch Form and Figure, as the Quality of the Work wherein they are to be ſet requires. Laſtly, moſt certain it is, that the *Architraves* were wrought, yea wrought compaſs, exactly, according to the Circumference of their reſpective *Circle*, their *Joints* were wrought, their *Mortiſes* were wrought, and ſo their *Underſides* alſo; or elſe, how could they poſſibly have ſo juſtly ſquared with the Heads of the *Pylaſters*, or admitted the *Tenons* into their *Mortiſes* ſo truly as our Antiquity it ſelf declares? And though Mr. *Camden* in the firſt Part of his Narrative calls them unwrought Stones; upon better Conſideration nevertheleſs of the ſo many apparent Signs of ancient Regularity therein, he recants immediately, and from the Judgment of others, as well as his own, tells us that they *may be no natural but artificial Stones*; and what's *artificial*, muſt (every Man knows) of Neceſſity be wrought. And *Speed* affirms likewiſe, that in the Stones *great Holes are beaten even by Force of Weather, which ſerve for Ravens and other Birds to build in*; whence may be collected, that He not only not conceived them originally ſo *rough* and *rude*, but likewiſe that they are *Daws* and *Owls* that make Advantage of the Holes in *Stone-Heng*. But, I muſt now poſitively tell this Doctor, that the *Pylaſters* were by the Tool and Mallet wrought, as the *Rabbets* yet remaining, or *Returns* in ſome of them plainly ſhew. I have rendred, as cannot be forgotten, the Word *Podium* in *Cambrenſis* an *open Gallery*, as it is generally taken to be, when it properly ſignifies a *Parapet* made either by a thin Wall of Stone, or with Balliſters between the Intercolumns of the Portico, which ſerving for a leaning Height (as in the *Loggia* of Sir *John Maynard*'s Houſe at *Gunnersbury*) is let into, or made to die againſt the Columns on each Side. Now, whether

Sp. Hiſt. p. 131.

thoſe *Rabbets* at *Stone-Heng* teſtify, that ſome temporary or moveable Encloſure of this kind, might be anciently there, to ſecure, as it were, on not ſolemn Days, the *Temple* from Prophanation; or whether it may be imagined ſome ſuch *Returns* were made in the *Pylaſters*, as *Philander* obſerves, when in interpreting of the *Paraſtatæ* of the *Romans*, he uſeth theſe Words, *ſunt alias paraſtatæ pilæ quadratæ, aut* Lapides pilarum modo *ad columnarum latera appoſiti vulgo dictæ* pilaſtratæ, *prominentibus ipſis columnis partibus duabus, aut ſecundum alios, parte ſolummodo ſui media*; I have no more to ſay, than that they ſuffice manifeſtly to demonſtrate, that both the Bodies of the upright Stones, as well as their Heads and *Architraves*, were wrought by Maſons.

Phil. in Vitr. l. 5. p. 1.

Furthermore, ſaith this Doctor, " Mr. *Jones* ought to have evinc-
" ed, either by Teſtimonies authentick, or by examples, that the
" *Romans* had ever raiſed any publick Structure of the like Materi-
" als; which being above his Power (as I conceive at leaſt) he wa-
" rily omitted to attempt it, as he did the Proof of many other
" Particulars, equally important toward the Verification of his grand
" Poſition." Whereunto I anſwer, that what Mr. *Jones* was able to do ſurpaſſeth ſhallow Capacities to apprehend; and I muſt once more ſay, that Mr. *Jones* writ for thoſe that do, not thoſe that do not underſtand *Roman Antiquities*; and if He omitted any thing of Importance *towards the Verification of His grand Poſition*, the leſs Judgment appears in him that laid it, by making ſuch ſimple Uſe thereof. But, to the End you may be ſatisfied, that the ancient *Romans* uſed to raiſe not only any, but alſo many publick Structures of unwrought Materials, *Palladio* ſhall aſſure you, that they, for ought he could ever comprehend, ſquared firſt, and wrought thoſe Sides of the Stones only, which went one upon another, leaving the other Parts rough and unwrought, and ſo put them in Work; and that, when the Building was of no great Conſequence, and the Stones of ordinary Scantlings, then trimmed and toomed afterwards thoſe Faces of the Stones, that were expos'd to Sight. *E S'era qualche edificio molto grande, come è l' Arena di Verona, l' Anfitheatro di Pola, è ſimili, perfuggir la ſpeſa è tempo, che vi ſarebbe andato; lavoravano ſolamente l' impoſte de volti, i Capitelli, & le cornici, & il reſto laſciavano ruſtico, tenendo ſolamente conto della bella forma dell' edificio*; And if, ſaith He, any Edifice was very great, as the *Arena* of *Verona*, the *Amphitheatre* of *Pola*, and the like, for to ſave the Expence and Time that would have gone thereto, they wrought only the Impoſts of the Arches, Capitals, and Cornices, and left the reſt rude or ruſtical, (directly as this Doctor himſelf hath given you the Character of the *Tuſcan* Order) making Eſteem of the goodly Form of the Structure ſolely. Mark, I pray, this judicious and experienc'd *Architect* tells us, that the *Romans* made no account, how *unwrought*, *rough*, and *rude* the Stones of their great Works were, ſo that the Work it ſelf appeared graceful to the Eye of the Beholders, and had a goodly Aſpect; which if *Stone-Heng* had not, I am to learn whatever Building had. And therefore (admitting this Doctor's Dream to be true) it's manifeſt, that as the *Romans* uſed to work thoſe Sides of the Stones only, which were to be ſet one upon another, and left the other Parts unwrought;

Pall. lib. 1. cap. 10.

ſo at *Stone-Heng*, if the upright Stones were rude, their Heads, and the Underſides of the *Architraves* which were to be joyned to them were moſt certainly wrought. And in like manner, that as the *Romans* in very great Works, for the ſooner Diſpatch, and ſaving of Coſt, wrought only the Ornaments of them, and left the reſt rude, ſo at *Stone-Heng*; if, for the ſame Reaſons, the reſt of the Stones were ſet rough, the Ornaments or *Architraves* upon them were unqueſtionably, undoubtedly wrought.

And as to what He tells us, of certain *Draughts or Pictures* (forſooth) *of ſundry antique Monuments*, that *Olaus Wormius* furniſheth him withal, *towards the Maintenance of his Suppoſition*, I ſhall ſhortly preſent them to you in Deſign, by which will be underſtood, what *Bulk* and Dimenſions he alloweth to the Stones, together with the Order and Manner of their Poſition and Situation; and how much ſoever therein they ſhall appear to reſemble *Stone-Heng*, or not, you need not doubt, but that in Rudeneſs they exceed (as far as poſſible) even *Barbariſm* it ſelf; nor queſtion, when from his own Authors, rightly quoted, you come to know who the Founders were, but that they are ſo much different from it alſo, as to Age, as that they be of moſt immemorable Antiquity, for *Olaus Magnus* and *Saxo Grammaticus* conceive them to be no other than the *Remains* of ſome of the Firſt-fruits of Ambition after the Deluge.

To conclude, we find theſe his ponderous Arguments of ſuch deceitful Weight, that, as it was ſometimes ſaid of *Charles* the Warlike *Duke* of *Burgundy*, that at the Battel of *Morat* he *loſt his Honour*, at *Granſon his Baggage*, and at *Nancy his Life*; ſo, it may now be ſaid of this Doctor, that in combating the *Tuſcan* Order, he loſt *his Logick*, in his former Argument *his Reputation*, and in this laſt *his Cauſe*.

I ſhould now, in Purſuit of him, proceed to the Uſe for which our *Stone-Heng* was at firſt erected. But, ſeeing that you have been for a long Time detained among Antiquities in foreign Parts, give me leave, for Variety's ſake, to add, as a *Corollary* only, not frivolous and fantaſtical Conjectures, as he; but the real Deſcription of an antique Monument within our own *Iſland*. *Camden* relates, that in the Territory of *Sterling* in *Scotland*, not far from that Wall of *Turff*, which being made by *Adrian*, was repaired by *Severus*, "There is "an ancient *Round Building*, four and twenty Cubits high, and thir- "teen broad, *open in the Top*, framed of rough *Stone without Lime*, "having the upper Part of *every Stone ſo tenanted into the nether*, "as that the whole Work riſing ſtill narrow, by a mutual interlac- "ing and claſping *upholdeth it ſelf*. Some call this the *Temple* of "God *Terminus*, others *Arthur's Oven*, who father every *ſtately and* "*ſumptuous* thing upon *Arthur*. Others again *Julius Hoff*, and "ſuppoſe it to have been built by *Julius Cæſar*. But, I would "think rather that *Julius Agricola* built it, who fortified this fron- "tier Part, were it not that *Ninnius* had already informed us, that it "was erected by *Carauſius* for a *Triumphal* Arch. For He, as *Nin-* "*nius* writeth, built upon the Bank of *Caron* a round Structure of po- "liſhed Stone, erecting a *Triumphal* Arch in Memorial of a Victory." Thus have you, from the Authority of Mr. *Camden*, the Deſcription of an ancient Monument, which *Ninnius*, the Diſciple of *Elvodugus*, an *Hiſtorian* that flouriſhed above a thouſand Years ſince, aſ-

Camd. Brit. in Scot. p. 28.

Ninnius Flouriſhed about An. Dom. 617.

ſures

ſures you was a *Roman* Work, and built by the Emperor *Carauſius*; But for what Uſe, or whether or not it might anciently be the Temple of *Terminus*, as *Camden* (*Brit. p.* 72.) tells us, *Buchanan* thinketh verily it was, we ſhall ſay ſomething hereafter. In the mean Time, As that Noble *French* King *Francis* the Firſt, (if I forget not) commanded His *Herald*, that he ſhould ſo many Times repeat *France*, as *Charles* the Fifth's had nominated particular Kingdoms; implying, that one *France* equalled all them: I might, unto every Argument made by this Doctor, have in like manner anſwered *Carauſius*, which would ſolely have down-weighed them all. For,

If our Antiquity in *England* be of a circular Form: So in *Scotland* is the Work of *Carauſius*.

If between twenty and thirty Foot high: So the Work of *Carauſius*.

If open and uncovered at Top: So the Work of *Carauſius*.

If framed of rough Stone without Lime: So the Work of *Carauſius*.

If the Stones wrought (or, as with *Ninnius* to ſay, poliſhed:) ſo the Stones of the Work of *Carauſius*.

If wrought at firſt, and now made rough by Time: So thoſe of the Work of *Carauſius*.

If mortiſed and tenanted: So thoſe of the Work of *Carauſius*.

If by hanging mutually one upon another, they uphold the Structure: So do thoſe of the Work of *Carauſius*. And,

If *Stone-Heng* be ſtately and ſumptuous: So is the Work of *Carauſius*.

But, who were the Founders of it? Who ſhould or could be but the *Romans?* Which of them? *Camden* in his own Judgment, you ſee, is clearly for *Julius Agricola*; Why? Becauſe he *fortified this frontier Part:* And *ſet the Limits of the* Roman *Empire there*, ſaith *Speed*. And Mr. *Jones* (*p.* 75.) hath told us, that *Stone-Heng*, "If not built by the ſame *Agricola*, might be erected about fifteen "hundred and fifty Years ago, in the Times ſomewhat after his Go- "vernment; for that *the Province* was formerly *left by him in good* "*and peaceable State, the Britains* were *reduced from Barbarity to* "*Order and civil Converſation*, and the *Romans* flouriſhed in all "manner of *Arts* and *Sciences*." Now in regard *Ninnius, Camden, Speed, Buchanan*, all ſo unanimouſly agree, that this Antiquity in *Scotland* was a *Roman* Work; and Mr. *Jones* hath given us ſuch valid Arguments, that our Antiquity was a *Roman* Work alſo, as not one of them can be counterpoiſed, much leſs outweighed; and when there is ſuch an exact Reſemblance, and Correſpondency, both in the *Figure, Statelineſs*, and *Manner of Workmanſhip* between this *Temple* in *Wiltſhire*, and that *Monument* in *Sterling*, it may without Preſumption (I conceive) be poſitively concluded, That *Stone-Heng* was built by the *Romans*, and that no other Nation, but they, could be the renowned and famous Founders thereof.

Tacit. in Vit. Agric.

In the next Place, ſeeing we are ſhortly to meet with ſome Authorities produced from *Olaus Wormius*, and quoted as His, it will not be impertinent, I conceive, before proceeding farther, to ſay ſomewhat of Him; for, though he appears to be a great Scholar, and well read in *Runick* or *Gothick* Characters, all his Pains nevertheleſs ſeems grounded on his own Conjectures meerly, ſeldom or never rendring to his Readers any Reaſon for what He ſaith. Beſides, his Collections conſiſt of thoſe Monuments that are now extant within the preſent

preſent Dominions of *Denmark*, rather than ſuch as the *Danes* themſelves were Authors of. And, in the Draughts publiſhed by Him, He purſues not any ſuch Method, as by all Reſtorers of Antiquities hath been ever obſerv'd, to wit, either, together with the perfect Draught, to afford us a Deſign of the Ruins alſo; or elſe, to acquaint us with the Courſe they ſteered for gaining their Diſcoveries, or both: So that, whatever they are, we may lawfully queſtion, whether, yea or no, they be really true, or framed ſolely out of his own Fancy. And, ſhould they be ſo, it is no marvel; For, who can undertake to relate the Actions paſt in *Denmark?* As *Saxo Grammaticus* almoſt five hundred Years ſince could ſay, His Words being, *Quis enim res Daniæ geſtas literis proſequeretur? quæ nuper publicis initiata ſacris, ut Religionis, ita Latinæ quoque vocis aliena torpebat.* The Inſcriptions of the *Greeks* and *Romans* adjuſt their Rites, Cuſtoms, and renowned Actions recorded in their Hiſtories: Yet what? In *Wormius* we find none ſuch as theſe; for, how numerous ſoever they be, they are generally but *Epitaphs*, containing, not the famous Deeds of the interred, but barbarous Names of *Goths* and *Cimbrians*, unworthy Memory, unleſs you eſteem the caſting up of an Heap of Earth and Rubbiſh befitting the Knowledge of Poſterity. But, as with what Sciences ſoever *Wormius* was endued, is not to be enquir'd into; So, much leſs his Abilities in *Architecture*; for that, whoever were the Founders of them, among all His *Monuments* we encounter with nothing of *Art, Order*, or *Workmanſhip*, but indigeſted Heaps, Barbarity and Rudeneſs. And hence it is, that Dr. *Charleton* hath ſo violently oppoſed the *Magnificence*, *Elegancy*, and *Artifice* of our Antiquity, and endeavoured by all diſingenuous Means to render it a baſe, barbarous, and irregular Work, that he might have ſome Pretence to bring it into *Parallel* with thoſe within the now Kingdom of *Denmark*. Hence proceed the *various Shapes of the Stones*; Hence, their being *unwrought, rough, and rude, as they lay in their Beds of Earth*; Hence, that by the *Manner of Workmanſhip, you are to underſtand only the placing of the upright Stones*; Hence, Mr. *Camden*'s irregular Draught is preferred in Eſteem, before Mr. *Jones* his both exact and true Deſigns. But why ſhould I recal any more of His Prejudices to Remembrance? Theſe may ſuffice to let you know, how much the whole Kingdom is obliged to him, for making the moſt famous, and in all Ages the moſt admired for Art of all our Antiquities, moſt monſtrouſly rude and barbarous. And this brings us to the next Enquiry, for what Uſe the *Romans* erected *Their* and *Our Stone-Heng*, unto which this Doctor thus laviſhly and idlely proceeds.

Sa. Gram in præfat. Hiſt. Dan.

" Having thus long entertained you, with examining the Solidity " of the *firſt Story* of our *Architect*'s fantaſtical Building; Time " and Order jointly commend me to uſher you up to the *Second:* " Wherein I ſhall no longer detain you, than while I try the Sound- " neſs of thoſe Beams, upon which He impoſed his ſo lofty Con- " ceit, that *Stone-Heng* was a *TEMPLE*. Which he preſumes,

" 1. From the ſpacious *Court* lying round about it, agreeing with thoſe " of *Roman Idolatrous* Temples wherein Beaſts brought for *Victims* " were ſlain, and into which none but Prieſts might enter. To which " it may be objected; firſt, that the void Space betwixt the utmoſt " Circumvallation or *Trench* in *Stone-Heng*, and the Building it ſelf,

" doth not exactly correſpond with the *Atria* of *Roman* Structures;
" and therefore cannot, without corrupting the ſevere *Dialect* of
" *Architects*, be termed a *Court*. For, whoſo attentively peruſeth
" *Vitruvius* his Diſcourſe *De Atriis*, (*lib. 6. cap.* 4.) will ſoon per-
" ceive, that He by the Word *Atrium*, conſtantly means *primum*
" *ædificium, quod anteriori janua intrantibus occurrit*, the firſt Build-
" ing that offers it ſelf to the Sight of thoſe who enter by the Fore-
" gate: And *Bernardinus Baldus*, in his Note upon the firſt Line
" of that Chapter, ſaith, *Arbitramur nos vetera Atria, noſtrarum*
" *ædium parti illi reſpondere, quam vulgo Anditum dicimus*, Anda-
" tam, Caminatamve; *quæ quidem prima poſt ingreſſum Oſtii intro-*
" *gredientibus occurrit; eaque non quidem ſubdivalis, ſed tecta &*
" *concamerata.* To which may be annex'd the agreeable Judgment
" of *Claudius Salmaſius* (*in Solinum* p. 1218.) *apparet Atrium,*
" *primò non fuiſſe Veſtibulum; neque aream Hypæthram; ſed par-*
" *tem ædis ſubtecto, atque adeo penetrale, & fortaſſe concamera-*
" *tam porticum.* Seeing therefore, that the Roman *Atrium* always
" was covered at the Top, and moſt frequently arched alſo; and that
" there is no ſuch thing betwixt the outward Circle of Stones, and
" the great *Trench* environing it, where is the *Analogy* or Reſem-
" blance ſuppoſed? Again, indulging Him the Liberty of our vul-
" gar Phraſe, according to which the *Area*, or Plot of Ground, be-
" twixt a Building, and its *Boundaries*, may rightly enough be call'd
" a Court; yet where is the Neceſſity, yea, where the Probability,
" that that Court was originally deſign'd and mark'd out for a Place
" for the Slaughter of *Victims?* Muſt all Structures environed
" with ſuch *Areæ* be Temples? or all *Roman* Temples be accom-
" modated with the like Out-lets? If ſo, what will become of our
" Author's Fancy, that thoſe vaſt Stones ſtanding in a Circle near
" *Long Compton* in *Oxfordſhire*, called *Roll-ſtones*, were anciently
" a Temple, and a *Roman* one too? For, theſe are deſtitute of all
" outward Circumvallation, or Entrenchment. But the Force of
" this Argument depends, perhaps, upon its Conſpiracy with its Fel-
" lows; and therefore, if from them all put together, it ſhall appear,
" that our Monument was intended for a Temple; I ſhall no longer
" doubt, whether the void Space of Ground within the *Trench* be
" the Court belonging to it." This is but a poor come off, you'll ſay, and by an intelligent Man more poorly argued; and if its Fellows charge as tamely, they will, in Deſpight of Oppoſition, make Mr. *Jones* his Opinion good, that *Stone-Heng* was a *Roman* Temple.

How much ſoever this Doctor pretends to the Laws of *Logick*, he ſeems nevertheleſs to be very ſteril of Invention; for, whenever he meets with any thing, which cannot be really oppoſed, or rationally denied, he hath but two only ſtarting Holes, either illegally to coin Authorities, and ſet a Stamp upon them for his own Purpoſe; or, inappoſitely to fall into other Matter, and frame frivolous Arguments of no Concernment to the inſtant Occaſion. As now, in this preſent Cavil of his, when the Queſtion ſhould be, whether the Temples of the *Romans* had Courts about them, yea, or no, he prepoſterouſly enters into an impertinent Diſcourſe of the *Atria* belonging to the private Houſes of the *Romans*; as if for publick Works they had had no Courts in Uſe but ſuch. So that, where-

as I could with one or two Authorities or Examples at moſt, have fully ſatisfied you, and given him his Diſpatch; I find my ſelf enforced, leſt he ſhould enſlave your Reaſon, as his Intereſt tyrannizeth over his own, to give you a plenary Account of the *Atria* in uſe among the *Romans*, although Mr. *Jones* hath not delivered one Word throughout his whole Book concerning them, or given the leaſt Cauſe to mention them.

Vitr. lib. 6. cap. 3, 4, & 8.

Vitruvius, in treating of the private Houſes of the *Romans*, and their particular Parts, as well thoſe that are common unto Strangers together with the Family, as peculiar to the Family it ſelf, diſcourſeth of the ſeveral kinds, and different Proportions of the *Atria* under two Heads, namely, the *Cavædia* and *Atria*, notwithſtanding they were one and the ſame Members of the Fabrick. And though of theſe, as of all the reſt, to wit, the *Tablinum*, *Periſtylium*, *Triclinium*, *Exedræ*, *Pinacothecæ*, *Oeci*, he hath vouchſafed us the Dimenſions, yet nevertheleſs he hath neither deſcribed their Uſes, nor preſcribed the Places of the Houſe, whereunto any one of them was ſubſervient; all that may be collected from Him in relation to the *Atria* being, that, *In urbe atria proxima januis eſſe ſolent.* In regard of this Hint then, Authors agreeingly accord, that the *Atrium* is the firſt Building, which from the *inner* Gate is obvious to thoſe that enter; and in which, as a common *Forum*, the other Apartments of the Houſe do meet together. The Words of *Daniel Barbarus* are, *Atrium enim ſtatim* ab interiori janua *introeuntibus occurrit, continetque aream, in quam collecta ex omni tecto pluvia deſcendit:* for the *Atrium* occurs immediately to thoſe, that enter from the *inner Gate*, and contains the *Court* into which from every Roof the Rain falls; and not as this Doctor, to keep his Hand in ure, from *Vitruvius* himſelf infers, (obſerve I pray) *primum ædificium, quod* anteriori janua *intrantibus occurrit*, either not apprehending that the *Anditus* had both an *Out-gate*, and an *inner Gate*, or elſe intending to have you conceive the *Atrium* was ſome additional Structure on the outward Part of the Building. And *Baldo* likewiſe, whom he quotes, with the *Patriarch* agrees, in ſaying, *Quæ quidem prima* poſt ingreſſum oſtii *intro-gredientibus occurrit*. But why he ſhould thus perſiſt in perverting Authors, is, not ſo much becauſe an ill Habit having once ſeiz'd upon a Man cannot eaſily be laid aſide, as becauſe without theſe Frauds, he can neither make any Objection againſt our *Romans*, nor frame any Argument in his *Danes* Behalf. However, whether the *Atria* were before, or behind, or in the midſt of the Houſe, or whether the *Veſtibula*, yea or no, now not concerns us, the Queſtion at preſent being whether they were covered, or not?

Dan. Barb. in Vitr. lib. 6. cap. 4.
Bern. Bal. in Caved.

Pall. lib. 2. cap. 4.

Of theſe *Atria* were five Kinds, two of which took Name from the People that firſt brought them in Uſe, *viz.* the *Tuſcan* and *Corinthian*; and the other Three, having their Denominations from their Forms, were the *Tetraſtylon*, *Teſtudinatum*, and *Diſpluviatum*; the firſt of them being made with four *Columns*, the ſecond covered, and the third uncovered. But, though this laſt goes particularly under the Name of the uncovered, yet all the reſt were *ſub dio* alſo, one only excepted, the *Teſtudinatum*, which is commonly taken for the *Anditus*, or *Ingreſſus* it ſelf. And from hence it came to paſs, that *Vitruvius* (as hath been ſaid) treated of them under two ſeveral

veral Heads. For, that the *Atrium* and *Cavædium* were both one and the ſame Parts of the Houſe, *Daniel Barbarus* thus aſſures us, *Cavædiorum nomina aut a more gentium, aut a forma ſumuntur: Atria quoque nominantur, ſed alia ratione, nam Cavædium dicitur ratione illius partis, quæ eſt* ſub dio, *& in medium impluit. Atrium vero, ratione illius, quæ tecta eſt:* The Names, ſaith he, of the *Cavædia* are taken from the Cuſtom of People, or their Form. They are named *Atria* alſo, but for another Reaſon, for the *Cavædium* is ſo called in regard of that Part which is uncovered, and in the Middle rains in; but *Atrium* in reſpect of that which is roofed: Part of them being roofed, part not. Again, upon his commenting on *Vitruvius* his giving the Proportions of the *Impluvium*, which is that Part of the *Atrium* which was uncovered, and from whence the Rain fell, He proceeds, ſaying, *Impluvium locus eſt ſine tecto in ædibus, quo impluere imber in domum poſſit, cum vero de impluvio ſit mentio in Atriorum deſcriptione, ſatis firmum argumentum eſt, Atria & Cava ædium ad idem reſpicere, ut cava ædium ratione impluvii. Atria ratione circumcludentis fabricæ dicantur.* *Dan. Barbar. in Vitr. lib. 6. cap. 3, & 4.*

In the *Tuſcan* and uncovered *Atria*, the Beams of the Roof of the Apartments that lay round about them, were made to reach ſo far in Length over the Walls of the *Atrium*, as that the Family might paſs dry about it. And of this Mr. *Jones* hath in ſome ſort ſhewed us an Example, in his late Majeſty's Statue Gallery at St. *James*'s, where the Plates under the Beams in Front towards the Garden were ſupported with *Pillars*, and towards the *Park* the ſame Beams extended and jutted over the Wall ſo far, as that his Majeſty in all Weathers might run at the Ring, and uſe other *heroick* Exerciſes dry, and under Covert. The *Corinthian Atrium* had an *Intercolumnation* of *Pillars* like Wings on either Side of it, but none in Front before or behind: and that of four *Columns* had one at either *Angle*, the *Columns* nevertheleſs being ſet at ſuch a proportionate Diſtance from the Walls, as might commodiouſly ſerve for the Conveniency of the Family, as was before ſaid, the *Impluvium* or open Part where it rained in lying in the Middle. Of this laſt we have no Preſident in Work, nor any ancient Remains. Of the former one is to be ſeen, made by *Palladio*, at the Covent of Charity of the *Canons* regular at *Venice*. Thus the Doctor, you ſee, muſt ſtill be dabling, for it plainly appears, that the *Roman Atrium* was never covered at the Top, as he affirmed it *always* was, much leſs frequently arched; for, that which goeth under the Name of the *Teſtudinatum*, or covered, and which might be vaulted or not at Pleaſure, himſelf hath proved from *Bernardino Baldo* to be the *Anditus*, or Entrance into the Houſe meerly; and from the ſame Author I ſhall more fully manifeſt it alſo; who in his Signification of the *Cavædium* uſeth theſe Words, *Cavædium nos, ſi compluviatum eſt, nempe,* ſub dio, *Cortile dicimus, ſi vero* teſtudinatum, Anditum *appellamus, illud magnificis ædibus, iſtud vero privatis domibus familiare*; The *Cavædium*, ſaith He, if it be uncovered, *i. e.* open to the Air, we ſay is a Court; but if covered, we call it an Entry, this is commonly uſed in private Houſes, but that in magnificent Structures. And hence likewiſe, and from *Philander*'s Obſervations, it is, that *Baldo* in his Notes concerning the *Atria*, thus concludes,

Quædam igitur erant ſub tecto, alia ſub dio; which this Doctor quibbling upon his firſt Words only, takes no Notice of. Seeing therefore, that it was the *Teſtudinatum* only, or *Anditus* of the *Romans* which *was covered at the Top*, and all their other kinds of *Atria* were evermore open and uncovered, and that the Court about our Antiquity was uncovered alſo; he might, you'll ſay, have ſpared this Objection, eſpecially conſidering that in *Stone-Heng Reſtored* the *Roman Atrium* is not ſo much as mentioned. But, had Mr. *Jones* called this Court an *Atrium*, not only *Baldo, without corrupting the ſevere Dialect of Architects*, would have juſtified Him therein, but likewiſe St. *Hierom*, *Junius* and *Tremellius*, and Dr. *Thomas Fuller* alſo, who render the Courts about the ſacred Temple of *Hieruſalem* by the Name of *Atria*, wherein ſacrifices were both ſlain and offered. And ſo I proceed *ad rem*.

1 *Reg. cap.* 8. *ver.* 64. 2 *Chron. cap.* 7. *ver.* 7.

For Dr. *Charleton* having, after his Impertinency, acknowledged, that " The *Area*, or Plot of Ground, betwixt a Building and its " Boundaries, may rightly enough be called a Court; *ſaith*, yet " where is the Neceſſity? yea, where the Probability, that that Court " was originally deſign'd and mark'd out for a Place for the Slaughter of Victims? Muſt all Structures environed with ſuch *Areæ* be " Temples? Or all *Roman* Temples be accommodated with the like " Out-lets? Unto which thus.

Firſt, it was as common a Cuſtom among the *Romans* to have Courts belonging to their *Temples*, in which they killed their Oblations for Sacrifice, as it was at *Hieruſalem*; or, as it is with us Chriſtians, to lay out Church-yards unto Churches, in which we bury our Dead; and this the Fooſteps of them even to this Day remaining evidently demonſtrate. As for Example, the Court about the *Temple* of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, formerly remembred: of *Mars* the Revenger; *Nerva Trajanas*; *Antoninus* and *Fauſtina*; and, of *Jupiter* in *Mount Quirinal*, which *Temple* was *ſub divo*, and portico'd both within and without, as our Antiquity *Stone-Heng*. And theſe Courts, in regard of the Multitude of their Oblations, were of ſuch large Extent, that *Palladio* ſometimes calls them *Forums*, ſometimes *Piazzas*, and of what Capacity that about *Stone-Heng* is, the Antiquity it ſelf declares. And having thus brought you to their Courts, I could acquaint you with what Pomp they led their Victims into them, with the Rites performed by the Prieſt, before he commanded the Sacrifices to be ſlain by the inferior Officers; and how theſe having kill'd, flead them; and diſſecting them by piecemeal, took the *Primitiæ* of the Inwards, and other Members, and ſprinkling them with Flower of Barley, carried them in Baskets into the *Temple* to the Sacrificer: Who, laying them upon the Altar, kindled the Fire, and himſelf taſting it firſt, powered Wine upon the Entrails of the Victims. Theſe their Ceremonies I could relate at large, but will deſiſt, though it would be much more to purpoſe, than his *Roman Atrium* is to our *Stone-Heng*. I muſt not omit, nevertheleſs, how ſuperſtitious they were in permitting any, ſaving thoſe that had duly prepared themſelves, (though this Doctor will have *none but Prieſts*,) to enter into the very Courts of their *Temples*; inſomuch, ſaith *Natalis Comes*, *Quod ſi quis in Jovis Lycæi templum, aut etiam* in aream, *minime peractis prius luſtrationibus legitimis ingreſſus fuiſſet intra*

Pall. lib. 4. *cap.* 7, 8, 9, 12.

Vincent. Cartarus. Nat. Comes. Roſinus de ſacr.

Nat. Comes. lib. 1. *cap.* 10.

intra annum mori neceſſe eſt; That if any Man enter'd into the *Temple* of *Jupiter Licæus*, or ſo much as *into the Court* thereof, without having firſt purg'd himſelf at leaſt by the accuſtomed Rites, he was within a Year without Mercy to be put to Death.

Secondly, That it is probable *the Court about* Stone-Heng *was deſigned for the Slaughter of Victims*, appears, not only in regard in the Courts of their *Temples* the *Romans* ſlaughtered their Sacrifices, but alſo for that in or about them, as in ſacred Ground, they buried the Offal of their Oblations. Now, that Victims were anciently ſlain at *Stone-Heng*, and the Reliques of them inhumed there, what more aſſured Evidence can there be, than that the Heads of *Bulls*, or *Oxen*, or other Beaſts, ſuch as were uſually immolated by the *Romans* have in great Number been digged up at, or round about the ſame? Can there be any more certain Teſtimonies, that the *Romans* had Dominion, and Reſidence in *Wiltſhire*, than that the Coins and Medals of their ſeveral Emperors have been frequently found throughout all that County? Or, greater Certainty of the dreadful and bloody Battels, fought by the *Romans*, *Britains*, and *Saxons* heretofore, than the Bones of Men, Horſes, and Armours digged up in *Salisbury* Plain? And why then ſhould not the finding of ſuch Reliques at *Stone-Heng*, as certainly aſſure us, that Victims of old were ſacrificed at that Place, and that it was anciently a *Temple?* But it may, happily, be objected, that beſides the finding of Medals, and the digging up of Men's Bones, Hiſtory witneſſeth the Sovereignty of the *Romans* here, and the cruel Battels ſtruck in Times of Yore between them and the old Inhabitants, and *Saxons*; when, as for the other, no Author gives us any Preſident. Whereunto, ſetting aſide, that the finding of ſuch things confirmeth the Truth of Hiſtory, not Hiſtory the Truth of them; as alſo, all foreign Examples, how numerous ſoever; I anſwer, That our own Hiſtorians evidence, *Roman Temples* to have ſometimes ſtood where ſuch Reliques in or about the Courts of them have been digged up; For, they generally accord, that a *Temple* of *Diana* was anciently where St. *Paul*'s Cathedral is at this Day ſeen, and nothing more confirms them in this their Opinion, than that in the Days of King *Edward* the Firſt, when the *Eaſt* End of that Church was enlarged, an incredible Number of Ox-heads were found, as of ſuch Beaſts as had been ſacrificed unto that Goddeſs there. And leſt any ſhould conceive them not idolatrous Victims, *Camden*, to declare that he agrees in Judgment with the reſt, tells us, *The Learned know, that* Taurapolia *were celebrated in Honour of* Diana. If then the digging up of Ox-heads at St. *Paul*'s, be ſuch a poſitive Argument, as to incline all our Hiſtorians to maintain, that a *Roman Temple* ſtood anciently there; why may not the digging up of the like Heads at our Antiquity, be as poſitive an Argument that *Stone-Heng* was anciently a *Roman Temple* in like manner? Again, as all agree in the former; ſo, not any one of our Hiſtoriographers, or any within the Memory of Man, relates the like Reliques in like Number to be found in any Place throughout *England*, beſides theſe two, St. *Paul*'s, and *Stone-Heng*. Now, it being in regard of the *One* concluded, though without Example then, thoſe were the Reliques of ſuch Sacrifices, as in old Time were both ſlain and offer-

Camd. Brit. p. 426.

ed at St. *Paul's*; wherefore may it not, in reſpect of the other, be concluded alſo, by Example now, that thoſe were the Reliques of ſuch Victims, as were anciently both ſlain and offered at *Stone-Heng?* Thus then it appears, there is not only a manifeſt *Probability*, but was an unavoidable Neceſſity likewiſe, that our Antiquity ſhould have a Court about it, as well *for a Place for the Slaughter of Victims*; as to keep far off the promiſcuous Multitude, from prophaning of thoſe ſolemn, though ſuperſtitious Ceremonies.

Laſtly, as *all Structures environed with ſuch Areæ* are not *Temples*; ſo, all *Temples* were not without ſuch *Areæ*. And as to what he ſhould mean, by the *vaſt Stones called* Roll-Stones, unleſs they be faſhioned with his own Tool, for *Rollrick-Stones* in *Oxfordſhire*, as they are commonly called, I apprehend not; So, if theſe, then Opportunity will be offered to give him his Anſwer hereafter. He proceeds to diſcuſs Mr. *Jones* his third Argument *from the Altar*; wholly omitting his ſecond *from the Cell, and its Porticoes*, as having nothing to object againſt it.

" Secondly, ſaith he, from a large Stone, ſixteen Feet long and
" four broad, appearing not much above the Surface of the Earth,
" in the *Eaſtern* Part of the leſſer *Hexagon*, which He (Mr. *Jones*)
" takes for an Altar: Whereunto I cannot aſſent for two Conſide-
" rations. Firſt, the Humility of the Altar deſtroys the ſuppoſed
" Dedication of the *Temple*. For, the Rule of *Vitruvius*, how Al-
" tars ought to be placed in *Temples*, ſo as to carry a due *Deco-*
" *rum*, and viſible *Analogy* to the Nature and Proprieties of that
" particular *Deity* therein to be worſhipped, is this, (*lib.* 4. *cap.* 8.)
" *Altitudines Ararum ſic ſunt explicandæ, ut Jovi, omnibuſque*
" *Cœleſtibus quam excelſiſſimæ conſtituantur; Veſtæ, Terræ, Mari-*
" *que humiles collocentur*. Altars conſecrated to *Jupiter*, and all *Cæ-*
" *leſtial* Powers, are to be made exceedingly tall or high; and thoſe
" to *Veſta, Tellus*, and *Neptune*, humble or low; as in ſome ſort
" repreſenting the Dwelling and Dominion of the reſpective *Deity*.
" So that, this Stone was either no Altar at all, or not ordained
" for Oblations to the God *Cœlus*. If it be objected, that the Stone
" perhaps was ſet upright; I anſwer, then it was as much too nar-
" row on the Top for the uſe aſſign'd, as now too *low* for the God
" to whom it is aſcribed. Secondly, Mr. *Jones* in his Deſcription of
" the *Monument* (as you may remember) ſpeaks of three open En-
" trances leading from the Plain into the Work it ſelf, the moſt con-
" ſpicuous of which lay *North-Eaſt:* Which is openly inconſiſtent
" with the Cuſtom of the *Romans*, who always made the grand En-
" trance into the *Temple*, whatever it were, *è regione Altaris & Signi*,
" in that part which was directly oppoſite to the Place where the Altar
" and Statue ſtood erected; and the Reaſon was, *ut adoratum venien-*
" *tes Divinitatem ſuſpicerent*, that the People coming up to make
" their Adoration, might at their Entrance have both Altar and
" Image in Front, ſo as to behold them at firſt Elevation of their
" Eyes. Would you have Authority for this? Hear *Vitruvius* him-
" ſelf, *Ædes autem ſacræ Deorum immortalium, ad regiones quas*
" *ſpectare debent, ſic erunt conſtituendæ, uti, ſi nulla ratio impedi-*
" *erit, liberaque fuerit poteſtas ædis, ſignum quod erit in Cella col-*
" *locatum, ſpectet ad veſpertinam Cœli regionem: Uti qui adierint*

" *ad*

" *ad aram immolantes, aut ſacrificia facientes, ſpectent ad partem*
" *Cœli orientis, & ſimulachrum quod erit in æde; & ita vota ſuſ-*
" *cipientes contueantur ædem, & orientem cœli, ipſaque ſimulacra*
" *videantur exorientia contuere ſupplicantes & ſacrificantes; quod-*
" *que Aras omnes Deorum neceſſe eſſe videatur, ad orientem ſpectare,*
" (*lib.* 4. *cap.* 5.) Whence we may ſafely conclude, that if the Po-
" ſition of the Altar were right, yet that of the principal Entrance
" leading up to it was wrong. But ſhould we grant this to have
" been originally an Altar Stone, yet doth it not follow, that there-
" fore the reſt of the Building was a *Temple:* Becauſe in Stories as
" well ſacred as not, we read of many Altars ſtanding alone with-
" out *Temples*; and becauſe it was one of the barbarous Cuſtoms
" of the *Danes*, even in the ſtony *Sepulchres* of their mighty Men,
" to erect Altars, and thereon to ſacrifice to their Manes; witneſs
" *Olaus Wormius*, (*Monum. Danicor.* lib. 1. cap. 6.) *Diverſi ab his*
" *cernuntur Tumuli, ſaxis grandioribus undique cincti, ita ut utram-*
" *que extremitatem mole vaſtiora reliquis claudant. In medio ut*
" *plurimum Ara extat. In hiſce vulgus Gigantes ſepultos credit,*
" *quorum oſſa etiam haud raro è talibus effodiuntur. Sed ego ejuſ-*
" *modi integris etiam familiis deſtinatos puto, unde & in his Aræ,*
" *quæ communia ſacrificia pro totius gentis incolumitate immolata*
" *excipiant.* With which if you compare *Stone-Heng*, together
" with our vulgar Tradition of Giants there inter'd, and the Skulls
" of Oxen or Bulls plowed up in the adjacent Fields; you will find
" as much Reaſon to believe it a *Sepulchral Monument* ſet up by that
" warlike and ambitious Nation, in the Time of their *Tyranny* here,
" with an Altar in the Middle, for their *Pagan* and impious Sacri-
" fices; as, with Mr. *Jones*, to conceive it a *Roman Temple.*

For what Reaſons, this Doctor cannot aſſent, that the *large Stone of ſixteen Feet long and four broad*, which was found lying broken and decay'd *in the* inmoſt Part of our Antiquity, ſhould be anciently an Altar, you have fully heard. And in Anſwer to his firſt Conſideration, I ſay, that as *Vitruvius* tells us, that the Altars unto *Jove*, and all *Cœleſtial Deities* are to be made much higher than thoſe that are to be conſecrated to the *Terreſtrial*; ſo he tells us likewiſe (*loco citato*) that *ſemper inferiores collocatæ ſint, quam ſimulachra, quæ fuerint in æde; uti ſuſpicientes divinitatem qui ſupplicant & ſacrificant, diſparibus altitudinibus, ad ſui cujuſque Dei decorem componantur.* So that, either Dr. *Charleton* ſhould have made appear how high from the Ground the *Simulachra* in *Roman Temples* were placed; or never have ſet *Vitruvius* his Words upon ſuch *Tenters*, as to have ſtretch'd the Altars to their *Cœleſtial Deities*, unto *exceedingly tall or high.* However, the Truth is that *Vitruvius* in this Place ſpeaks of the Height of theſe Altars, but comparatively only, in reſpect of the Meanneſs of thoſe, that appertained unto the other *Deities.* For, as the Gods of the *Romans* were of three Sorts, *Cœleſtial*, *Terreſtrial*, and *Infernal*; ſo the Places, by which they made their Expiations, were three alſo, *viz. Scorbiculum*, *Ara*, *Altare.* Of which *Philander* commenting upon the very Text of *Vitruvius* (*lib.* 4. *cap.* 5.) cited by this Doctor; from *Sextus Pompeius* gives us this Account, ſaying, *Antiquos diis ſuperis in ædificiis à terra exaltatis ſacra feciſſe, diis terreſtribus in terra, diis inferioribus*

Vitr. lib. 4. *cap.* 8.

Roſin. lib. 2. *cap.* 2.

ferioribus in effoſſa terra; The Ancients to have performed their Sacrifices to the *Cœleſtial Deities* on Structures raiſed from the Earth, to the *Terreſtrial Deities* upon the Earth, and to the *Infernal Deities* within the Earth; *Scrobiculo facto* a *Trench* being made, (as *Roſinus* hath it; or) as *Tireſias* is ſaid to have done, in *Homer*. And that the Altars to the *Cœleſtial* Powers were raiſed to no greater Height, than that the Supplicants might conveniently adore at them, and the *Pontifie* decently officiate, and lay the Victims orderly upon them, *Vitruvius* his former Words plainly declare. For, He hath told us, that " Altars ſhould always be placed lower than the Images " ſet up within the *Temples*, to the End, that thoſe that prayed and " ſacrific'd looking upon the *Deity*, by unequal Heights, might du- " ly reverence them, according to their reſpective Qualities." Unto which may be added, what *Natalis Comes* affirms; *Quare cum Cœleſtia Corpora ignea eſſe crederent, in horum ſacrificiis & lumina & figuras, & multa ad viſum ſpectantia addiderunt, quorum aræ ſublimes ſtruebantur, ſuper quibus accendebantur lumina: Et victimæ ceſæ imponebantur.* Beſides, when firſt the Prieſt brought the Sacrifice to the Altar, ſtanding, he was to lay his Hands upon it; which he could not have done, had the ſame been ſo *exceedingly tall or high*, as this Doctor enforceth, unleſs he could have aſſured you, that the *Roman Prieſts* were his *Daniſh Giants*. But, as it hath not been my Cuſtom hitherto, to detain you with Conjectures, ſo will I not now begin, ſince that the Height of the Altars of theſe *Cœleſtial Deities* may be aſſuredly found out; for, *Baptiſta Albertus* poſitively affirms, that *Gli Antichi feciono lo Altare alto ſei peidi, & largo dodici, ſopra la quale collocavano le ſtatue*; The Ancients, ſaith He, made the Altar ſix Foot high, and twelve Foot broad, upon which they placed the Statues. Whereunto annexing the former Rule enjoyned by *Vitruvius*, together with the Rites and Ceremonies obſerved by the *Romans* in the Miniſtration of their Sacreds, as was ſaid, we ſhall find, that the Altar for Sacrifice could not exceed four Foot and an half in Height at utmoſt. And therefore, having thus warrantably found out the Altitude thereof, recal to mind the ſtrange Revolutions in Matters of Government, Alterations in Religion, Overturnings of Things ſacred and prophane, that have happened in this *Iſland*, ſince about *Julius Agricola*'s Time, in which one Invader pulled down what the other ſet up; and at length true Zeal trampled Superſtition under her Feet, and then you'll grant that a Stone raiſed upon a Subſtructure of about four Foot high, might eaſily be demoliſhed, broken in Pieces, laid flat upon the Ground, and removed from its ancient and proper Place. Add unto this withal, that upon all Innovations and Changes of Religions, whatever became of the Places of *Oratory* themſelves, the Altars and Images continually went to Wreck, and were the firſt and chiefeſt Things always that were deſtroyed. And what needs Preſidents from foreign Nations herein? when our own Eyes in our late domeſtick Diſtempers have been ſad Witneſſes, that to blind the People with Reformation of Religion, ſuch Altar Stones were broken in Pieces, as the like both for Largeneſs and Beauty all *Chriſtendom* might not parallel; and could the ſeduced Ringleaders have done it at the ſame Charge, the *Temples* themſelves,

Nat. Com. lib. 1. cap. 10.

Roſin. lib. 3. cap. 33.

Leo. Bapt. Alb. lib. 7. cap. 13.

ſelves ſhould not have eſcaped their prophane Fury. I might to this Purpoſe inſert a pretty Story of one of their Zealots, who being crept into a ſequeſtred Benefice, of above 400 *l. per annum*; would, thinking his Pariſhioners as fanatick as himſelf, have the Croſs upon the Steeple of his Church in all haſt pulled down, and rather than fail be at the Charge himſelf; but when they return'd him Word, that it would coſt 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *Nay, then,* quoth He, *let it ſtand for me,* and ſo it doth to this Day, and ſhall for ever I hope. But to proceed, have we not ſeen alſo, the ſo broken Altar Stones kept under Guards, leſt any one out of an harmleſs Devotion ſhould preſerve a Fragment of them? and ſome ſuch thing might, happily, be the Cauſe, that the Altar at our *Stone-Heng* was ſo overwhelmed, and cloſely covered with Ruins, as even this Doctor himſelf, (though he willingly miſtakes the Place alſo) could never diſcover it until now. Laſtly, when we admire our Antiquity, and behold ſo many of the mighty Stones of it, being betwixt twenty and thirty Foot high, after Time, ſcorning to be out-dar'd, had plaid its Part, by Zeal to Religion, or the Avarice of Men, utterly conſumed and gone; can we poſſibly imagine otherwiſe, but that the Altar, not five Foot high, muſt undergo the like Fortune, and be ruined alſo? ſeeing then, that he can raiſe no ſolider an Argument againſt it, than that the ſame lay upon the Ground, *The* now *Humility* thereof neither *deſtroys the ſuppoſed Dedication of the Temple*; nor, may it any longer be called *the ſuppoſed,* but undoubted *Altar* of a *Cœleſtial Deity.* And as for the Objection he hath framed, " That the Stone perhaps was ſet *upright*; *and that* " then it was as much too *narrow* on the Top for the Uſe aſſign'd, " as now too *low* for the God to whom it is aſcribed; *Tom Derry,* were he alive, would laugh at, hearing him now ſay, that it was *too narrow* for the Entrails or diſſected Members of a poor Victim to lie on, and afterwards (*p.* 52.) to affirm, that *at firſt* it was *ſet upright,* and broad enough for a potent King, with all thoſe that were neceſſarily to officiate at his Coronation, to ſtand upon. But let us examine his ſecond Conſideration, for having no more to object againſt the Altar; for, what's ſet with a falſe Foil hath no Luſtre, he quarrels the *Entrances* from the Plain again; thus.

" Secondly, ſaith he, Mr. *Jones* in his Deſcription of the *Monu-* " *ment* (as you may remember) ſpeaks of three open *Entrances* " leading from the Plain into the Work it ſelf, the moſt conſpicu- " ous of which lay *North-Eaſt:* Which is openly inconſiſtent with " the Cuſtom of the *Romans,* who always made the grand En- " trance into the *Temple,* whatever it were, *è regione Altaris & " Signi,* in that Part which was directly oppoſite to the Place " where the Altar and Statue ſtood erected; and the Reaſon was, " *ut odoratum venientes Divinitatem ſuſpicerent,* That the People " coming up to make their Adoration, might at their Entrance have " both Altar and Image in Front, ſo as to behold them at firſt Ele- " vation of their Eyes." How much theſe Entrances have confounded him, in regard he finds them impoſſible to be parallel'd by any his pretended *Daniſh Monuments,* you cannot forget, wherefore, I ſhall trouble you no more about them; but, apply my ſelf

wholly to his Inference; which is, that, in regard the Altar Stone is *in the Eaſtern Part of the leſſer Hexagon*, the moſt conſpicuous or *grand Entrance* ſhould have been, not from the *Eaſtward*, as Mr. *Jones* hath ſtated it, but from the *Weſtward*, *è regione Altaris & Signi, oppoſite to the Altar and Statue*; which was always, ſaith he, obſerved by the *Romans*, as *Vitruvius* teſtifies, in ſaying, *Temples* are to be ſited, as that the *Signum* placed in the *Cell* may look toward the *Weſtern* Part of the World. Now, though it cannot be collected either from any Words that Mr. *Jones* hath ſaid, or any Deſign of His, that the Altar Stone appears *in the Eaſtern Part of the* Antiquity, but the direct contrary, as by his Draught (*N.* 1.) is manifeſt; and that, whatever Argument is made againſt Him, unleſs upon ſuch Words or Deſcriptions as himſelf delivers, is of no Effect, and requires no Anſwer; yet nevertheleſs I am ſo far hereby from intending to wave this Doctor, that I doubt not to make evident, that, as after the Cuſtom of the Romans, *the Poſition of the Altar* is right, ſo the principal Entrance leading up to it, is accordingly right alſo, notwithſtanding whatever he hath alledged to the contrary; and therefore, I ſay, that

Before he had been thus poſitive, it had behov'd him to have proved three Things. 1. That the *Romans always made* but one only grand Entrance into *whatever Temple*. 2. That their *Temples* always fronted the *Weſt*. 3. And, that the *Signum* placed in the *Cell* always looked to the *Weſtward* alſo. Which, ſince he hath fail'd to do, let us ſee what *Vitruvius* his Directions are; *Ædes autem ſacræ Deorum immortalium, ad regiones quas ſpectare debent, ſic erunt conſtituendæ, uti,* (Mark I pray) *ſi nulla ratio impedierit, liberaque fuerit poteſtas ædis, Signum quod erit in Cella collocatum, ſpectet ad veſpertinam Cæli regionem,* &c. And is this all this Doctor hath to ſay for himſelf? Why then he hath coined a very fair Conſideration, and may more fairly be anſwered; for, this is no general Rule, it admits Exceptions, and thoſe weighty ones too: If the Manner of the *Temple*, and Worſhip of the *Deity* will permit, and if no Cauſe hinder, then, ſaith *Vitruvius*, the *Temple* is to be ſo fronted, that the Image may look towards the *Weſt*, otherwiſe not. And therefore, ſince he is ſo peremptorily confident that the *Romans always made the grand Entrance into the Temple, whatever it were*, from the *Weſtward*, in regard the Statue looked that Way; if I ſhall make appear, that any one of them had a grand *Entrance* from the *Eaſtward*, and that the *Signum* looked the ſame Way alſo, as well as the other, he may for ever decline the intermedling with *Entrances* into *Roman Temples* again. But, I'll diſdain the Advantage, and give you ſeveral Examples, neither will I take them, *whatever they were*, or as they come to hand, but ſuch eſpecially, wherein the Temple of *Stone-Heng* is moſt eminently concern'd. And that I may proceed in Order, I will firſt ſay ſomething of the *Entrances* into the Courts of their *Temples*, whereby you may ſee, that as thoſe into that of our Antiquity were divers, ſo likewiſe thoſe into other their *Temples* were divers alſo, ſited indifferently towards all Parts of the World. As, into the Court belonging to the *Temple* of *Nerva Trajanus*, the *Entrances* were all of one Grandeur both in Height and Breadth, as well from the *Eaſt*, *South*, and *North*,

Vitr. lib. 4. cap. 5.

Pall. lib. 4. cap. 8.

North, as *Weſt* Region of the Heaven; and ſo likewiſe into the Court of the *Temple* of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, formerly mention'd, the People entred *ad ipſum Templum*, as well from every collateral Quarter of the Sky, as from the *Weſt*, or any other principal Part thereof, it having a continued open *Portico* round about it.

Secondly, as concerning the *Temples* themſelves, they made ſome of them to front the four prime Regions of the World, ſome every oppoſite Quarter of it, ſome not the *Weſt* only, but *Eaſt* and *Weſt* both; for *Vitruvius* without Help of an Interpreter tells us, that the *Hypæthros* had two grand *Entrances*, and fronted both Ways, and how then could the Suppliants that came to make Adoration, behold the *Signum* in Majeſty at firſt Sight, when they entred in at the *Eaſt* Door, if always (as this Doctor) the Image had looked toward the *Weſt?* And that the *Hypæthros* had two grand *Entrances*, *Vitruvius* thus witneſſeth, *Medium autem ſub dio eſt ſine tecto, adituſque valuarum ex utraque parte in pronao & poſtico.* And in the ſame manner the *Temples* of *Mars*, *Neptune*, and all generally that were circumalated, or either ſingly or doubly porticoed about, had ſeveral grand *Entrances* into them. Next the *Temple Monopteros* conſiſted of a Row of Pillars, no otherwiſe, than as the outward Circle in our Antiquity conſiſts of a Range of *Pylaſters*, and at every Inter-Column was an *Entrance* into it, as at *Stone-Heng* alſo; ſo that, into that *Temple* there could not be any one *Entrance* more grand than another, for that the Spaces between the Pillars were (as, with us, is granted) *all equally diſtant among themſelves*; nor could any of them be more oppoſite to the Place where the Altar and Statue ſtood erected, than either of them; in regard all the Acceſſes lay upon the Circumference of a Circle drawn from one and the ſame Center. Beſides, how could the Altar ſtand more in the *Eaſtern*, than any other Part of the Work, when it was placed upon the Centre alſo? But that it was neceſſarily to be in Poſition towards the *Eaſt*, is not to be denied. Or, how could it be prevented, but that the Sacrificants might at their Entrance behold both the Altar and *Signum* in Front, as well from any Quarter of the Heaven, as the *Weſt*, when the Divinity of many of them was apparently viſible every Way? as now I will make appear. For the *Signum* of *Janus* had *four Faces*, and his *Temple* as many grand *Entrances* into it, each of them ſited towards the four Regions of the World; and, beſides other, the Reaſon (to proceed with this Doctor) might be, *ut adoratum venientes Divinitatem ſuſpicerent*, "That the People "coming up to make their Adoration, might at their Entrance have "both the Altar and Image in Front, ſo as to behold them at firſt "Elevation of their Eyes, as the Diverſity of Worſhip, and various "Nature of the *Numen* required." And hence it was alſo, that they made their *Temples* to *Cœlum, Sol, & Luna* open and uncovered, to the End they might behold the *Form* of theſe *Deities* which way ſoever they adored: according to that of *Vitruvius*; *Cœlo, Soli, & Lunæ ædificia ſub dio, Hypæthraque conſtituuntur*; And why? *Horum enim Deorum*, ſaith he, *& ſpecies & effectus in aperto mundo atque lucenti præſentes videmus.* As had he ſaid, unto theſe *Deities* they made no *Signa* at all.

Vitr. lib. 3. cap. 2.

Pall. lib. 4. p. 55. 129. &c.

Vitr. lib. 4. cap. 7.

But

But becauſe *Janus* being commonly reputed *Bifrons*, is here ſaid to be *Quadrifrons*, will give you a brief Deſcription both of his Statue and *Temple* from *Vincentius Cartarus*, a moſt diligent and curious Author, who in his *Imagini de i Dei degli Antichi*, aſſures us, that the Ancients made the Image of *Janus* with *four Faces*, *perche ne fu già trovata una coſi fatta ſtatoa, in certo luoco della Toſcana. E moſtrava queſta molto bene, che chi la fece tolſe Giano per l' anno, il quale*, &c. In regard, ſaith he, there was ſometimes found in a certain Place of *Tuſcany* a Statue ſo made. And this ſhews full well, that thoſe that made it took *Janus* for the Year, which hath four Faces; for that the Seaſons thereof, that make it change Countenance and Aſpect, are four, the Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. Adding moreover, *Furono anco poſti ſotto i piedi di Giano dodici Altari, per le quali eruno inteſi i dodici meſi de l'anno, overo i dodici ſegni del Zodiaco traſcorſi del ſole in tutto l'anno. Et in Roma fu un Tempio di coſtui, che haveua quattro porte, è quattro colonne ſoſtenevano le volto di ſopra, in ciaſcheduna delle quali erano nicchi con figure rappreſentatrici de i meſi, che ſi partono nelle quattro ſtagioni dell' anno*; At the Feet of *Janus* were placed twelve Altars alſo, by which the twelve Months of the Year, or the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, which the Sun in its Courſe during the whole Year runs through, were meant. And in *Rome* was a *Temple* built to Him, that had *four Entrances*, and four *Columns* ſuſtained the Vault thereof, in each of which were Neeches with Figures repreſenting the Months, which are divided among the four Seaſons of the Year. Thus far He. Whereby you ſee likewiſe, that ſtood we in need of twelve Stones, and one in the Middle, the *Romans* could furniſh us with them alſo.

Vinc. Cart. p. 52.

Laſtly, as from this Image of *Janus*, it appears evidently, that in the *Temples* of the *Romans* the *Signa* of their *Deities* looked not always towards the *Weſt*; ſo in like manner the ſame is manifeſt, from that of *Dame Cibele*, whoſe Power was repreſented by a great black *Stone*, ſignifying the Firmneſs of the Earth; and alſo from that of *Veſta* whoſe *Signum* was *Fire*, expreſſing that *Vivifical* Heat, which, diſperſed through the Bowels of the Earth, gives Life to all Things; ſo that which Way ſoever the *Votaries* in the *Temples* of theſe made their Addreſſes, they had the full Majeſty of the *Deity* continually before their Eyes. I could acquaint you likewiſe, that ſeveral *Temples* of the *Romans* had neither *Simulachra*, nor *Signa* in them; and that, until the later End of the Reign of *Tarquinius Priſcus*, not any one of them all had; They being taught by *Numa*, God to be nothing elſe, than an uncreated and inviſible *Mens*; *Edoctos a Numa Deum nihil eſſe quam mentem increatam, & inviſibilem:* As *Philander* from *Plutarch* hath it; but I will deſiſt, having already ſo fully proved that the *Romans* did not always make the grand *Entrance* into *whatever Temple* to the *Weſtward*, nor ſet the *Signum* in the *Cell* to look that Way; but made ſeveral grand *Entrances* into them, not only from the *Weſt*, and other principal, but from the collateral Regions of the Heaven alſo, as at their Temple *Stone-Heng*.

Vinc. Cart. p. 215. 218.

Phil. in Vit. lib. 4. *cap.* 5.

I muſt not forget nevertheleſs, to put this Doctor in mind, as I find Occaſion, of his promiſed Faithfulneſs of Quotations; who now,

leſt you ſhould know, what *Vitruvius* his Exceptions were, hath wholly omitted the latter Part of his Text, which related to them; notwithſtanding he ſo inveighed lately againſt Mr. *Jones* for giving you, as his Proofs enjoyned Him, a Quotation at twice: *Vitruvius* then, in the Cloſe of his Inſtructions (*loco citato*) having appointed, how the Fronts of *Temples* ſhould be ſited, if the Nature of the Place obſtructing they could not ſtand *Weſtward*; and that if they were to be erected near ſome great River, they ought to look towards the ſame; adds, that if in like manner they were to be ſet near any publick Road, they ſhould be ſo fronted, as that *Travellers* paſſing by might behold them, and make at Sight of them their Adorations. His Words being *ſimiliter ſi circum vias publicas erunt, ædificia Deorum ita conſtituantur, uti prætereuntes poſſint reſpicere, & in conſpectu ſalutationes facere.* Seeing therefore, that *the moſt conſpicuous of the three open Entrances leading from the Plain into the Work it ſelf lyeth* North-Eaſt, whereby it fronteth rightly with the publick or high Road, that leadeth from *Ambresbury* unto the ancient and famous Towns of the *Romans Bath, Werminſter, Leckham*, and all that Tract of the Country, their Temple *Stone-Heng* is plainly ſeen to be as truly ſited after their manner, as had *Vitruvius* himſelf been preſent at the ſetting of it out. Which conſidering, as alſo that the Fragments of the Altar Stone were found under an Heap of Ruins in the *Weſtern* Part of the Antiquity, (though *in Poſition towards the Eaſt*) and that thereby the grand *Entrance* is *directly oppoſite to the Place where the Altar* (ſeems to have) *ſtood erected*; We may ſafely and certainly conclude, that both *the Poſition of the Altar*, and *the principal Entrance leading up to it* were right, and openly and indiſputably conſiſtent with the Cuſtoms of the *Romans*. Yet nevertheleſs, in Compliance with this Doctor, leſt otherwiſe I may utterly diſcourage him from intermedling with Antiquities again, I will ſay, that the Altar might anciently ſtand *in the Middle* of the Structure, in regard by their Medals, Coins, and Conſent of Authors it is manifeſtly evident, that the *Romans* in their Orbicular *Temples*, uſed moſt commonly to place them in the *Centre of the whole Work.*

But we muſt now ſee how he proceedeth with *Olaus Wormius*, for knowing that the *Romans* would fail him, if his Conſiderations were brought to the Teſt, he implores the Aſſiſtance of his *Danes*, telling us in the next Place, that "Should we grant this to have been originally an Altar Stone; yet doth it not follow, that therefore the "reſt of the Building was a *Temple*; for two Reaſons: firſt, Becauſe "in Stories as well ſacred as not, we read of many Altars ſtanding "alone, without *Temples*; and ſecondly, Becauſe it was one of the "barbarous Cuſtoms of the *Danes*, even in the ſtony Sepulchres "of their mighty Men, to erect Altars, and thereon to ſacrifice to "their Manes; and having produced *Olaus Wormius* for Witneſs, "concludes, that if with his Teſtimony you compare *Stone-Heng*, "together with our vulgar Tradition of *Giants* there inter'd, and "the Sculls of *Oxen* or *Bulls* plowed up in the adjacent Fields; you "will find as much Reaſon to believe it a *Sepulchral Monument* ſet "up by that warlike and ambitious Nation, in the Time of their Tyranny here, with an *Altar in the Middle*, for their *Pagan* and impious Sacrifices, as, with Mr. *Jones*, to conceive it a *Roman Temple.*

To the firſt of theſe it is anſwered, that as *in Stories, as well ſacred, as not, we read of many Altars ſtanding alone without Temples*; ſo, we do not read in either ſacred, or other Stories, of any *Temples* ſtanding alone without Altars, were the Nations never ſo barbarous and ſavage; and therefore this *Altar* ſtanding *in the middle* (for ſo he will now have it) of ſuch a magnificent and ſtately Structure; you will find no Difficulty, *with Mr.* Jones, *to conceive Stone-Heng* to be anciently *a Roman Temple*.

As for his ſecond Reaſon, he might as well have told you, that, that of *Apollo* at *Delphos* was not a *Greek* Temple, becauſe the *Romans* ſacrificed *Black Sheep* to the *Ghoſt* of their Anceſtors; or the *Pantheon* at *Rome* not a *Roman*, in regard the *Greeks* immolated *ſteril Heifers* to the *Dæmons* of their *Heroes*; as to argue, that in reſpect the *Danes* offered *Oxen or Bulls* unto their Manes, *Stone-Heng* was no *Temple* of the *Romans*. Wherefore, ſince you have heard him tell his own Tale, obſerve, I pray, what his Evidence will ſay, and upon what Grounds he preſumes to obtrude ſuch unheard of Falſities upon you. For, *Wormius* diſavows the Quotation, owning theſe to be his Words, *Diverſi ab his quidam cernuntur tumuli*, figura oblongiori, congerie depreſſiori, *Saxis grandioribus undique cincti, ita ut utramque extremitatem mole vaſtiora reliquis claudant. In medio ut plurimum Ara extat. In hiſce, &c.* But, thoſe well deſerve, you'll perhaps ſay, to be honoured with Epiſtles from Him, that take ſuch Liberty to corrupt his Teſtimony, by omitting, as to the preſent Argument, the moſt eſſential Part of his Text, *viz.* The Form and Manner of the *Monuments*; leſt you ſhould know that they were but long and low *Burrows* made of Earth, and Rubbiſh, and pitch'd only about the Brink with pieces of broken Craggs, ſomewhat greater than the Rubble of which, as ſaid, the whole conſiſted. What Trouble I was put to, and how many learned Men I conſulted withal to make ſomething of this Text (in regard it ſeem'd maimed, and is relative) before the Original came into my Hands, I am aſhamed to relate, ſo unworthy of his Readers and himſelf doth this Doctor proceed. But therewith, (though all *Denmark*, whither I ſent, could not afford it me) Thanks to a Perſon of Honour, being now ſupplied, I ſhall from thence, when come to treat of the Sepulchres of the *Cimbrians*, yet extant within that Kingdom, preſent the Draught of one of theſe unto you, as the ſuppoſed *Monument* of *Harald Hyldetand*. In the mean while we are to obſerve how our Doctor dilates upon his Quotation; whereby you will be fully ſatisfied, to what end he ſo falſified the ſame. For whereas Dr. *Wormius* ſaith, that in thoſe Mounts of Earth, *Giants* are ſuppoſed to be buried; Dr. *Charleton* can preſently tell you, that *Giants* were interred at *Stone-Heng*. When the *One* ſaith, that in the middle of thoſe Mounts an Altar commonly ſtood; the *Other* as readily informs you, that that, which ſo lately and hotly he diſputed to be none, was not only an Altar, but ſtood in the middle of our Antiquity alſo. And ſeeing that the *Former* ſaith publick Sacrifices were made on his Altars, the *Latter* (*p.* 53.) confidently affirms, that the *Danes* offered ſuch Victims, whoſe Offal have been found at *Stone-Heng*.

But, ſhould it be now demanded, that ſeeing *Saxo Grammaticus* ſo many hundred Years ſince implicitly tells us, that, wherefore

theſe kind of *Monuments* were caſt up is unknown; how can this Doctor poſitively ſay, yea, or *Wormius* himſelf think them to be Sepulchres? What would his Anſwer be, conceive you, or would not you anſwer for him rather; That it is evident they were ſuch, becauſe in them the Bones of Men, as interred there, have oft-times been digged up? And ſhall not then our *Stone-Heng* be a *Temple*, as we have ſaid, when in it the Heads of Beaſts, as ſacrificed there, have been frequently digged up likewiſe? For, his inſtant Argument concerning the Sacrifices of the *Danes*, is a meer Mockery, a ridiculous Illuſion.

That the *Goths* and *Cimbrians* immolated to their Manes, and that the *Danes* of old offered publick Sacrifices for the Safety of their whole Nation, I am inclined to grant. But *Wormius*, ſince Bonds of Friendſhip violated, by being publiſh'd corruptedly to the World, whiſpers in mine Ear, that their Victims were not *Bulls*, or *Oxen*, or *Harts*, or other ſuch Beaſts, whoſe Relicks have ſo numerouſly been found at *Stone-Heng*; but bloody inhuman human Oblations, offered in a more cruel and barbarous manner, than ever among the moſt ſavage *Cannibals* they were. From *Dudo* of St. *Quintin* then, an Author of good Antiquity, he affirms, " That " they ſacrificed unto *Thur*, whom they worſhipped in old Time " as their Lord, for whom they killed not any Sheep (*Mark I pray*) " or *Oxen*, or other Cattle, but offered Mens Blood; thinking that " to be the moſt precious *Holocauſt* and Sacrifice of all others; be- " cauſe, when the Prieſt by caſting *Lots* had predeſtined who ſhould " die, they were all at once deadly ſmitten upon the Head with " Ox-yokes; and when that every one that was choſen by *Lot* had " at one ſeveral Stroke his Brains daſhed out, he was laid along on " the Ground, and with a narrow prying, the *Fibre*, that is to ſay, " the Vein of the Heart on the left Side was ſought out, from which " after their manner having drawn out the Blood, and ſtricken it " upon the Heads of their Friends, ſpeedily they hoiſed up Sails, and " thinking that they pleaſed their God with ſuch an *Act*, they im- " mediately put to Sea, and fell to their Oars." But poſſibly this Doctor may object, that though they offered Mens Blood, yet nevertheleſs they uſed other Sacrifices; to which I anſwer, it's true they did, but whatever elſe, they killed not any *Oxen, or other Cattle.* Obſerve therefore how *liberal Wormius* is, towards clearing this Objection, to *furniſh* me again; affirming (*loco citato*) that *Ditmarus* Biſhop of *Merſpurg* in *Miſnia*, who was of greater Antiquity ſomewhat than *Dudo* will (*lib.* 1. *Chron. p.* 12.) make known what thoſe other Sacrifices were, he recording another deteſtable Superſtition of the *Danes* to purchaſe the Favour of the Gods. *Sed quia ego, inquit, de hoſtiis eorundem* (Danorum) *antiquis mira audivi, hæc indiſcuſſa præterire nolo. Eſt unus in his partibus locus, caput iſtius regni Lederun nomine, in pago qui Selon dicitur, ubi poſt novem annos menſe Januario, poſt hoc tempus quo nos Theophaniam Domini celebramus, omnes conveniunt, & ibi Diis ſuiſmet* LXXXX *& novem homines & totidem equos cum canibus, & gallis pro accipitribus oblatis immolant, pro certo, ut prædixi, putantes his eoſdem placaturos.* " Becauſe I have heard, ſaith he, ſtrange and wonderful " Things of the ancient Sacrifices of the *Danes*, I will not overpaſs " the

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. lib. 1. *cap.* 5. *Camd. Brit. p.* 142. *Sp. Hiſt. p.* 396.

Ditmarus flouriſh'd about *An. Ch.* 993.

Camd. Speed.

" the ſame. There is in theſe Parts a Place, and the Chief it is of " that Kingdom, called *Lederun*, in a Province named *Selon*, " where every ninth Year, in the Month of *January*, after the " Time in which we celebrate the Nativity of our Lord, they all " aſſemble together, and there they kill and ſacrifice unto their Gods " ninety and nine Men, and as many Horſes, with Dogs, and Cocks " offered inſtead of Hawks, certainly perſuading themſelves, as I " ſaid before, that by theſe they ſhould appeaſe and pleaſe them." And when were any Horſes, Dogs, or Cocks Heads, Doctor, digged up at *Stone-Heng?*

Seeing then, that our Antiquity is a circular Pile of Stones, not an oblong Heap of Earth, and that from ancient and impartial Authors, is now truly known, what were the publick Sacrifices of the *Danes*, you may *compare* them with the Relicks of thoſe that have been found at *Stone-Heng*; and then conſider, whether *you will find as much Reaſon to believe it a Sepulchral Monument*, ſet *up by that warlike Nation, with an Altar for their impious Sacrifices, as to conceive it* a Temple of the *Romans:* And likewiſe, how ſincere this Doctor is. But, though *Olaus Wormius* be dead, and his Friendſhip with *Him* diſſolved thereby, yet prohibit him not to aſſociate with *vulgar Tradition*, in regard ſhe is ſo nearly allied to *Error*, in hope, at leaſt, he may prove diſloyal to her alſo, and learn to embrace *Truth* at laſt. Beſides, although we repute *Jeffrey Monmouth* fabulous, for relating among other Forgeries *Stone-Heng* was built by *Ambroſius*; and *Polydore Virgil* for that he father'd it upon the *Britains*; your *Candor* nevertheleſs may entertain ſome other Opinion of Dr. *Charleton*, that preſumes to vent, what never yet was heard of, nor ever entred into the idle Brain of whatever *Monkiſh* Fabler to report, *viz.* that *Giants* were interred in our Antiquity. As for the Altar, I am, as I ſaid before, clearly of his Judgment, that however the Stone of it came to appear elſewhere, it might ſtand anciently in the middle of the Structure: Yet Notice is to be taken withal, that he doth not deliver this, out of any Regard he hath to *Truth*, but as a Prop only to uphold the Novelty unfaithfully broached by himſelf. Neither is it unobſervable, that he now acknowledgeth, what really is not to be denied, the leſſer *Hexagon* at *Stone-Heng* alſo. Of the Tyranny of the *Danes* here, other occaſion will be offered to ſpeak hereafter. And ſo we accompany him to another Argument of Mr. *Jones*'s, which he thus quarrels.

" Thirdly, ſaith he, From the Uſe of the ancient *Romans* to " erect the like round *Temples* that lay open without Walls, ſur- " rounded only with Pillars, and uncovered alſo on the Top, or " rooſleſs: Which being his Part to prove, and he finding it im- " poſſible, he betook himſelf to Multiplication of Fictions, Con- " fuſion of things clearly diſtinct, and other diſingenuous Shifts; " ſuch as have indeed amuſed and impoſed upon vulgar Heads, " but can never convince the Learned and Judicious, who are not " ignorant, how ſtrictly conſtant the *Roman Architects* were to their " ſet Forms and Orders of Building, upon no occaſion commix- " ing or confounding them in publick Structures, eſpecially ſacred " ones, where the Paſſenger was to be inſtructed at firſt Sight,

" what

" what *Deity* was adored, within, by the peculiar Form of the *Tem-*
" *ple* apparent without, that ſo he might prepare and addreſs his De-
" votion accordingly, without being miſtaken either in the Object,
" or Ceremonies of it. But, let us not judge Him unheard. He
" alledgeth, out of *Vitruvius* (*lib.* 4. *cap.* 7.) that the *Romans* had
" round *Temples* of two divers Forms: Whereof the one, named
" *Monopteros*, had neither continued Walls about, nor *Cell* within,
" but was encompaſſed only with a round of *Columns*; the other,
" termed *Peripteros*, had a *Cell* encloſed with a continued Wall,
" and *Columns* ſet at convenient Diſtance, ſo as to make a *Portico*
" round about on the outſide. And this I allow to be true: but
" what though? Our *Stone-Heng* reſembles neither of theſe Forms:
" not the *Monopteros*, becauſe it hath a *Cell*, as Himſelf ſuppoſeth;
" not the *Peripteros*, becauſe it wants a continued Wall to encom-
" paſs that *Cell*, as our Eyes witneſs. Where then is the Similitude
" and Conformity? Why, rather than fail, our Author ſhall adven-
" ture to make that like to both, which really is like to neither.
" For, ſtealing the outward Circle from the *Monopteros*, and the *Cell*
" from the *Peripteros*, and then again ſurrounding that ſame *Cell*
" (not with a Circle as he ought) but with a *Hexagon* of Pillars; of
" both Forms He makes a third, not being able to withhold from con-
" feſſing (ſo much had the Joy of his εὕρηκα, εὕρηκα, tranſported him)
" in the End, that it was a new Invention, which yet he needed not
" to have told us. So here you find him guilty of a double Fault;
" confounding of two perfectly and irreconcileably diſtinct Forms of
" ſacred Edifices; and converting a Circle, the eſſential and proper
" Figure of all ſuch *Cells* as belonged to the *Peripteros*, into a *Hex-*
" *agon.* Is this fair and candid Dealing, think you, in a Man of
" Letters? Doth it become one of the moſt famous *Architects* of our
" Age thus to build Caſtles in the Air, and fly to a Sanctuary made up
" of Fictions? But this is not all. From a Strange and unheard of
" Confuſion of ſeveral Forms, He proceeds to blend together alſo ſe-
" veral Orders of conſecrated Buildings. For, He will have the Or-
" der, of which his *Temple* of *Stone-Heng* muſt conſiſt, to be partly
" *Tuſcan*, partly *Corinthian:* Affirming, that as the Plainneſs and So-
" lidneſs of the *Tuſcan* Order, appears eminently through the whole
" Work, ſo the Narrowneſs of the Spaces betwixt the Stones, viſibly
" diſcovers the Delicacy and Softneſs of the *Corinthian.* Where (not
" to take notice of the manifeſt Contradiction in the very Terms) He
" incurs a grand *Error*, in commixing, in one *Temple*, two ſo differ-
" ent Orders; when, by his own Confeſſion (*p.* 90.) the *Romans* had
" for each of their *Deities* a certain particular Order of Temples,
" and obſerved that Diſtinction of Orders ſo ſtrictly, that they ſel-
" dom or never varied them. According to that of *Vitruvius*, (*lib.* 4.
" *cap.* 7.) *Non omnibus Diis iiſdem rationibus ædes ſunt faciendæ,*
" *quod alius alia varietate ſacrarum Religionum habet effectus.* And
" had they not done ſo, how could the *Roman Architects* of old
" have been able, at firſt Sight, to judge to what Divinity this or
" that Fane was peculiarly devoted? Or, How could the modern *Ar-*
" *chitects* of *Italy*, at this Day, by ſeeing only the Ruins of them,
" give ſuch probable Conjectures concerning their Antiquity and
" proper Dedication, as are very hardly to be contradicted? But,

" why am I thus prodigal of my Time and Pains, in ſhaking an Opi-
" nion that hath no Foundation of either Precept, or Precedent
" from any ancient *Architecture?* Eſpecially when the Founder
" Himſelf was forced to excuſe the Fragility and Weakneſs thereof,
" with this Plea; The learned in Antiquities very well know, thoſe
" Things, which Oblivion hath ſo long removed out of Mind, are
" hardly to be diſcovered.

If it were a Crime in Mr. *Jones* to be modeſt, what is it in others to be impudent? But, methinks, Dr. *Charleton* is ſomewhat angry; for why, alas! ſhould ſo learned a Man *be prodigal of his Time and Pains*, that hath ſo ingeniouſly found out the Offal or Relicks of *Daniſh* Sacrifices at *Stone-Heng?* Or, why ſhould not he have his *quietus eſt*, that like Doctor *Shaw*, in Sir *Thomas Moor*, he may ſhut himſelf up, and never more appear in publick again, that ſo diſingenuouſly glorieth in forging Untruths? Not any of thoſe many, I mean, in which he hath been formerly detected, but theſe wherewith at preſent he grateth your Ears. Beſides, he is not angry only, but alſo more than ever ſcandalous, whilſt he revileth Mr. *Jones*, for what himſelf abhors, delivering of Truth, and affirming that among the ancient *Roman Architects* the Commixture of different Orders was very uſual. But before I proceed to this, ſeeing that he, in regard Mr. *Jones* was of Opinion, that the *Architect* of *Stone-Heng* from the *Temples* of the *Monopteros* and *Peripteros* might compoſe the Form of our Antiquity, extravagantly quarrels likewiſe the Mixture of diſtinct Forms in Building, I ſhall make appear, that this Cuſtom was not only uſed commonly by the *Romans*, but by them highly applauded alſo.

Firſt therefore, that it was always accounted one of the Elegancies of *Architecture*, to make Commixtures of Forms in one and the ſame Structure, *Leo Albertus* hath long ſince aſſured you, when formerly quoted to atteſt the *Magnificence* of our Antiquity. The old *Romans*, in reſpect new and goodly Inventions were ever, as at this Day, naturally deſired by all, were ſo pleaſed with this Compoſure, in regard it is delightful to the Eye, and was neceſſarily uſeful for them, as that *Vitruvius* makes up the Concluſion of the ſeventh Chapter of his fourth Book chiefly with Examples of that kind. *Philander* commenting on the ſame Chapter, tells us, that *Templorum quanquam alia ſiunt quadrata, alia* Sexangula, *alia multorum angulorum,* Cœli *naturam imitati veteres, imprimis* Rotundis *ſunt dilectati.* And *Johannes Baptiſta Montanus*, in his Collection of the *Temples* of the Ancients, gives us many Precedents of thoſe that were mixt and compoſed of theſe ſeveral Forms. As firſt, he preſents us with one compounded of four *Squares*, and as many *Ovals*, with a *Round* in the middle; another of the like Number of *Squares*, and five *Rounds*; and a third compoſed of a *Triangle*, with *Squares* and *Rounds* both: beſides many others. What ſhould I ſay of the *Temple* of *Bacchus*, when the Anti-temple thereof being *ſquare* on the outſide, and turned into an *oval* within, the *Temple* it ſelf was circular; and having in the Middle of it a double *Intercolumniation* of Pillars, the *Court* belonging to it was *oval*, as that at *Stone-Heng round?* Or, wherefore recal to mind the *Temple* of the *Galluce*

Serl. lib. 3. p. 57, 58.

(from the Scheme whereof, Mr. *Jones*, as I told you, took his firſt Hint, for finding out the original Form of our Antiquity) ſince that the Anti-temple of it being *ſquare* outwardly, was changed inwardly into an *oval* likewiſe; and that the *Cell* of the *Temple* having the outſide of a round Figure, had the inſide converted into a *Polygon*? And why then might not the *Cell* of *Stone-Heng* be made *Hexagonal*, as well as that *Polygonal*? Or, why not the main Structure of it compoſed of two ſeveral *Figures*, when thoſe were commixed of ſo many, and ſo *perfectly and irreconcileably diſtinct*? Beſides, this Cuſtom of *Theirs* is farther confirmed, by the Reaſon that induced them thereto, for it proceeded not ſo much from the Delight the *Romans* had in Variety, as from the manifold *Rites* and *Ceremonies* in uſe among them, and the various Impreſſions of Religion, which the ſeveral Effects of their ſeveral *Deities* made in their ſuperſtitious Minds. For, *Vitruvius* in treating of *Their* mixt kind of *Temples*, ſaith, *Hæc autem genera propter uſum ſacrificiorum convertuntur; Non* enim *omnibus Diis iiſdem rationibus ædes ſunt faciendæ, quod alius alia varietate ſacrarum Religionum habet effectus.* "But, theſe Kinds are changed in reſpect of the "*Rites* of the Sacrifices; for, *Temples* are not to be made *by the* "*ſame Rules* unto all *Deities*, becauſe ſome have Effects with "other Variety of Worſhip." Whereby appears alſo, that *Vitruvius* gives us this Advice, not, in Prohibition of commixing *Forms* in *Temples*, but in Juſtification of thoſe that did commix them; not, in relation to the ſtrict Obſervance of any particular Order in them, but in Vindication of their being compoſed of ſeveral Orders. But, this, you'll perhaps ſay, is clearly contrary to what this Doctor quotes him for. Who doubts, but that he hath perverted the Text? Or, is not ſatisfied? That as he hath wreſted the ſame to a wrong Senſe; ſo, wholly omitted the former part of it, and alſo the Relative in the latter, leſt you ſhould ſuſpect it depended upon ſome antecedent Matter: and this brings us to the other Particular, *viz.* the Commixture of *different Orders* in Buildings; unto which, as he hath thus unfaithfully brought us; ſo, you need not queſtion, but that therein, he, as unfaithfully proceeds.

Vitr. lib. 4. cap. 7.

In the next Place then, although it is true, that the Ancients were accuſtomed, to expreſs the Nature of their Gods by the *Form*, and *Order* of the ſacred Ædifices they erected to them, as to *Venus* and *Flora* of the *Corinthian* Order, in regard of their Tenderneſs; to *Juno* and *Diana* of the *Ionick*, in reſpect they were more Matron-like; to *Mars* and *Hercules* of the *Dorick*, becauſe of their Valour; and to *Cælum* and *Sol*, open and uncovered, for that their Power, Virtue, and all their Effects were viſibly conſpicuous: It is as true nevertheleſs, that they oftentimes uſed ſeveral diſtinct Orders in one ſame *Temple*, and this *Natalis Comes* will manifeſt; and as for *Vitruvius*, he affirms, that in ſacred Structures the *Romans* uſed to commix them, and in ſecular Works enjoyns us to obſerve the ſame.

Pier. Valeri. de Hierogl. p. 760.

Firſt, as to ſecular Works He commands, that the *Porticoes* behind the Scene of *Theatres*, ſhould be made of different *Orders*; for whereas He directs theſe *Porticoes* to be made double, to the End the People might have the more Room to retire unto, when any ſudden Rain interrupted their Sports, he ſaith, that the outward *Columns* muſt

must be of the *Dorick*, and the Middle ones of the *Ionick* or *Corinthian Order*, His Words being, as at large you have heard before, *Habeantque exteriores columnas* Doricas, *&c. Medianæ autem columnæ quinto parte altiores ſint, quam exteriores, ſed aut* Ionico *aut* Corinthio genere *deformentur*. Again, as to ſacred Structures, He, in diſcourſing of the ſeveral ſorts of compoſed *Temples*, (as was lately ſaid) affirms, that ſome commixed the *ſo different Tuſcan* and *Corinthian Orders* in one ſame *Temple*; for which his own Words, as cited by Mr. *Jones* (*p.* 76.) ſince this Doctor hath thought them unfit to be communicated, ſhall inform you likewiſe. *Nonnulli etiam de* Tuſcanicis generibus *ſumentes columnarum diſpoſitiones transferunt in* Corinthiorum *&* Ionicorum *operum ordinationes*. Some taking the Qualities of the *Columns* of the *Tuſcan Order*, transfer them into the Symmetry of the *Corinthian* and *Ionick* Works. Whereby (as well for accommodating them to the Nature of their *Deities*, as to pleaſe themſelves in their own Inventions) *efficiunt Tuſcanicorum & Græcorum operum communem ratiocinationem*; They make of the *Tuſcan* and *Greek Works* one common Compoſure. So that, you may obſerve, Mr. *Jones* had ſufficient Warrant to aſſure his Readers, that the *Romans* mingled the *Greek* and *Tuſcan Orders* together, *Vitruvius* ſo fully declaring for the ſame: And that this Doctor might have better underſtood himſelf, than to have blaſted Him for it, and ſo ſcandalouſly traduced ſuch an Honour to our Country, that was reputed generally *the moſt famous Architect of His Age*. What ſhould I ſay more of the *Hypæthros*, ſaving that it was a mixt *Temple* wholly; being not only compounded of *different Aſpects*, and *diſtinct Orders*, but commixt of as well ſacred, as ſecular Buildings alſo? For, as in regard that the *Porticoes*, which circumalated it, were double, it was of the Aſpect *Dypteros*; ſo, becauſe open to the Air, and rooffleſs, it was of the Aſpect *Hypæthros*. Secondly, as the *Porticoes* without were built of one ſole height, which in their *Temples* the Ancients always uſed; ſo, the *Portico* within was double in height, as the *Periſtylia*, or Courts of the *Palaces* of great Princes were commonly accuſtomed to be made. Laſtly, as the *Order* of Pillars without was *Corinthian*, ſo within the *Columns* were of the *Ionick* and *Corinthian* both; or, if of the *Roman* without, of the ſaid *Greek Orders* within: and I muſt not omit, that of all other whatever Works of the *Romans*, theſe kind of *Temples* were the moſt magnificent, and ſuperb. But, let us ſee what *Natalis Comes* will afford us; who, not forbearing to remember, that the Ancients would have ſuch *Orders* in their *Temples*, as ſhould beſt agree with the Quality of thoſe *Deities* unto whom they were dedicated, tells us, That though they appropriated the *Dorick* unto *Hercules*, the *Ionick* to *Diana*, and the *Corinthian* to *Veſta*, they ſometimes notwithſtanding uſed *all theſe Orders* in one and the ſame *Temple*, whereof he gives us this Example. *Nam in Delubro Aleæ Minervæ, cujus Architectus fuit Scopas Parius apud Tegeatas, cum triplex ſit columnarum ordo, primus ordo, qui ingredientibus ſeſe offerebat, erat Dorici operis: Secundus Corinthiaci: tertius qui juxta templum fuit, erat Ionico artificio elaboratus*; For, in the Temple of *Minerva Alea*, ſaith He, the Architect whereof was *Scopas* the *Parian*,

Vitr. lib. 3. *cap.* 1.

Pall. lib. 4. *cap.* 12.

Nat. Comes lib. 1. *cap.* 10.

at *Tegæa*, when the Order of Columns was threefold, the first *Order*, which offered it ſelf to thoſe that entered, was of *Dorick* Work, the ſecond of *Corinthian*, the third next the *Temple* of *Ionick* Artifice. Now ſeeing the *Greeks* commixed in *one Temple*, three *ſo different Orders*, methinks this Doctor might have had ſo much *Courtſhip*, or common Civility at leaſt, as to allow the *Romans* two. But he happily will ſay, Vitruvius *built Caſtles in the Air* in affirming, the *Commixture* of ſeveral *Orders* in *conſecrated Buildings* amongſt the *Romans* was very uſual: And, that *Natalis Comes fled to a Sanctuary made up of Fictions*, in avouching, the *Greeks* uſed the ſame Way in ſuch *publick Structures* alſo. However he is not *vulgar headed*, is *learned and judicious*, and *not ignorant*, is he? that poſitively aſſured his Readers, " the *Roman Architects* " were ſo ſtrictly conſtant to their ſet Forms, and Orders of Build- " ing, as that, upon no occaſion commixing or confounding them " in publick Structures, eſpecially ſacred ones.

But, as I gave you the Reaſons, wherefore the Ancients deſigned *ſet Forms* together; ſo permit me to put you in mind of the cauſe likewiſe, why they placed *diſtinct Orders* in one *Temple*; for, whereas they compounded Forms as well *Religionis*, as *Delectationis gratia*, they commixed Orders, only, *Religionis cauſa*, to take away the Superſtition of ſome that would unto all *Deities* have all *Temples* alike; *ſet Forms*, and *Orders*, it ſeems, being as equally deſtructive to *Paganiſm*, as Mixt to Chriſtianity. *Vitruvio ci propone anche* (ſaith *Daniel Barbarus*) *altre maniere di Tempii compoſte, & meſcolate delle maniere Greche, & Toſcane; per levare la ſoperſtitione d' alcuni, che vanno ſempre ad uno iſteſſo modo*; " *Vitruvius* propoſeth " alſo other manner of *Temples*, compoſed and mixt of the *Greek* " and *Tuſcan* Orders; for to take away the Superſtition of ſome, " that go always after one ſelf-ſame way. Thus he. Yet *Natalis Comes* (*loco citato*) gives us ſeveral other Reaſons, ſaying, *Iſtud autem fiebat, cum Delubra eſſent Diis variis conſecrata, vel cum Diis illis eſſent dicata, quorum multiplex eſſet facultas, & ad mares ac Fœminas elementa ſpectarent*; It was done, ſaith he, when the *Temples* were conſecrated to ſeveral Gods; or, when they were dedicated to thoſe *Deities*, whoſe Effects (obſerve I pray) were many and variable; and their Foundations reſpected both *Male* and *Female Numina*. And from hence it was that Mr. *Jones* told us (*p.* 102.) " That the Ancients were accuſtomed to appropriate the ſeveral *Or-* " *ders* of *Architecture according to the particular Qualifications of* " *thoſe they deified*; and that (*p.* 90.) the *Order* of which they built " them, was ſo diligently obſerved, *according to the peculiar qua-* " *lities of their Deities*, that ſeldom or never they varied." Theſe are his direct Words, not thoſe, which this Doctor in abſurdly inarchitectonical Expreſſions, by adding and omitting what he thought fit for his own Intereſt, hath moſt diſingenuouſly delivered as his. And now ſay, Doctor, who poſſeſs'd his Readers, that *the Roman Architects never mixed diſtinct Forms in publick, eſpecially ſacred Structures?* And who *incurr'd* a notorious *Error* in maintaining, that they *commixed* not *in one Temple two different Orders*, when ſo many and ſuch grave Authors ſo manifeſtly teſtified the contrary? Is this a Doctor profeſſing Phyſick, that inveighs againſt, and oppoſeth *Applications*, *Mixtures*, and *Compoſitions* in other *Arts*, when

Dan. Barb. in Vitr. lib. 4. c. 7.

his own is no *Art* without them? That " in Favour of *his* own " extravagant Imaginations corrupts the Teſtimonies of Authors moſt " venerable, falſifies the Records of ancient Cuſtoms, and takes " Pleaſure in broaching Untruths? But this is not all; for whereas Mr. *Jones* (*p.* 89, 90.) ſaith, that by " the *Situation*, *Form*, *Aſpect*, " *Manner*, and *Order* of the Work, the *Roman Architects* of old " were even at firſt ſight able to judge to what *Deity*, this or that " *Temple* was ſacred: And the modern *Italian Architects* by the " Ruins of them at this Day, give ſuch notable Teſtimonies towards " the Diſcovery of them, as are very hardly to be contradicted;" this Doctor, cunningly *ſtealing* theſe Words, uſurps them as his own, and perverting them, aſſerts, that they made ſuch their Diſcoveries by the *Order* only.

Having now thus fully proved the Cuſtom of the *Romans*, in Oppoſition to what's objected, it remains to enquire into thoſe *Temples* of *Theirs*, the *Monopteros* and *Peripteros*, mentioned by *Vitruvius* (*loco citato*) from which all Circular *Temples* derive their Original, and which ſo much trouble Dr. *Charleton*, for that they carry ſuch manifeſt Reſemblance to our Antiquity: Inſomuch, as Mr. *Jones* conceived, that the Invention of *Stone-Heng* was from them taken. The *Monopteros* then was a round *Temple*, made every way open, and encompaſſed with a Row of Pillars, within which lay the main body of it, without other Diſtinction of a *Cell*. The *Peripteros* was environed with a Range of Pillars, which, in like manner, made a *Portico* about it, and from which, at a proportionate Diſtance, ſtood the *Cell*, ſurrounded with a ſolid and continued Wall.

Bern. Bal. in Perip.

Rotunda vero ædes Periptera in eo à Monoptera differt, quod muro circumvallata, porticu cingitur; ſaith *Bernardino Baldo*. Whence plainly appears, that the greateſt Difference between theſe two *Temples*, was, that the *round Peripteros* within the Row of Pillars had an encloſed *Cell*; which conſidered you will find, that the greateſt Difference between this *Temple* and *Stone-Heng*, is, that as *That*, within the *Portico* had a *Circular Cell*, encloſed with a ſolid Wall, ſo *This*, within the *Portico*, an *Hexagonal Cell* every Way open; whereby the Diſſimilitude between the *Monopteros*, and the *Peripteros*, was far greater, than betwixt the *Peripteros* and *Stone-Heng*. But, with Mr. *Jones* to deſcend unto Particulars: (*Stone-H. Reſtor. p.* 78, 79, 80.) As the *Temple Monopteros* was environed with a Row of Pillars; ſo the Temple *Stone-Heng* with a Row of *Pylaſters*. Yet I am to let you know withal, that in the old, if not firſt Impreſſion of *Vitruvius*, in *Folio*, at *Venice*, *Anno* 1535. you ſhall find, both the *Monopteros* and *Peripteros* to be deſigned with broad and flat *Pylaſters* of the ſelf-ſame Proportion as thoſe at *Stone-Heng* are. This Book is not in every *Library* to be had, I have it lying by me, and the Doctor when he pleaſeth ſhall ſee the ſame.

The *Monopteros* lay open to the Air without Walls; ſo doth *Stone-Heng*.

That had over the Pillars an *Architrave*, *Freeſe*, and *Cornice*, the *Order* being delicate; *This* over the *Pylaſters* an *Architrave* only, being moſt conformable to the Solidneſs of the *Order*, and Plainneſs of the Work.

That was uncovered and roofleſs, as Mr. *Jones* makes fully manifeſt from *Vitruvius*; and *This* at *Stone-Heng* was ſo alſo, as our Eyes witneſs.

That

That being without Walls, the *Patriarch* of *Aquileia* believes had Relation to *Cœlum*, becauſe the Effects thereof are openly diſplaied to the full View of all Men; *This* being without Walls, our *Architect* General conceiveth, was dedicated to the ſame *Deity*, as well for the ſame and many other Reaſons, as in regard the Ancients built *Temples* without *Doors* and without *Roofs* unto ſuch *Powers*, whoſe Influences, as thoſe by which we breath and live, were not to be included in any Place. Thus *Natalis Comes* from *Pauſanias*, who confirms it by the Example of an ancient *Temple* in *Attica*, *ſine foribus & tecto*, directly as our Antiquity.

Dan. Barb. in Vitr. lib. 4. cap. 7. *in Venet.* 1584. 4.

Nat. Com. lib. 2. cap. 4. *Pauſ. in Attic.* pag. 2.

And laſtly, as the Wall of the *Cell* of the *Peripteros*, by riſing higher than the Circumalation of Pillars made *the ſame* more ſtately; ſo, the upright Stones about the *Cell* at *Stone-Heng*, by being loftier than the Circumalation of *Pylaſters*, rendred *that ſame* alſo more magnificent.

And now this Doctor's *Argument* may ſeaſonably be conſidered, who tells us, *our* Stone-Heng *reſembles neither of theſe Forms: Not the Monopteros*, and why? *becauſe it hath a* Cell, *as Mr.* Jones *ſuppoſeth*; the *Cell* then being the only Exception, it muſt be neceſſarily granted, that in all other reſpects the *Monopteros* reſembles *Stone-Heng*, and more we pretend not to, as by our *Analogy* appears. Again, *not the Peripteros*, ſaith he, wherefore likewiſe? *Becauſe it wants a continued* Wall *to encompaſs that Cell*; this *Wall* then being the only Exception, it muſt be neceſſarily granted likewiſe, that in all other reſpects the *Peripteros* reſembles *Stone-Heng*. If therefore I ſhall make appear that not only the *Wall*, but *Cell* alſo of the *Peripteros* was alterable at the Diſcretion of the *Roman Architects*, I conceive more than enough ſaid, that our *Stone-Heng* was anciently a *Roman Temple*. Wherefore,

What ſhould I ſay of the Proportions of the *Monopteros*, when as the Aſcent thereof was one third part of the *Diameter* of the *Temple*, as at *Stone-Heng* the Work it ſelf is one third part of the *Diameter* of the Circumvallation? Or, that the *Aſtrological* Scheme of *Triangles*, as directly conforms the Plant of the Wall of the *Cell* of the *Peripteros*, according to *Vitruvius* his *Symmetry* of it, as it doth the *Hexagon* at *Stone-Heng*; or, the *Orcheſtra* of the *Roman Theatre*? What ſhould I ſay? but that the Proportions of them all are evidently conformable and concordant.

Now, though the Parallel between them, in ſo many, and ſuch conſiderable Particulars, whether *Form*, *Aſpect* or *Proportion*, be regarded, thus holds good, it is thereby manifeſt for what Uſe our Antiquity was at firſt erected; yet nevertheleſs in reſpect this Doctor ſo upbraids the *converting of a Circle*, which he calls, *the eſſential and proper Figure of all ſuch Cells, as belonged to the* Peripteros *into a Hexagon*, I muſt for clearing this Objection, take leave to tell you, that the contrary is more true. For a Circle is a Figure not eſſentially and properly belonging to the *Cells* of the *Peripteros*, *Vitruvius* informing us, that the *Romans* had in Uſe *ſquare*, as well as *round* Temples of this *Aſpect*. According to which, as the nature of the *Deity* perſuaded them, *they* altered the *Cells* at Pleaſure. In the laſt place, for making appear that the Wall of the *Peripteros* was ſubject to change, I am to acquaint you with ſomewhat more that *Vitruvius* ſaith in Warranty of this Cuſtom among the *Romans*.

Vitr. lib. 3. *cap.* 1.

He then, having given us the Forms, and directed the Proportions of both the former *Temples*, tells us, that the *Romans* built them after other manner of Inventions, following the ſame Proportions, and diſpoſing them after another kind, his Words being, *Item generibus aliis conſtituuntur ædes, iiſdem Symmetriis ordinatæ & alio genere diſpoſitiones habentes:* And this ſaid, proceeds to a full Diſcourſe of the altering and commixing of Orders and Forms in *Temples*, as you have heard, and after his affirming that ſome mixt the *Tuſcan* and *Greek* Orders together, and that others made open Rows of *Columns* in thoſe parts of *Temples*, where never any were, and the like mutations, farther adds, *Alii verò removentes parietes ædis, & applicantes ad intercolumnia pteromatos ſpatio parietis ſublati efficiunt amplum laxamentum cellæ. Reliqua autem proportionibus & Symmetriis iiſdem conſervantes, aliud genus figuræ, nominiſque videntur pſeudoperipterum procreaviſſe. Hæc autem genera propter, &c.* " But others, ſaith he, removing the Walls of the *Tem-*
" *ple*, and applying them to the Intercolumns of the Circumala-
" tion, make, by taking away the Wall, an ample Enlargement of
" the *Cell*. Yet obſerving the ſame Proportions and Symmetries in
" the reſt ſeem to have procreated another kind of Form, and name
" the *Pſeudoperipteros*. Now, is not here the Wall of the *Cell* of the *Peripteros* altered, and, the variety of the Ceremonies ſo requiring, two ſeveral Figures of the ſame *Temple* converted into one? Is not here by the Commixture of the *Cell* and *Portico* together a new invention made, and a new Name created, even in that very kind of *Temple*, which this Doctor hath ſo baited and reviled? But, you know the reaſon, and that peradventure he will ſay again, *Vitruvius* " was not able to withhold from confeſſing (ſo much
" had the joy of his εὕρηκα, εὕρηκα, tranſported him) in the End,
" that it was a *New Invention*, which yet he needed not to have
" told us.

Did *Rome* her ſelf undergo ſo many Changes of Governments, ſo many Innovations in Religion, as that, amongſt others, I could acquaint you, ſuch Sects of *Fanaticks* as were among us lately, were even in her full Growth foſtered in her Bowels; and ſhall the Forms of her *Temples*, through ſo many Alterations, be unalterable? She, that in her Youth was ſo preciſe as not to admit a Statue into any of her ſacred Structures, grew afterwards in her Age ſo ſuperſtitious, as whether dumb Statues, or living Men within her Walls were more numerous, is queſtionable. Thus by degrees ſhe ſurfeited with Variety of Worſhip, and according to this Variety varied the Forms of her *Temples*, among the reſt the *Peripteros*, and particularly, both the *Wall* and *Cell* thereof; as from *Vitruvius* is fully proved.

When therefore the *Architect* of the *Pſeudoperipteros*, being to deſign a *Temple* with a large Cell *propter uſum ſacrificiorum*, in regard of the Rites to be performed therein, utterly removed the ſolid Wall of the *Peripteros* from its proper Situation; why might not the *Architect* of *Stone-Heng*, being to make an open Cell, *alia varietate ſacrarum Religionum*, for another kind of Superſtition, in reſpect of the various Effects of the *Deity*, inſtead of wholly taking away or ſuch removing, make the ſame without a continued Wall, and thereby ſeem to have created *aliud genus figuræ*

likewiſe? And when the *Romans* altered the *Cell* of the *Peripteros* according to Occaſion, and made it indifferently either *Quadrangular* or *Circular*; wherefore might not they make the ſame *Hexagonal* as well as either? Eſpecially conſidering, that Temples of ſuch Form they did erect, and that the *Hexagon* is a Figure ſo peculiarly appropriated to the Nature of that *Deity*, to whom *Stone-Heng* was probably dedicated, as it is *One* of the only *Three* of which Aſtrologers principally make uſe, according to that of *Philander*, *Figuris tribus utuntur Aſtrologi, Trigono, Tetragono & Hexagono.* Moreover, if the *Cells* both of the *ſquare* and round *Peripteros* had ſeveral *Openings* into them, as they had; why might not the *Cell* at *Stone-Heng* alſo have ſeveral *Openings* into it, as it hath? In like manner, if one *Roman Architect*, contrary to all Cuſtom, might make an open Row of Pillars in the Anti-temple, or *Pronaum* of a *Temple*; Why might not another make an open Row of *Pylaſters* about the *Cell* of a *Temple*, and alſo plant them in Form of an *Hexagon?* Eſpecially conſidering the *Precedents are numerous*, for the *Cell* in the *Batteſimo di Conſtantino* was ſurrounded with a Range of Pillars, and likewiſe made in Figure of an *Octagon.* And to come nearer yet, why might he not make the *Pylaſters* double, ſince that the *Cell* of the *Temple* of *Bacchus* was encompaſſed by a double Order of *Columns?* I could in like manner acquaint you, that out of the Root of the circular *Peripteros* is branched that Form of round *Temples* likewiſe, which had a *Portico* in Front only; and that as the Body of this *Temple* was Circular, ſo the *Portico* thereof was *Quadrangular*, and the *Chapels* within the main *Cell Quadrangular* alſo, this Commixture proceeding from that Reaſon which *Natalis Comes* gave us for the deſigning of diſtinct Orders in one ſame *Temple*, *viz.* becauſe they were conſecrated to ſeveral *Deities*; but in regard this is ſo eminently ſeen in the famous *Pantheon*, no other Example needs to be produced. And therefore, as Mr. *Jones* (*p.* 81.) ſaith, had *Vitruvius* vouchſafed to Poſterity the Deſcriptions of thoſe other Forms of *Temples*, which were diſpoſed after another kind than *Theſe*, and not hinted them to us only, ſome of them might have been found, not only in ſo many ſeveral eſſential Particulars agreeable to, but happily of the very ſelf ſame *Form* alſo, as *Their* Temple *Stone-Heng* doth appear. For, we are not to conceive, that *Vitruvius* gives us all the *Forms* of Temples, that ever were among the *Romans*, or thoſe that were made by this or that *Architect*, *quoniam hoc infinitum eſſet*, ſaith the learned *Barbarus*; but thoſe only that might moſt attract the Eye, and let us know what was chiefly requirable in them; to wit, that, how groſs or rude ſoever otherwiſe their Works were, (as *Palladio* hath long ſince told you) they ſhould have a goodly and graceful *Aſpect*, which according to their Figures and divers Forms, render'd them either delightful, or venerable, or majeſtical. And hence it was that Mr. *Jones* (*p.* 78.) told us alſo, that the *Romans* had *among others two Forms of round* Temples *commonly in uſe among them*; and not as this Doctor affirms him to alledge, that they had round Temples of two divers Forms, omitting he car'd not what, ſo that he might inſinuate, they had but two ſorts only of that kind in uſe among them. As if your *Time* were no more precious than to be

Pall. lib. 4. *cap.* 17. & 21.

Dan. Barb. in Vitr. lib. 3. *c.* 1.

troubled continually with his Forgeries, or my *Pains* no more conſiderable than to be compel'd perpetually to detect them. When any thing of Modeſty nevertheleſs is to be diſcerned in him, you ſhall as readily know the ſame, and not find him accuſed for it.

Now, in regard throughout this Debate you have met with *Templa*, *Delubra*, *Ædes Sacræ*, and the like, methinks it were not unfit to inform you with the Differences of theſe ſacred Structures of the *Romans*; for, of them there were five kinds, the *Templum*, *Ædes*, *Fanum*, *Delubrum*, and *Ædicula*.

The *Templum* was that, which being ſacred to one or more of their *Deities*, was both dedicated and inaugurated; for, the Votary having built it, dedicated the ſame, and the *Augures* inaugurated it likewiſe, that is, by their *Auſpicia* made it more holy.

The *Ædes Sacræ* were ſuch, as were dedicated but not inaugurated, yet were called Temples, being they were, as may be ſaid, the Houſes of the Gods, as Heaven alſo was called a Temple, becauſe the Manſion of the Cœleſtial Powers. In theſe the Senate were permitted to aſſemble, and treat of publick Affairs; but in thoſe that were both dedicated and inaugurated, he that ſhould ſet a profane Foot, much more defile them with any fanatick Demeanor, was put without Remorſe to Death: And of this the Profanation of the Temple of *Iſis* in *Tacitus* furniſheth us with a moſt memorable Example; far more reverend were the worſt of Heathens, and the very *Turks* enter not their *Moſques* unleſs barefooted.

The *Fanum* was ſo named from *fando*, in regard of certain Words the Pontify uttered, whilſt he dedicated the ſame. But, *Varro*, according to *Roſinus*, ſaith, they were named *Fana*, becauſe the Prieſts in ſacring them, declared the End for which they were erected. Some nevertheleſs had rather have it ſo called from *Faunus*, for that he was the firſt that built *Fanes*.

The *Delubrum* according to *Servius*, as I find in the ſame Author, was ſo nominated, becauſe under one Roof it contained many *Deities*, which were thereby diluated, or ſecured from Weather. Others give other Significations of the Word. And,

The *Ædicula* is a Diminutive, as much as to ſay, a little ſacred Houſe, or Chapel, as we may call it.

But, while I recal theſe Matters of Antiquity to Memory, I am not to forget Mr. *Jones*, whom this Doctor imagines to have been as weak of Conſtitution as himſelf, to be tranſported at every airy Bubble. *He* was of another Temper, neither arrogant, nor ambitious, and ſo far from exulting of this his ἕυρηκα, ἕυρηκα, as that *his* Notes were not found, much leſs *Stone-Heng reſtored* written, until long after *his* Death; nor ſhould it ever have been publiſhed, had not our famous Anatomiſt Doctor *William Harvey*, *John Selden* Eſquire, and the beſt Antiquaries then living, overperſuaded me to it, leſt a Work ſo grateful to *his* Country ſhould utterly be loſt; and thoſe great Lovers of Antiquity, the learned Sir *Juſtinian Iſham* Baronet, and Sir *John Penruddock* Knight, the Head of that loyal Family, with divers others yet ſurviving, can teſtify what I ſay is Truth. Mr. *Jones*, this Doctor muſt know, ſhall by other ways be remembred

to Poſteriy, than the raking in the ruinous Rubbiſh of obſcure Oblivion, for the Diſcovery of *Stone-Heng*. *He* was *Architect* General unto four mighty Kings, two *Heroick Queens*, and that illuſtrious and never to be forgotten Prince *Henry*. *Chriſtianus* the fourth, King of *Denmark*, firſt engroſs'd *Him* to himſelf, ſending for *Him* out of *Italy*, where, eſpecially at *Venice*, *He* had many Years reſided. Upon the firſt coming of that King into *England*, *He* attended Him, and being deſirous that *His* own native Soil, rather than a foreign, ſhould enjoy the Fruits of *his* laborious Studies, Queen *Ann* here honoured *Him* with her Service firſt, and not long after Prince *Henry*, under whom with ſuch Fidelity and Judgment *He* diſcharg'd *His* Truſt, as that King *James* made *Him* his Surveyor in Reverſion. Prince *Henry* dying, he travelled into *Italy* again, and returned into *England* when *His* Place fell, which *He* many Years enjoyed under King *James*, King *Charles* the *Martyr*, (unto whoſe ever glorious Conſort now living, *He* was *Architect* General alſo) and our now moſt gracious Sovereign; though Death, through Grief, as is well known, for the fatal Calamity of *His* dread *Maſter*, prevented *Him* of doing His now ſacred Majeſty any actual Service. *His* Abilities in all human Sciences ſurpaſſed moſt of *his* Age; What ſhould I ſay of *His* Works for ſacred Uſes, and the Honour of *His* Country, ſince the *Cathedral* of St. *Paul* owes its Magnificence to *His* Studies; and St. *Paul's* in *Covent-Garden*, with the Royal Chapels at *Denmark* Houſe, and St. *James's* were of *His* Deſign? What of thoſe Buildings of *His*, for Ornament and Neceſſity, ſince the Banquetting Houſe of His Majeſty's Palace of *White-Hall*, his Majeſty's Royal Houſe at *Newmarket*, and the Queen Mother's new Building at *Greenwich* were ordered by Him? What of *his* Maſques, for the Delight and Pleaſure of all thoſe ſeveral great Princes; ſince that for Variety of *Scenes*, *Machines*, *Habits*, and well ordering of them, in the Judgment of all foreign Embaſſadors and Strangers, they exceeded whatever of that kind were preſented in any other Court of *Chriſtendom* beſides? And theſe were *His* εὑρηκα's, Doctor. But, that which exceeds all Examples, and may for ever be a Precedent unto the Servants of great Princes, muſt never be forgotten. The Office of His Majeſty's Works, of which *He* was ſupream Officer, having through extraordinary Occaſions, in the Time of *His* Predeceſſor, contracted a great Debt, amounting unto ſeveral thouſands of Pounds, *He* was ſent for to the Lords of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, to give them *His* Opinion, what courſe might be taken to eaſe His Majeſty of it, the *Exchequer* being empty, and the Workmen clamorous; when *He* of *His* own accord voluntarily offered, not to receive one Penny of *His* own Entertainment, in what kind ſoever due, until the Debt was fully diſcharged: And this was not only performed by *Him Himſelf*, but upon *His* Perſuaſion *His* fellow Officers, the then Comptroller, and Pay-Maſter, condeſcended to do the like alſo, whereby the whole Arrears were abſolutely cleared. And now to make ſome Application of what hath been ſaid to our preſent Purpoſe. Certainly Mr. *Jones* living ſo long in *Denmark* as *He* did, and being ſo affected, and ſuch an Admirer of Antiquities, as that

 I have

I have lying by me the chiefeſt of all *Chriſtendom* deſigned with *His* own Hand, would never have omitted the taking notice of the Monuments in that Dominion, had they either been worthy taking notice of, or any way reſembling our *Stone-Heng*. Had *He* found any ſuch there, and been enclined to Partiality, *He* had more Reaſon, you'll ſay, to attribute the Foundation of our Antiquity to the *Danes*, than *Romans*; for with *Theſe He* conſumed His Time and Eſtate, among *Thoſe* acquired Reputation and Treaſure. But, I muſt give Doctor *Charleton* his Farewell; and ſeeing he hath omitted the next Argument of Mr. *Jones*'s *from the Aſpect of the whole Fabrick*, I ſhall only commend him for ſo doing, that Argument being indeed not to be objected againſt, much leſs unto, and ſo paſs on to what he ſaith unto the laſt.

" Fourthly, and laſtly, ſaith he, from the Heads of *Bulls*, or " *Oxen*, of *Harts*, and other ſuch Beaſts, digged up in or near " this Antiquity, as if no Man could imagin other, but thoſe " were the Heads of ſuch Beaſts, as were anciently made *Holo-* " *cauſts* in that Place; Why is it not equally probable, they " might be the Sculls of Cattel ſlain for the Suſtenance of ſome " one or other of thoſe many Armies that encamped on the ad- " jacent Plain, where the Lines of their Entrenchments and For- " treſſes are yet viſible? Was it not a common thing for Armies " to carry along with them whole Heads of Beaſts for their Pro- " viſion, and to bury the Bones of ſuch as they killed, in Places " ſomewhat remote from their Camps? And, as for Harts, it is " well known, both by Tradition among the Inhabitants of the " neighbouring Villages, and by other Teſtimonies yet remaining, " that all the Plain from *Stone-Heng* to *Ambresbury*, was, till with- " in theſe two hundred Years, a *Foreſt* full of great Trees: And " therefore not improbable, but the Heads of Deer might lye there " without any Relation at all to *Stone-Heng*. But, grant them " to be the Offal or Reliques of Sacrifices; yet what Reaſon they " ſhould be *Roman* Sacrifices, when the *Danes* alſo uſed the like, " as may appear from what I lately delivered out of *Olaus Wor-* " *mius*, of the Cuſtom of that Nation to offer Beaſts in Sacrifice to " the Ghoſts of their deceaſed Commanders, upon their Sepulchral " Monuments? This Argument, therefore, being as invalid as the " reſt, and altogether very unſatisfactory, it plainly appears, that " Mr. *Jones* his Imagination had too powerful an Influence over " his Reaſon, when He judged upon ſuch ſlender Evidences, that " our Antiquity was anciently a *Roman* Temple.

I always ſuppoſed this Doctor had carried more Reverence to the ſacred Majeſty of Kings, and been better principled, than to have made a Slaughter-Houſe of a Place appointed for *Regal* Uſe; for his whole Endeavour hath been, you know, to make our Antiquity deſigned for an Inauguratory of Princes, and now he makes it a Shambles for Butchers. He told us not long ſince it might be a Sepulchre of *Giants*, now in like manner a Charnel-Houſe for Beaſts, and in the End ſhall be any thing for him, rather than what originally and moſt probably it was. But what Beaſts were theſe? Such as were " Slain, ſaith, for the Suſtenance of ſome one or other of

" thoſe many *Armies*, that encamped on the adjacent Plain, where " the Lines of their *Entrenchments* and *Fortreſſes* are yet viſible. " Was it not a common thing for *Armies* to carry along with them " whole Herds of *Beaſts* for their Proviſion, and to bury the Bones " of ſuch as they killed, and Places ſomewhat remote from their " *Camps?*

Our *Hiſtorians* generally agree, that *All*, or moſt of the Remains of *Trenches*, yet to be ſeen in *South-Wiltſhire*, were anciently Encamping Places of the *Romans*; and it doth not fully appear, that they ever uſed to encumber their *Armies* with Droves of Beaſts for the Proviſion of their Soldiers. We find, indeed, in *Polybius*, that between the *Rampire* of their *Camps* and *Tents*, they left a very large Space of Ground to keep their Cattle in, and the Booty taken from the Enemy; but what Cattle theſe were, unleſs Horſes and Beaſts of Burthen, or ſuch as were by the *Quæſtors* to be ſold, is not to be gathered from this Author; much leſs that they ſo glutted their Soldiers with Beef, as to caſt away, and bury whole Ox-heads, and in ſuch Numbers too, as have been digged up at our Antiquity. The main Suſtenance of their *Armies* conſiſted of *Barley* and *Wheat*, of which each Footman had a Buſhel weekly, and every Horſeman as much, with three Buſhels of *Barley* at leaſt beſides, and this you'll ſay was a fair Allowance, this Doctor's Provant included. Certainly, He thinks, that the Generals of old, like our late *Rebels*, fed their Soldiers with roaſted Beef fried in Claret-wine, and Chickens boyled in Sack and Butter; when the loyal Royaliſts in Affection to their Country contented themſelves with ſuch Bones, he talks of, which having pounded in Mortars, they boyled in what Water they could get to procure them a ſad Suſtenance, rather than live upon the Spoils of the diſtreſſed People, their Fellow-Subjects. Herbs and Roots he muſt know were the Food of the *Britains* and *Saxons* of yore, and their Drink ſuch as the Spring or Brook afforded, though the *Danes*, as *Saxo Grammaticus* will tell you, were totally for Ale. And in theſe our Days, the *Turks* with *Onions* and *Pulſe* ſuſtain their *Armies*. That Soldiers have been compell'd to ſuch miſerable Exigencies, as to dig the Bones of Men out of their Graves to maintain their Lives, the *French* Hiſtorians report; that they have obſerved to inhume their own Dung to ſecure them from Infection, our Writers relate; but that they ever uſed ſuch a Diſcipline of War, as *to bury the Bones of ſuch Beaſts as they killed, in Places remote* or not remote *from their Camps*, much leſs good Ox-heads whole and entire, not any Author (how common a thing ſoever this Doctor makes it) in any Hiſtory remembers. Laſtly, if theſe were the Bones of Cattle ſlain for the Suſtenance of ſome *Army*; why near to other encamping Places, either on this Plain, or elſewhere throughout *England*, have not the like Relicks been found? Was *Stone-Heng* the Place General of Slaughter for all the *Armies* that ever were of old, throughout the whole Kingdom, yea the whole Univerſe? He, it ſeems, will have it ſo, for which, as for the reſt of his Arguments, *Camden* for me ſhall give him an Anſwer; " But let them go, ſaith he, " that ſeek to build Antiquity on a Frame grounded on Lies.

Polib. lib. 6.

Camb. Brit. p. 360.

And now let us ſee what enſueth, which that it is of the ſame Stamp you need not doubt; for, he apprehending, that his Rea-

ders would never be induced to ſwallow ſuch a Gudgeon, as that ſeven-penny Men ſhould be fed with Veniſon, hath found out a Foreſt to lay the Heads of the Harts in, aſſuring you from his Witneſs, pin'd at his Elbow vulgar Tradition, " that all the Plain from *Stone-*" *Heng* to *Ambresbury*, was, till within theſe two hundred Years, a Foreſt full of great Trees. But ſay, Doctor, who was the laſt *Juſtice in Eyre*, that kept *Court* at *Stone-Heng*? How far did the Purlews of this Foreſt extend? When was it diſ-foreſted, and in what King's Reign? All which you might have certainly proved, by not only the Royal Records, but private ones likewiſe of the adjoyning Lordſhips, without having recourſe to the talk of People, had any ſuch Foreſt been ever there. But it ſeems he created this Foreſt for *the Heads of Deer to lye there* only, and therefore ſince he hath forgotten there to bury them alſo, they concern not thoſe that were digged up at *Stone-Heng*. And he hath in like manner neglected to inform you, that in thoſe Days ſuch Heads were of no Eſteem, ſeeing our Wood-men tell us, that beſides the ſovereign Virtue of the Horns, the Head is the beſt Veniſon of the whole *Deer*. However, happily, he will ſay, the Inhabitants were then, as the Soldiers before with Beef, ſo overcloyed, as they flung them away, and let them lye to rot above Ground. And I muſt not omit withal, that as he would now perſuade you, it was till within theſe two hundred Years a vaſt Foreſt, ſo (*p.* 51.) you ſhall find him as confidently affirm, that it was *ab antiquo a ſpacious Plain.*

But obſerve what follows, I pray, for in the next Place implicitly granting, what really cannot be denied, or rather, ſince his Argument is falſe, abſolutely acknowledging, the Heads digged up at *Stone-Heng* to be the Offal, or Relicks of Sacrifices, he proceeds ſaying, " yet what Reaſon ſhould they be *Roman* Sacrifices, when " as the *Danes* uſed the like, as may appear from what I lately de-" livered out of *Olaus Wormius*, of the Cuſtom of that Nation, to " offer Beaſts in Sacrifice, to the Ghoſts of their deceaſed Comman-" ders, upon their Sepulchral Monuments?" Now, hath he not well amended the Matter, do you think? For when did he make appear, that the *Danes* uſed *to offer the like Beaſts in Sacrifice*, as thoſe, whoſe Reliques have been found at *Stone-Heng?* He quoted *Olaus Wormius*, indeed, as may be remembred, to certify you, that the *Danes* offered *communia ſacrificia pro totius gentis incolumitate*; yet nevertheleſs the ſame *Wormius*, in Vindication of himſelf, from Scandal, *vouchſafed to honour me, with his Epiſtles*, I ſay not; for that's a *Rodomontado* only, but ſo far as to give it you under his Hand, that the Sacrifices of the *Danes* were no other than inhuman *Cannibal* Oblations, and the like barbarous *Holocauſts*. Which in relation to them, may paſs well enough, otherwiſe, when Relicks are found, as at our Antiquity, they cannot, under this Doctor's favour, in Propriety of Speech be ſo called, for the *Holocauſt* was that kind of Sacrifice, which was totally conſumed by the Fire, no Offal being left, according to that of *Rabanus*, *lib.* 5. *de ſermon. propriet. cap.* 10. as I find him cited by *Wormius*, *Sacrificium quaſi ſacrum factum, Hoſtia vero ſacrificia quæ fiebant antequam ad hoſtes pergerent; Victimæ ſacrificia quæ poſt victoriam devictis hoſtibus immolabant, & erant Victimæ majora ſacrificia quam Hoſtiæ.*

Ol. *Worm. de Mon. Dan. lib.* 1. *cap.* 5.

ſtiæ. Alii victimam dictam putaverunt quia ictu percuſſa cadebat, vel quia vincta ad aras ducebatur. Holocauſtum, ubi totum igne conſumitur quod offertur, Antiqui nam, cum magna ſacrificia adminiſtrarent, ſolebant totas hoſtias in ſacrorum conſumere flamma, & ipſum erat Holocauſtomata. *Sacrificium*, ſaith he, is as much as to ſay a *ſacred Fact*, but *Hoſtia* was the *Sacrifices* which were made before they advanced to an *hoſtile Encounter*; *Victimæ* the *Sacrifices* immolated after the *Victory* obtained, the Enemy being deviſted, and the Victims were greater Sacrifices than the *Hoſtiæ*. Some have thought it to be called Victim, becauſe it fell down, *ictu percuſſa*, ſtriken with a Blow, or becauſe it was led, *Vincta ad aras*, bound unto the *Altars*. *Holocauſtum*, where what was offered was burn'd totally by the Fire. For the Ancients, when they celebrated great *Sacrifices*, uſed in ſerving of their ſacred Myſteries, to conſume the whole *Beaſts*, and this is that which was an Holocauſt. And therefore for any Man to ſay, that thoſe Heads of Sacrifices found at *Stone-Heng* were the Relicks of Holocauſts is abſurd, and contradictory in the very Terms.

It being then thus, there is no farther Queſtion to be made, but that thoſe " Heads of *Bulls* or *Oxen*, of *Harts*, and other ſuch " *Beaſts* digged up in or near our *Antiquity*, were the Relicks *of* " *ſuch Beaſts as were anciently* offered *at that Place.*" And ſhould I poſitively affirm, that they could be of the *Sacrifices* of no other People than the *Romans*, I ſuppoſe, I might ſecurely enough juſtify the ſame; eſpecially conſidering, that as on the one Side, *Camden*, *Speed*, *Verſtegan*, and all our Writers from ancient *Authors* atteſt, that as well the *Britains* and *Saxons*, as *Danes*, offered *human Victims*; ſo on the other, *Livy*, *Plutarch*, *Dion*, and all *Roman* and *Greek* Hiſtorians affirm, that the *Romans* immolated *Bulls*, *Oxen*, *Harts*, and ſuch like *Sacrifices* to their *Deities*. Furthermore, as for the *Sculls of Oxen or Bulls*, which this *Doctor* ſaith, were *plowed up in the adjacent Fields*, we reſpect them not, no ſuch *plowed Fields* being now, or ever, (if Credit may be given to the Soil) within a Mile almoſt of our *Antiquity*; and theſe Sculls, if any, might be the Remains of ſuch that were neglectedly ſcattered about at the firſt finding of them at *Stone-Heng*. Thoſe concern immediately our Diſcovery, that have been found in ſeveral Parts of the *Court* ſurrounding *Stone-Heng* it ſelf, and near about it; for, beſides the abundance of them which were digged up by Dr. *Harvey*, formerly mentioned, *Gilbert North* Eſquire, Brother to the Right Honourable the Lord *North*, Mr. *Jones*, and divers other Perſons, at ſeveral other Times; when the Right Noble *George*, late Duke of *Buckingham*, out of his real Affection to *Antiquity*, was at the Charge in King *James* his Days, of ſearching and digging there, great Numbers were found alſo. And as at all the former Time, ſo in like manner at this ſame Time, were great Quantities of burnt Coals, or Charcoals digged up likewiſe; here, lying promiſcuouſly together with the Heads, there, in Pits by themſelves apart, here more, there leſs. And in the laſt Search made by Mr. *Jones*, the *Cover*, highly probable of a *Thuribulum*, or ſome ſuch like Vaſe, wherein the old *Romans* uſed to carry Wine, Incenſe, or Holy-water for Service in their Sacrifices. All which are moſt notable Teſtimonies, for what uſe our *Stone-Heng* was at firſt

 erected;

erected; and, ſuch pregnant Proofs to confirm Mr. *Jones* his Opinion of it, that this Doctor providently foreſaw, they were more fit to be concealed by him, than publiſhed, they being, in truth, unanſwerable. This Cover I had lying by me ſince Mr. *Jones*'s Death, until Mr. *Selden*, our late famous *Antiquary*, (nominated before) got it out of my Hands, from whom I could never recover it again; yet, for your better Satisfaction, I have cauſed the Form of it to be engraven in Bigneſs juſtly as it was, being found about three Foot within the Ground, near one of the Stones of the greater *Hexagon:* And this I affirm upon mine own Knowledge; for I was preſent on the Place when the ſame was found. It was of Stone, light in compariſon, the more by being hollow, and extream hard; but, of what kind, unleſs an *Heliotropian*, as ſome were of Opinion, could not certainly be imagined. At the ſame Time with the Cover, and not far from the ſame *Hexagon*, was found alſo an huge old Nail, in Shape ſomewhat like thoſe which we call commonly double Tens, or Spikes, ſuch as we uſed in Scaffolding, and which I mention the rather, that if the Doctor can make any Advantage of it, on his *Danes* behalf, he ſhall willingly have my Conſent, and free Leave thereto. The Draught of the Cover follows.



To conclude, our Antiquity continues a *Roman* Temple, notwithſtanding whatever this Doctor by whatever indirect Means can ſurmiſe, or frame to the contrary; for it hath now been fully proved at large;

That, as the *Temples* of the *Romans* had Courts belonging to them, wherein their Victims were ſlain: So had *Stone-Heng*.

That, as *They* had an Altar in them in Poſition toward the *Eaſt:* So had *Stone-Heng*.

That, as *They* had ſeveral Entrances into them, from all Quarters of the *Heaven:* So had *Stone-Heng*.

That, as *Their* moſt conſpicuous Entrance was to be fronted toward the publick Road, which lay next them, that Travellers might behold them, and in Sight tender their Reverence to the *Deity:* So was it at *Stone-Heng*.

That, as *They* were commixed, or compounded of ſeveral Forms and Orders: So was *Stone-Heng*.

That, as *Their* Temple *Monopteros* was made every Way open to the Air, as relating to *Cœlum:* So was *Stone-Heng*.

That, as the *Cell* of Their *Peripteros* might be altered at the Diſcretion of the *Architect*, and made of a various Figure; So was the *Cell* of *Stone-Heng*.

And Laſtly, as the Heads of *Bulls*, or *Oxen*, of *Harts*, and other ſuch Beaſts, which the *Romans* uſually offered in Sacrifice, have in great Numbers been digged up in places where of old *Temples* of *Theirs* ſtood: So hath there been at *Stone-Heng*.

Thus you ſee that the Cuſtoms of the *Romans* of old, and their ancient Authors, highly warrantize Mr. *Jones* his Diſcovery of our Antiquity: And that it plainly appears, not only that his Arguments were valid and ſatisfactory, but alſo that *his Imagination*, upon ſuch clear *Evidences*, might juſtifiably inſtruct *his Reaſon* to judge, that our *Stone-Heng* was anciently a *Temple* of the *Romans*.

We ſhould, in the next Place, proceed to the Dedication of it, to the God *Cœlus* or *Cœlum*; but, in regard this Doctor ſuggeſting ſuch frivolous Reaſons to himſelf, as unto all judicious Men, even thoſe of his own Familiarity, are ridiculous, waves the ſame; I ſhall only ſay, that *Vitruvius*, *Daniel Barbarus*, *Philander*, *Pierius Valerianus*, with others, have aſſured you, 1. That *Cœlus* was a *Deity* of the *Romans*. 2. That they did build *Temples* to Him. 3. That thoſe *Temples* were ſituated in Plains. 4. That they were open to the Air, and uncovered. 5. That the proper Figure of them was the *circular* Form; as *Their* and our *Stone-Heng*. What other Arguments, as well *Theological* and *Philoſophical*, as *Architectonical* and *Hiſtorical*, Mr. *Jones* hath uſed, and what Authorities produced to prove it to be of this Dedication, appears in his *Stone-Heng reſtored*. And for mine own part, as I intend not to write of *Phyſick*, being not within my *Sphere*; So, I would adviſe others, not to intermeddle with *Architecture*, unleſs they knew better what belonged to it.

JAmque *opus exegi*, my intended Work is done; for, having now (ſo far as my ſlender Reading and Experience would conduct me) from the unworthy *Calumnies* of Dr. *Charleton*, vindicated Mr. *Jones*; and being his Opinion of our Antiquity is, by the grand Senate of the *Hiſtorians* of the *Romans*, and by their Cuſtoms, Precepts and Precedents, in all Particulars, ſo fully confirm'd; I had determined to deſiſt, and proceed no further: for what was it to Him, or is it to Me, whether the *Romans* or *Danes* were the Founders of *Stone-Heng*, or whether it was a *Temple*, or *Charnel-Houſe*, or not? But that the Truth might appear, and the Memory of the Authors of ſo famous a Monument be redeemed, if not from Oblivion, from the Uſurpation at leaſt of others, that having no Title, would unjuſtly pretend unto it. Yet being very much perſuaded, eſpecially by *Perſonages* of Honour and Worth, and great Lovers of Antiquity, not ſo to give it over; but, as in all things requirable in a Scrutiny of this Nature, I had highly probable made appear *Stone-Heng* to be of *Roman* Foundation; and maugre all Arguments and Objections, how learnedly or ſubtilly ſoever framed, manifeſted it to be a *Temple* dedicated by them; So I ſhould let the World know alſo, the apparent Defects that are in this Doctor's *Daniſh Title*. In order unto which we are firſt to enquire what Antiquity the *Danes* are of; what Invaſions they made in *England*; what manner of War they managed therein; and what Cuſtoms were uſed by them, for conveighing to Poſterity, the Actions performed by their Anceſtors.

As concerning the firſt, I find the *Danes* in reſpect of that, that we call truly and properly ancient, to be but modern, and from any great Antiquity, no bodied Nation; but, a rude Mixture, and Miſcellany of ſeveral ſorts of People, which drawing together from divers Places, to uſurp upon the Dominions of others, took upon them the common Name of *Danes*. Inſomuch that *Tacitus* not nominates them; in *Pliny* we have not one Word of them; *Ptolomy* allows them neither Name nor abiding Place; nor are they to be met withal in any old *Hiſtorians* either of the *Greeks* or *Romans*, notwithſtanding their *Eagles* ſoared ſo high as the River *Albis* (now the *Elb*) and made it the Bounds of their *German* Empire, as it is at preſent the South-Weſt Limit of the *Daniſh* Kingdom. The firſt then of all others, which by general Conſent of Writers took Notice of them, was *Jornandes* the *Goth*, as *Ortelius* in his *Theſaurus Geographicus* relates; *Dani populi*, ſaith he, *hodie ſunt*, Denemarcter, *Apud vetuſtiſſimos auctores horum non eſt mentio, Jornandes eorum primus in hiſtoria meminit.* But, ſeeing we now find them ſo powerful in the *Cimbrick Cherſoneſs*, let us obſerve by what removing of Plantations, Alterations in Government, or other ſublunary Accidents, they came to arrive at their Dominion there. The firſt Inhabitants of this *Peninſula* were the *Cimbri*, originally deſcended from *Gomer* the Son of *Japhet*, thence called *Gomerii*, and *Cimmerii*, by Contraction *Cimbri*. Who, after ſeveral Removes, firſt from out of the Plains of *Phrygia*, then from the Banks of *Palus Mæotis*, ſettled at length, and for many Ages continued there, until the *Ocean* overflowing a great part of their Country, compelled them to ſeek new Seats; whereupon in great Multitudes they abandoned their Dwellings, and marching through *Germany* deſcended into *Italy*, and made ſuch dreadful Havock therein, as had not one *Caius Marius* been, *Actum eſſet de imperio Romano*, ſaith *Florus*. Upon this Migration of theirs, the *Saxons*, it ſeems, laying hold, ſeiſed upon the Southern Parts of this *Cherſoneſs*, and became the next Inhabitants thereof; for, here they were in the Time of *Ptolomy*, as having long before his Days poſſeſſed the ſame. Many Generations after this, the Remainders of the *Cimbri*, and their *Tribes*, which ſtill enjoyed the Northern Tract, moving towards the South, in that great Expedition againſt *Spain*, made by the neighbouring *Vandals* on the *Roman* Empire, occaſioned the *Juites* and *Angli* to enlarge, or ſhift their Dwellings, each taking up the Part that lay neareſt to them. The *Juites* took up the Northern Parts from them named *Juitland*: The other poſſeſſed them of thoſe Parts which lay next the *Saxons*, their old Friends and Confederates (their chief Town being *Sleſwick*) where *Angelen*, now an obſcure Village, once of greater Note, doth preſerve their Memory.

Ptol. lib. 2. Heyl. Coſmog. in Denm.

Anno Mundi 3848.

Anno Chriſti 409.

The firſt coming in of the Engliſh Saxons into *Britain*, *Camden* refers to *Anno* 428. others unto 447. and the laſt Kingdom of their Heptarchy was ſettled in *Anno* 582.

But theſe not long after joyning with the *Saxons* in the Conqueſt of *Britain*, and finding it as eaſy to be effected, as advantagious to enjoy, engaged, in the End, their whole Powers in the Invaſion of it, and leaving none behind which were fit for Action, or not enough to keep Poſſeſſion of the Country from new Invaders, gave Opportunity to certain People, afterwards naming themſelves *Danes*, to come in upon them, who ſubdued theſe Countries, as far as to

the River *Eydore*, and planting them with *Colonies*, brought them under their Subjection; ſo that, it ſeems about theſe Times it was, that the *Danciones*, ſaith *Camden*, or the *Dauciones*, as *Heylin* hath it, uniting with the People of thoſe many Iſlands, which lye together in the *Bay* or *Gulph Codanus* (now the *Baltick Sea*) took the Name of *Danes*: And " not from *Dan*, ſaith he, I know not what " King above one thouſand Years before the Birth of *Chriſt*, being " firſt taken Notice of by the Name of *Danes*, by *Jornandes de re-* " *bus Geticis*, who lived about the Time of *Juſtinian* the firſt, about " which Time, or not long after, it is conceived, they made them- " ſelves Maſters of ſo much of the *Cimbrick Cherſoneſs* as had been " formerly poſſeſſed by the *Juites* and *Angli*, whoſe forſaken, or " ill peopled Seats they poſſeſſed themſelves of." Thus far our Dr. *Heylin*. Whereunto may be added *Speed*'s Teſtimony, who in his Deſcription of *Denmark*, ſaith, " That the *Danes*, whilſt the *Saxons* " were employed with us here in the Conqueſt of *England*, ſtarted " out of thoſe petty Iſlands in the *Sinus Codanus*, and took up their " Room in the *Cimbrick Cherſoneſs*." We are not then to wonder, that neither the *Danes* themſelves, or any other can to this Day tell, what Country in all their now vaſt Dominions, is properly *Denmark*, or *Dania propria*; nor that upon their new Acquiſition, ſuch a promiſcuous Rabblement were in great Confuſion, and lived long Time without any Settlement at all. For, " after this, ſaith *Heylin*, " we hear little of them till the Time of *Charles* the Great, they " living in a confuſed State, ſometimes ſubject to the *Norwegians*, " ſometimes to the *Swedes*, but always without Law and Order, " till by their King *Godfrey*, or *Gotricus*, they were regulated by " Laws, and reduced into an orderly kind of Life, *Anno* 797.

Speed in Hiſt. *p.* 294. *Camd. Brit. pag.* 132. *Heyl. Coſm. in Denm. p.* 130. *Anno Chriſti* 570. *Anno Chriſti* 797.

It being then thus, that the *Danes* were originally, and in ſuch latter Times, made up but of a mixed Multitude of ſeveral People, and lived afterwards till within theſe nine hundred Years, in ſuch contemptible Manner, under the Subjection of others, without Law, or Order; the Queſtion is no longer, whether they were the Authors of *Stone-Heng*, but whether any of thoſe barbarous *Monuments* brought into Example againſt it by this Doctor, were made by them, yea, or no. That the Rubbiſh of ſuch *Monuments* are within the Kingdom of *Denmark*, as, at this Day, it comprehends the whole *Cimbrick Cherſoneſs*, the great Continent of *Norwey*, with the Iſles thereof now all united, and incorporated into one Eſtate, is very probable, but that they were not caſt up by the *Danes*, is far more probable; of this nevertheleſs hereafter, their Incurſions into this Iſland being at preſent to be enquired into. And in regard we follow our own Authors herein, Sir *H. Spelman*, in an Epiſtle of his to *Olaus Wormius*, ſhall tell you, that our Hiſtorians *de Danis co-* *pioſius tractarunt quam ipſi Dani*, treat more copiouſly of the *Danes*, than the *Danes* themſelves, which *Wormius*, in his Anſwer, doth not deny.

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. lib. 3. *p.* 159.

Secondly, as concerning the War they made here, we find, that about the Year of our Salvation 570, the *Danes* began to rove upon the Coaſts of *France* and *England*, and were by thoſe that in Latin writ the Hiſtories of *England* called *Winccingi*, for that they practiſed Pyracy: For *Winccinga*, ſaith *Camden*, in the *Saxon* Tongue,

Camd. Brit. p. 142.

Tongue, doth ſignify a *Pyrate* that runneth from *Creek* to *Creek*,

Speed's Hiſt. in *Egb. &c.*

About the Time of *Egbert*, whoſe Reign began in the Year of *Chriſt*, 800. they firſt arrived upon our Sea-Coaſts. For, in the thirty third Year of this King, they landed in the *North* of *England*; in the ſecond Year following in *Weſt-Wales*; and in the laſt of his Reign at *Sheepey* in *Kent*; and with great Loſs were repelled to their *Ships*. In the ſixteenth Year of *Ethelwolf*, that in 837 ſucceeded *Egbert*, the *Danes* entred the *Thames* Mouth, and having penetrated into *Surrey*, were at *Oteley* defeated; much about the ſame Time they landed at *Sandwich* in *Kent*, and *Winleſhore* in *Devonſhire*, and in both Places were enforced to *Sea* again.

Until *Ethelbert*'s Time, who began his Reign in 860. we hear nothing more of them. But to welcome him to the Crown, the *Danes* preſently after his Coronation entred the Land, ruinating all before them to the City of *Wincheſter*, but in their Return were routed, the Prey recovered, and a great Number of them ſlain. In his firſt Year alſo a Navy of *Danes* and *Normans* entred into the Iſland *Tanet*, and by the *Kentiſh* Men were with much Slaughter at length enforced to leave the Country.

In the firſt Year of King *Ethelred*, who aſſumed the *Scepter* in 866. *Hungar* and *Hubba* diſ-imbarqued upon the *Engliſh* Coaſts with an huge Army of *Danes*. Theſe wintered in *Eaſt-Anglia*, made Truce with the Inhabitants upon Conditions, and deſiſted a while from their wonted Ravenings. But, in the next Year, the King being buſied to put back a freſh Inrode of *Danes*, then landed in the *South* and *Weſt* of the Iſland; *Hungar* and *Hubba* took Advantage of his Abſence, and upon the civil Broils commenced among the *Northumbrians*, made thither, where finding the People unprovided of Strength, they harried the Country, and entring *York* burnt it. This Succeſs they purſued ſo cloſely, as at length they ſet *a ſubſtitute King to reign under them*, over all the North Borders beyond the River of *Tyne*: And ſo retiring themſelves out of *Northumberland* into *Mercia*, came to *Nottingham*, which *Town* they won, and therein wintered in the third of King *Ethelred*'s Reign; when he with the Aid of *Burthred* the *Mercian* King, conſtrained the *Danes* to ſue for Peace, who yielding up the *Town*, and again retiring over *Tyne*, took up their Winter Quarters at *York*. The next Summer by Boats they paſſed *Humber*, and ſparing neither things ſacred nor prophane, advanced as far as *Huntingdon*. Thence, piercing farther into the Land, they came into the Territories of the *Eaſt-Angles*, where holy *Edmund* reigned, whom they cruelly martyred. But, in the laſt Year of *Ethelred*'s Reign, two *Daniſh* Kings, *Sreeg* and *Halden*, entred into *Weſt-Saxia*, and at *Reading* entrenched themſelves. Theſe for raging the Country, were encountred at *Inglefield* by *Ethelwolf*, Earl of *Barkſhire*, and his Men, who ſlew one of their Leaders, and chaſed the reſt into their *Trenches*. Then the *Danes* within four days after at *Aſſendon*, gave Battle to the King, and with great Loſs were overthrown. But, in all haſte recruiting, they fought Him fourteen Days after at *Baſing*, and had the Victory. Within two Months afterwards they joyned Battle again, at *Merton*, in which the *Danes* got the Day again, and King *Ethelred* received His Death's Wound, who dying, *Alfred* ſucceeded Him, to whoſe

Reign having now brought you, and of Him more being to be ſaid hereafter, let us ſee in the next Place what our *Hiſtorians* have delivered of the Benefits, this Doctor's *Danes* brought to the Inhabitants of this Realm, by theſe ſeveral Invaſions of *Theirs*; in which I have been the more particular, that you might certainly know, that whatever Incurſions they made into other Parts of the Kingdom, they never till this King *Alfred*'s Time, ſet footing in *Wiltſhire*, wherein our *Roman* Antiquity ſtands.

Thirdly, as to the manner of managing of their War here, it appears, that the *Danes*, after their firſt landing in our Iſland, made ſuch Tumults and Hurliburlies therein, as never, ſaith *Camden*, the like was heard of; and having for many Years made foul Havock over all *England*, raſing Cities, firing Churches, and waſting Countries, they let the Reins looſe to all barbarous Cruelties, driving, harrying, ſpoyling, and turning all upſide down where-ever they went. Thus after they had killed the Kings of the *Mercians*, and *Eaſt Angles*, they ſeiſed upon their Kingdoms, with a great Part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. Which I have added the rather alſo, that you might be fully ſatisfied, they never made any Impreſſion upon the Kingdom of the *Weſt Saxons* worthy Remembrance, or the notice of Poſterity, until after the Death of *Edmund*, ſurnamed *Ironſide*, it came by pretended Right of Survivorſhip unto *Canutus*, *Anno* 1017. *Camd. Brit.* p. 142.

Purchas tells us that it breeds Horror to read, or think of the Spoils, Rapes, Fires, Murthers, Barbariſm, Heatheniſm, Deſolation, and Deſtruction, which they brought every where with them in their Incurſions into *England*. *Purch. par.* 3. lib. 3. p. 621.

The *Danes*, ſaith this Doctor's *Lilly*, inſtead of Sacrifice committed Sacrilege, inſtead of Religion, Rebellion. But whatever elſe, I muſt not omit what *Speed* affirms, that they ſometimes harrowed the Countries before them, and carried away great Booties to their Ships: ſometimes impoveriſhed the People, by exacting great Sums of Money for Compoſition of Peace, ſometimes expelled the Inhabitants, and ſeated themſelves in their Places, and ſometimes ſhared the Country with their Kings, and took unto themſelves none of the worſt; but not as *other Conquerors* (mark I pray) to *build*, *ſow* and *plant*; but to *lay waſt*, *caſt down* and *deſtroy*, ſparing neither Structures for civil Uſe, nor Places of Oratory dedicated to Divine. *Lill.* in *Galat. Sp. Hiſ.* p. 923.

Now, who are thoſe *other Conquerors* that *Speed* here means, may we think? not the *Danes*, I am ſure you'll ſay, nor the *Saxons*; for immediately before he told us, that "They, like the *Ravens* "of *Arabia*, who ſo long as they are full make a pleaſant Noiſe, "but being empty make an horrible Cry, emptied faſter than the "*Britains* could fill, and ever complained that they had not enough, "till laſtly by Surprize they got all into their own Claws." The *Romans* then muſt be *thoſe famous Conquerors* that he intends, and they deſerve juſtly to be ſo acknowledged; For,

The *Romans* reduced the natural Inhabitants of this Kingdom to the Society of civil Life: The *Danes* brought in Barbariſm, Heatheniſm, Deſolation, and Deſtruction.

The *Romans* induced them with Pleaſure to Quietneſs and Reſt: The *Danes* hurried them with Cruelty to Diſorder and Confuſion.

The *Romans* governed them with their Laws, and framed them to good Manners and Behaviour: The *Danes* committed Spoils, Rapes, and Murthers wherever they went.

The *Romans* built them Temples, Places of publick Reſort, and furniſhed them with goodly Houſes, and ſtately Buildings, in ſuch ſort, ſaith *Camden*, that the Relicks and Rubbiſh of their Ruins do cauſe the Beholders now plainly to ſay, theſe *Roman* Works were made by *Giants*, of ſuch exceeding great Admiration, and ſumptuous Magnificence they are: The *Danes* pulled down their *Temples*, and Places reſpected for publick Good, raſed their Cities, and burnt noble Structures to the Ground, in ſuch ſort, ſaith *Speed*, that the Places of Oratory dedicated for divine Uſe and Honour of the Nation, which all other *Tyrants* had forborn, theſe ſavage Men, as the Earth's Deſtroyers, caſt down, and trampled under their prophane Feet.

Sp. Hiſt. p. 371.

The *Romans* came hither to build, and propagate; the *Danes* to caſt down, and deſtroy. And can ſuch Barbarians as theſe be thought to erect *Stone-Heng?* Had I not already ſo manifeſtly made appear, that it was a Work erected by the *Romans*, theſe laſt, not frivolous Arguments, but authentick Authorities, would have alone been of ſo much Weight, as to convince all underſtanding Men, that none but the *Romans* could be the Founders of our Antiquity.

Laſtly, in endeavouring to acquaint you with thoſe Ways that were in uſe among the *Danes*, for commemorating the Actions of their famous Men, which may unqueſtionably be ſaid *Theirs*, I find my ſelf at a Loſs, their Writers being as barren and aukward therein, as the *Danes* themſelves, utterly incapable to effect great Works. Neither are you to expect the Deſcriptions of ſuch like Monuments as are recorded in the Hiſtories of the *Romans*, for that the *Danes* made them of Earth only at firſt, or of Earth and Stones mixed together, and afterwards as they grew more civil and obſervant of the Cuſtoms of other People, of Timber or Bricks at beſt. And the chief Work of theirs, that informs us certainly of this alſo, is that that they call the DANEWIRCT in the *Cimbrick Cherſoneſs*, which conſiſted of a long Trench and Rampire of Earth from one Sea to another, of ſuch breadth, that a Chariot, or two Horſemen abreaſt, might ride upon it; caſt up by *Godfrey* or *Groticus* their King and Legiſlator formerly mentioned, in the Time of *Charles* the Great, either, ſaith *Heylin*, to hinder the daily Incurſions of the *Saxons*, as ſome, or to ſtop the Current of the Victories of the ſaid *Charles*, as others think. And of this the *Daniſh* Writers ſo boaſt, and in ſuch manner compare it with our Wall in *England* made anciently from one Side of the Kingdom to the other, to repel the continual Inroads of the *Picts* and *Scots*, as that it may be much admired, how certainly ſoever we are aſſured the *Romans* built the ſame, that Dr. *Charleton* took not upon him to entitle his *Danes* to that likewiſe.

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 8.

In proceſs of Time *Thyra* the Daughter of *Ethelred* King of *England*, whom the *Danes* for her Magnanimity, and other Princely Virtues, ſtile commonly *Caput Majeſtatis Danicæ* to this Day, being married into *Denmark* to (not this Doctor's) *Gormund* King thereof *Anno* 886. and having obſerved, it ſeems, the manner of Working in Timber which the *Saxons* here uſed, fortified the ſaid DANEWIRCT with

with Piles, and Paliſadoes of Wood; and at length *Woldemar* the firſt, *Anno* 1157 coated it with Bricks, but through Age and ill Fortune it hath ſuffered ſuch a general Decay, *Ita ut rudera ſaltim ſuperſint*, ſaith *Wormius*, to whom we are now beholding, and muſt be hereafter, for what we ſay; and, who records not any other Works more worthy Memory than theſe, or of other Materials made, which may truly, and without Controverſy be adjuſted to be founded by the *Danes*; whereby appears, that they *were* not *in old Time*, nor *after* their *Converſion to Chriſtianity*, ſo *accuſtomed to erect Monuments* of Stone, much leſs *huge Stones*, as you will ſhortly hear Dr. *Charleton* to aſſert.

But, ſince we ſhall ere long come to ſpeak of the Monuments in general of the Septentrional Nations, and eſpecially of their Sepulchres, it will not be irrequiſite, I ſuppoſe, leſt the Thread of our Diſcourſe ſhould afterwards be interrupted, to ſay ſomewhat in this Place with *Wormius* of the Rites introduced by them for burying of the Dead, the rather, in regard it conduceth to the better underſtanding of what muſt hereafter follow. Theſe then I find divided by him into three kinds, which according to the ſeveral Ages, in which they were in Uſe, took their Denomination from the Manner of their Sacrifices and Worſhip; firſt ROISOLD, ſecondly HOIGOLD, thirdly CHRISTENDOMSOLD: For, at firſt being to perform Rites unto the Dead, they ſet out a Plat of Ground with Stones, (as we with Stakes) either in ſome common Field by the High-way Side, or, in the encloſed Lands of the Party deceaſed, of an oblong Figure, ſometimes an hundred and twenty Foot in length, and in breadth eighteen: Within this they burnt the Corps, and gathering up the Aſhes encluded them in Urns, which they diſpoſed into the Form of a Circle, and placing them in the middle of the Area, encompaſſed them about with great Stones, laying broad ones on the Tops of the Urns, that covered and ſecured them from outward Violence: Then they filled the whole *Area* with Stones, Sand, and Earth, and raiſed up a mighty Heap in Form of a *Demi-hill*, which at length they overlaid with Turffs, that Travellers paſſing by might refreſh their Eyes with the Greenneſs thereof. This manner of Interment, they called AT ROISE; as if, after the Mode of Kings; for, *Regibus ſaltim hunc honorem habitum fuiſſe volunt*; *minori pompa tumulati alii*; Kings at leaſt, ſaith our Author, had this Honour done them; others were inhumed with leſs Pomp.

Id. Mon. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 7.

The ſecond Age HOIGOLD, was that, in which they laid the Bodies whole, and not burnt, together with their Accoutrements, whether *Arms*, *Swords*, *Spurs*, *Dogs*, *Horſes*, *or their living Friends*, is not much material, in a Circle made of great Stones, and with others every way covered them, heaping again upon them Sand and Earth, until the Work roſe to the full height of a Mount, which with Turffs, and other Stones, at laſt was outwardly adorned. Thoſe that were ſlain in War, they threw altogether in one Heap, which they called VALKOSTER, and caſt up the like *Burrow* of Earth over them. And ſometimes on the Top of the *Tumulus* was made a Coffin compoſed of great Stones, for the Reception of the Bones. And of this kind in *Friſia*, *Wormius* tells us, ſome are to be ſeen, of which himſelf ſearching one found Bones in it, of the ſame Proportion with the Men of our Age, and which he conceives to be the Sepulchre of ſome eminent

nent Family. So far as *Lindholm* in *Friſia* he travelled to ſee theſe, all the now Dominions of *Denmark*, it ſeems, not affording him one of this ſort.

In the third and laſt Age CHRISTENDOMSOLD, we may warrantably introduce the *Danes*; for, in this Age they uſed to bury their Dead, with ſuch Rites as we Chriſtians are now accuſtomed to do; of which, ſaith *Wormius*, we need not to ſay much, the ſame being ſo generally known.

And therefore, as more is not to be ſpoken *De ſepeliendi ritibus* uſed anciently in the now Provinces of *Denmark*, and the Regions of the *North*; So, more cannot be ſpoken of any Monuments conſiſting of other Materials, than as delivered, erected peculiarly by the *Danes*. And as for *Burrows* of Earth and Rubble after the *German* and *Saxon* manner we will allow them. And of this their Way for perpetuating the Memories of their great Commanders *Wormius* gives this Applauſe; *Ita enim & celerius tumulos abſolverunt, & affectum ſuum erga defunctos declararunt, ea promptitudine id præſtando qua illud viciſſim ab aliis expectabant*; For ſo, ſaith he, they ſooner finiſht their Monuments, and declared their Affections to the Dead, diſpatching that with Celerity, which others by Degrees conſumed long time about.

Id. Mon. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 6.

Now, although *Petrus Lindebergius* goes about to cloak this *Barbariſm* of Theirs with want of Stone, ſaying, *Sciendum autem quod Dani cum propter defectum Saxorum pyramides ac obeliſcos exſtruere minime potuerint, olim in memoriam Regum & Heroum ſuorum ex terra coacervata ingentem molem montis inſtar eminentem ſtatuerint*; *Olaus Wormius*, nevertheleſs, (upon the very Quotation) ſcoffing, as it were, at him for his Pains, tells us plainly, that in his Opinion it was not for want of Stone, but of Workmen that knew how to work in Stone, they made ſuch *Burrows* as theſe. Hear Him, *Verum non tam Saxorum quam artificum qui rite ea tractare debebant, apud nos olim defectum fuiſſe arbitror. Quam quam exiſtimem Majores noſtros magis natura quam arte elaboratis delectatos fuiſſe Saxis, artificium in Runis ſculpendis & tumulis extruendis oſtentare contenti*; But, I ſuppoſe, ſaith he, the Defect amongſt us in times paſt to have been, not ſo much of Stone, as of Workmen that could rightly manage them. Notwithſtanding I conceive, our Predeceſſors to have been delighted in Stones formed by *Nature* more, than wrought by *Art*, being contented to ſhew Workmanſhip in cutting Letters, and caſting up *Burrows* of Earth. Now, ſhould this Doctor quarrel the rendring of *Runis Sculpendis* to be cutting of Letters, he is to know, that *Olaus Wormius* recommends it to his *Readers*, as moſt befitting their Obſervation, that the Septentrional Nations (which, that it may ſuffice by the Way to remember once for all, are by him aſſerted to be, the *Gothick*, *Dacick*, and *Cimbrick* Kingdoms before the *Danes* reduced them to their Obedience) called Letters *Runas*; leſt otherwiſe both himſelf and *Saxo Grammaticus* might be miſunderſtood. For that granting them leave to boaſt their Antiquity, the *Gothick*, or *Runick* Characters (which as *Arugrim Jonas* ſuppoſeth, from the Immigration of the *Aſiatiques*, under the Conduct of *Odinus* about the Year of the World 3938, became altered) were unknown unto the *Danes*. Inſomuch as they ſo eſteemed that Man that could in

Id. Mon. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 6.

Id. Mon. Dan. lib. 5. p. 441.

Arug. Rerum Iſland. lib. 1. cap. 5.

a Stone Trench, an Inſcription of them, that in Oſtentation of ſuch his Ability, he had the Privilege to engrave his Name upon the reſpective *Tumulus*, as never to be forgotten; but he that could read or write them was held in ſo great Admiration, as that the Command of the whole Kingdom was committed to his Truſt; and thus highly, they will tell you, was a poor *Bard*, *Hiarnus* by Name, advanced; to which purpoſe *Wormius* produceth *Saxo Grammaticus*, (*lib.* 6.) ſaying; *Ab eis Epitaphium Regno repenſum, imperiique pondus paucarum literarum contextui donatum eſt. Adeo exili impendio ingens præmium ſtetit. Eximium exigui poematis precium, famam quoque Cæſareanæ retributionis exceſſit*; By them an *Epitaph* is remunerated with a Kingdom, and the Sway of an Empire given for compoſing a few Lines. A wonderful Reward for ſuch a contemptible Matter. The ſingular Value of a ſlender Poem, hath the Fame alſo of *Cæſarean* Munificence exceeded. Whereupon, *Wormius* himſelf concludes, *Probabile eſt literatorum eorumque qui literas calluerint, eo ſæculo tantam fuiſſe penuriam, ut is qui tria verba, vel legere, vel texere potuerit, in majori tum extiterit precio, quam hoc ævo vaſtis ac laborioſis operibus clariſſimus.* It is probable, ſaith He, that in that Age, there was ſuch Scarcity of letter'd Men, and thoſe that knew the Letters, as that he that could read or write but three Words, was held in far greater Eſteem, than he that in theſe Days is moſt famous for vaſt and laborious Works. But, leſt you ſhould expect to be ſatisfied, in what Age this was, I ſay, that though Hiſtorians both ancient and modern unanimouſly accord, that the *Danes* were not a known Nation, until the Time of the Emperor *Juſtinian* the firſt, nor till long after a bodied People, theſe *Daniſh* Writers, nevertheleſs, would boaſtingly perſuade, that this *Hiarnus* was King of the *Danes*, and for writing but a ſhort *Bardiſh Poem* in *Runick*, or *Gothick* Characters, in Praiſe of *Frotho* the third, who reigned, as they will have it, in the firſt Century of our Saviour's Incarnation, was, as the only deſerving Man amongſt them, elected to ſucceed *Frotho*. When then, ſo anciently in the *Arctoan* World it was thus miſerably loſt, by what means the *Danes* came afterwards to reſtore it, and *have none but the* Gothick *Language in uſe among them*, I leave this Doctor better to inform himſelf. But oh unhappy People! that, being ſuch Lovers of Letters, as beyond all Example to remunerate letter'd Men, ſhould ſo be debarred of their Delight, as to have no Readers of Letters. Thoſe, nevertheleſs, that want Workmen to work in Stone, muſt want Workmen to write in Stone.

Id. Mon. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 13.

Thus now you know truly what the *Danes* were, *Barbarians* in *Arts*, *Pyrates* at *Sea*, *Pioneers* at Land, and that in theſe Barbarities was their chiefeſt Glory. Directly, as *Bunduica* vaunted of her unciviliz'd *Britains*, *qui non agros colere, non opifices eſſe, ſed bella gerere optime dedicerunt*; Wars at Land being the grand Profeſſion of the *Britains*, as of the *Danes* by *Sea*, and no Knowledge of *Arts* and *Sciences* in either. Into whoſe Society the *Saxons* may be admitted likewiſe; for they, being of old as little enclined to *Arts* as either the *Britains*, or *Danes*, contemned utterly all Works of Labour and Greatneſs, and being ambitious only to kill an Enemy, eſteemed it a perpetual Infamy to return alive from that Battel, in which their

Dion. Caſſ. lib. 62.

Prince happened to be ſlain. Whence it is, that wherever elſewhere, throughout the Septentrional Kingdoms, the Foot-ſteps of any craggy Monuments are ſeen, not the leaſt Ruins of any ſuch are to be found within the old *Engliſh-Saxon* Country, but *Burrows* of Earth covered with Turffs, according to the Cuſtom both of their Anceſtors, and the Anceſtors of the *Danes*, alſo, *viz.* the *Germans*, who, ſaith *Tacitus*, raiſed up their Tombs with Turffs of Earth, and deſpiſed great Works and laborious Monuments, as too heavy for the Dead. No rational Man therefore can think, that either the *Britains*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*, could be the Authors of any maſſie, ſtupendious, or tedious Works; much leſs of ſuch artificial, orderly, and elegant Structures, as our Antiquity; for the more fully and clearly manifeſting whereof, we will now paſs to examine

Tacit. in Deſcr. *Germ.*

The Title of the DANES *to* Stone-Heng;

" Which, ſaith Doctor *Charleton*, is grounded chiefly upon Cuſ-
" tom and Precedents. For that they, more than any other Nati-
" on whatſoever, were in old Time, and even a good while after
" the Refinement of their barbarous Manners, and Converſion to
" Chriſtianity, accuſtomed to erect Monuments of huge Stones,
" upon ſeveral memorable Occaſions; and ſuch Monuments, that
" compared to our (or their) *Stone-Heng*, ſeem to agree therewith
" in moſt, if not in all points of Reſemblance, whereof many are at
" this Day extant in *Denmark* and *Norwey*, is not hard to prove from
" the indubitable Teſtimonies of their beſt Hiſtorians and Antiqua-
" ries." Having thus ſaid, he proceeds to enumerate the ſeveral ſorts of Monuments remaining within the ſaid Dominions, partly according to the Diviſion that *Olaus Wormius* makes of them, partly not; alſo not forgetting his Diſtribution of them into *Literata* and *Illiterata*, he further ſaith.

" As for the *Literata*, which carry their Age and Titles engraven
" on their Fronts, they lye not in our Way, our Antiquity having no
" Inſcription on any of its Stones; and though that Plate of Metal
" with barbarous Characters, of which we have formerly taken
" Notice, might probably appertain unto it; yet is not that ſuffi-
" cient to appropriate it to the Order of Monuments, whoſe Digni-
" ty and Value conſiſt chiefly in their *Epigraphs*. Ranging it there-
" fore among the *Illiterata*, let us a while inſiſt upon a particular
" Survey of thoſe: beginning at the *Antique Daniſh*." Thus far He.

Olaus Wormius diſcourſing of all thoſe Works which under the Title of *Monuments* may be comprehended, and are now to be found within the preſent Kingdoms of *Denmark*, and other Dominions of the Northern Parts of the World, hath made in reſpect of their Materials, and Uſe, a ſeveral Diviſion of them. Firſt, in reſpect of their Materials he tells us, that they were either of ſuch as conſiſted of Earth only, or of Earth and Stones commixt together, or of Stones ſolely. Secondly, in regard of their Uſe, that ſome ſerved for the Worſhip of Idols and Idolatrous Ceremonies; a Diviſion warily omitted by this Doctor: ſome were Sepulchres, and deputed for inhuming of the Dead: ſome, Epigraphs, containing the Praiſes of worthy Men: ſome, Places of Judicature, wherein Controver-

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 2 *Hafniæ* 1643.

ſies between Party and Party were decided: ſome, Cirques, deputed for Duels and Combats: ſome, *Loca Comitialia*, or Places to conſult about State Affairs, and meet together for the Election of Kings: ſome, Limits or Boundaries, in a certain Religious Way dividing Principalities, Territories and Lands.

Having treated of thoſe, of the two firſt ſorts of Materials, He proceeds unto the laſt, *viz. Quæ ſolis conſtant Saxis*, which conſiſt of Stones only. And of theſe, in his firſt Book, he makes a double Diſtinction, telling us, that ſome were inſculpt with Antique *Runick* or *Gothick* Characters; ſome, had no Inſcriptions at all, but were diſpoſed after ſuch an Order and Form, as in a manner they plainly directed, for what end they were at firſt made. Now, though here in this firſt Book he thus divides them, and, leſt confound, as he profeſſeth, the Method preſcribed to himſelf, affords us no Inſcriptions, much leſs the particular Dimenſions of any Stones of the Monuments deſcribed by him, conſidering nevertheleſs, that of theſe he treats afterwards at large in his following Books, and that as well he himſelf, as *Saxo Grammaticus*, and *Olaus Magnus*, ſpeak generally of whatever theſe barbarous Remains are extant, not only in the *Cimbrick Cherſoneſs*, *Gothick Iſlands*, and throughout the Main of *Scandia*, but in *Iſland* alſo, and the remoteſt Countries of the North, as *Stephanus Stephanius* commenting on the Preface of *Saxo Grammaticus* learnedly obſerves; I ſhall endeavour, and doubt not to make appear, that, whatever others were not, moſt, if not all of the various kinds of Monuments brought to Example *Stone-Heng* by this Doctor, were *Literata*, and carried as well their Founders, as their *Age and Titles engraven on their Fronts*; and to give you the Scantlings of their ſeveral Stones in like manner: Whereby how invalid his Arguments are, that in regard they conſiſted of as huge Stones as our Antiquity, were *Illiterata* as it, and the *Danes*, the Authors of them, they likewiſe were the Founders of *Stone-Heng*, will the more certainly, and manifeſtly be ſeen.

What kind of Works are by *Wormius* and others attributed peculiarly and properly to the *Danes*, you have formerly heard, and with Him alſo we muſt now proceed to thoſe of the *Cimbrians*, *Dacians*, *Goths*, or *Runick* Nations of Old, erected anciently in the now *Dania* or in *Daneland*; yet following nevertheleſs, ſo far as Truth and Method will permit, the ſame Way Doctor *Charleton* hath preſcribed, we will begin with their

Sacred Places.

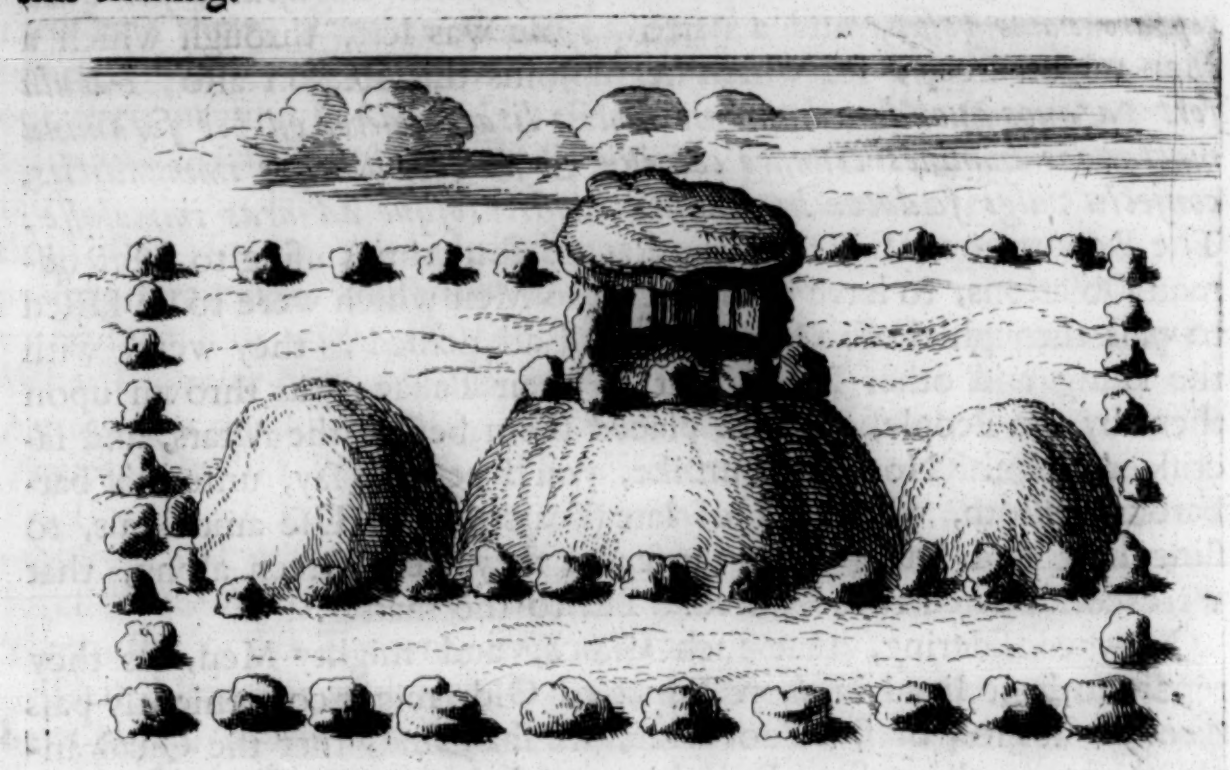
Theſe, as I find in *Wormius*, conſiſted chiefly of two ſorts; for, ſometimes they performed their abominable Rites, and ſacrificed to their Idols in Temples ſumptuouſly built, ſometimes in the open Fields on Altars raiſed on Mounts of Earth immenſely high; ſuppoſing it unbeſeeming the Greatneſs of their Deities, to encloſe them within Walls, and Structures made by Art, according to the Cuſtom of the *Germans*; for, hence it is, ſaith *Wormius*, that *Tacitus* tells us, the old *Germans*, *alia nulla Deorum Templa habuiſſe, quam lucos nemoraque Deorum ſuorum nominibus appellata*; to have had no other Temples of their Gods, than Groves and Woods called by the Names of their Deities. First,

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. l. 1. c. 3.

First, as for their Temples, These, in some Places, were more stately than others, and *Wormius* brings into Example, that at *Upsal* in *Sweden*, which shined all with Gold, described by *Olaus Magnus*, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 6. Another in *Norwey*; Another in *Island* likewise; but in the now *Denmark*, *quod quidem sciam, nullibi talium jam extant rudera*, for whatever I could know, saith he, the Ruins of any such are no where to be found; perhaps, as he gives the Reason, for that the *Danes* when become Christians, endeavouring to extirpate all Memory of Idolatry, either utterly destroyed them, or in their Places dedicated Churches to the true God, *unde non raro*, saith he again, *mensas ararum, adhuc in campis & silvis extantium, dissectas & dissipatas cernere licet*, whence may be frequently beheld Altar Tables, yet remaining in Fields and Woods, thrown down and broken. And for the same Cause, as you may remember, I said before, the Altar in our Antiquity might not only be removed from its first Position in the Middle of the Temple, but beaten in pieces also. And not improbably even by the *Danes* after they attained an absolute Dominion here, rather than any other people, (saving what Mr. *Jones* conceives (*pag.* 26.) might be done by *A. Ambrosius* towards the defacing thereof) seeing, that they made such Ruin and Destruction of Sacred Works in their own Country, as *Wormius* hath now affirmed; and in all other places where-ever they came, as *Camden* and others not long since told you.

Secondly, as for their Altars, the Structure of them our Author saith was divers, but they consisted for the most Part of a *Tumulus* or Mount cast up of Earth, on the Top of which a great, broad and flat Stone was laid upon three stony Blocks, like a Table set upon three Feet, *Instar mensæ tribus fulcris innixæ*, are his Words; under this Bulk was an Hole or Pit, in some very great, as is visible at this Day, in others filled up with Earth and Stones, made, as is conceived, for receiving the Blood of their bloody Sacrifices. It is very rare if Flints, for striking Fire, are not found in them. For, with other Fire than such as was forced out of a Flint, they reputed it execrable to consume their Holocausts. In some Places they were made with much more ado than others, having as well about the Bottom as towards the Top a Circle of small Stones. One of these *Tumuli* alone is seldom to be found, more often three together, a little Space lying between them, erected in Honour of their three chiefest Idols. For, where one only is seen, it denoteth generally a Sepulchre, the Altar upon it being made, *eo fine, ut ibidem in memoriam defuncti quotannis sacra peragantur*, to the End that Rites in Memory of the Dead might be anniversarily celebrated thereon. Of this kind, he tells us, one remains in *Seland*, not far from the Town of BIRCK. But since this Doctor, in regard something more depends upon it, than he would willingly should arrive at your Knowledge, hath given you the Description of it under a wrong Title, the Title of Sepulchres; I shall re-deliver it in his Author's own Words, and present you with a View of the Monument it self also, as I find it delineated by Him. *Hujus generis eximia extat in Selandia, juxta viam regiam quà itur ad pagum* BIRCK: *Hujus Structuræ*; Of this sort, saith he, an eminent one remains in *Seland*,

not *on a Plain*, as Doctor *Charleton* corruptly affirms, and the more to perſuade it, dexterouſly waves the former part of the Text; but, near the High-way leading to the Town of BIRCK, of this making.



Ex ſaxis rudioribus mediocribus, quadrata in longitudinem tendens, ducta eſt area; huic tres colles ſeu tumuli incluſi, undiquè circa radicem, ejuſdem firmè magnitudinis ſaxis cincti. Major meditullium occupans, in apice aram habet ex ſaxis quatuor ſtupendæ magnitudinis exſtructam, ita ut tria quartum maximum & planum ſuſtineant. The Plot of Ground tending to a long Square is ſet out with rude Stones of mean Scantlings, in which three Mounts of Earth are included, each of them nigh to the Bottom every way laid about with Stones almoſt of the ſame Bigneſs. The greater Mount ſtanding in the Middle, hath on the Top an Altar made of four Stones of ſtupendious Magnitude; ſo as, three ſuſtain the fourth, being the greateſt of all, and flat.

Wormius here leaves us to an abſolute Liberty of conjecturing, not only what the Extent of the whole Monument in general was, but likewiſe what the Bigneſs of the particular Stones were. But, for that in confirmation of his Opinion that theſe were anciently *Sacred Places*, he produceth *Ubbo Emmius* (*Lib.* 1. *Hiſt. Friſ. pag.* 21.) ſaying, *Commemoratione dignum videtur, notatum quoque ab aliis, quod in Regione hac ingentis molis ſaxa complura, quæ nulla vectatione, nulla vi hominum illac deportari potuiſſe ob magnitudinem credas, congeſta inveniantur, quorum ea diſpoſitio eſt, ut aras referre videantur. Nam jacentibus nonnullis, alia iis impoſita ſunt plana, relictumque foramen anguſtum, per quod reptare homo poſſit*; we may with much Probability find out of what Dimenſions the Stones were, and certainly what the manner of their Poſition was. For firſt, as to their Poſition, the Stones on which the Altar was placed, were not (if great things may be compared with ſmall) raiſed perpendicularly, as the Pilaſters in our Antiquity; but laid upon the Ground, his Words being, *Nam jacentibus nonnullis, alia iis impoſita ſunt plana*;

for ſome lying along, other flat ones are laid upon them. Secondly, for finding out the Bigneſs of the Stones, he preſcribes a poſitive Rule almoſt, in telling us, how much the Diſtance between the Stones that lay along was, *viz. Relictumque foramen anguſtum, per quod reptare homo poſſit*, and a narrow Hole was left, through which a Man might creep; for which he ſubjoins this Reaſon alſo; *Fabula fert paganos quondam humanis hoſtiis litare ſolitos ea per foramina mactandos homines tranſire coegiſſe, & ſtercore aliiſque immunditiis, conjectu vulgi fœdatos in tranſitu conſtitutoſque ad aras immolaſſe:* The Report goes, ſaith he, the Pagans ſometimes uſing to offer human Oblations, to have compelled the Men which were to be killed to paſs through thoſe Openings, and all defiled as they were, with the Dung and other Filth, that in their Paſſage was thrown upon them by the People, to have placed them before the Altars, and ſacrificed them. Not much unlike, you'll perhaps ſay, unto that barbarous Cuſtom, which till of late Years was in Uſe among us, to fling Dirt and Dung upon thoſe, as they were driven along, that were condemned to be carted. But to the matter.

Now conſidering, that ſuch Giants, and mighty Men, as they report to have lived in thoſe Times of Old, might conveniently paſs through an Hole of five Foot wide, we ſhall find, that the Quadrangle might be about ſixty Foot long, and the middle *Tumulus* about twenty Foot high, the *Saxa rudiora mediocria*, which lay about the Square two Foot and an half in height, and thoſe *ejuſdem firmè magnitudinis*, lying round the *Burrows* little leſs, but all irregular, and of Lengths unequal. The Stones on which the Altars were laid, might likewiſe be about three Foot and an half broad, and four Foot high, and the Altar-ſtone, if circular, about twelve Foot in Diameter; if triangular, twelve Foot in the Baſe, and ſo in Proportion, let the Figure be what it will. A great Stone, and by what means it ſhould be carried to ſuch an Height may well be admired by *Danes*; when, ſhould our Quarrimens Boys hear any Man talk, that the Carriage of *ſuch Rocks* up to *the Tops* of ſuch *Mountains*, as this Doctor (*p.* 58.) calls them, could be the Works of none but Giants, they would laugh at him for his Pains. And tho' according to this Scantling it could not be leſs than eight thouſand Weight, a ponderous Maſs, you'll happily ſay, and this Doctor will think me very bold for aſſigning the ſame; thoſe nevertheleſs in our Antiquity, as deſcribed by Mr. *Camden*, weigh thrice as much, and as for the reſt, they are all but Pibbles in compariſon of the leaſt of them at *Stone-Heng*. Thus have you from more than probable Grounds, the Scantlings of the Stones of the *Altars* and their *Burrows* yet extant within the now Dominions of *Denmark*; but if you will go by Conjecture merely, then ſuppoſing the Height of the Altar from the Foot of thoſe Stones that lay under it, to the upperſide thereof, to be preciſely five Foot, and more rationally it could not be, tho' the Sacrificants to officiate upon it, were in Stature higher than *Hercules* himſelf, you will find very little Difference from what I have caſt them at, and leſs rather than more.

But ſhould it be now demanded, that ſince *Wormius*, throughout his Works, profeſſeth, that the Ruins of theſe and his other Monuments are now only to be ſeen; and that he neither vouchſafeth to

acquaint

acquaint us with the Rules he followed for Diſcovery of them, nor to ſatisfy the Judgment of his Readers makes appear in what manner they now lie in ruin; how we may be aſſured his Draughts are perfect. Would not Doctor *Charleton*, think you, anſwer, that he meaſured them, ſearched the Places, obſerved what Figure the Remains might anciently bear; and by the extant Fragments, found out their priſtine Forms? And why then, when Mr. *Jones* hath ſo fully ſatisfied us in all the ſaid Particulars; when our Antiquity itſelf adjuſts his labours; and when *Giraldus Cambrenſis* his Deſcription of it, ſo many hundred Years ſince, ſo aptly agrees with his preſent Drawings, muſt this Doctor (*p.* 11.) dare to take a Liberty to traduce him with, *He fancied Deſigns correſpondent thereunto?* What *Wormius* hath done is lawful, he will ſay, and lawful for all Antiquaries to do the like, you will admit; and is it then for Mr. *Jones* unlawful? and ſhall he be calumniated for purſuing what the Practice of all Times allows, what the Cuſtom of all Antiquaries requires, and what common Reaſon grants? This learned Doctor's Intellect ſeems to be very rational, and he is not *to be ſuſpected of Partiality to his Tenents*, modeſt Man, not he.

That Altars for idolatrous Rites were made after the manner you have heard, in the firſt Ages of the World, when Barbariſm overſpread the Earth, and before Arts and Wealth introduc'd more decorous and ſtately, not only ſacred but prophane Story teſtifies; for what were the *Excelſi* or *High Places* of the Heathen and People of *Iſrael*, but Altars erected on Hills, as theſe? for which *Natalis Comes* from *Melanthes*, gives this Reaſon, *Omnis autem mons Jovis mons appellatur, quoniam mos fuit Antiquorum, ut altiſſimo Deo exiſtenti in loco ſublimi ſacrificarent*; and thus *Herodotus* tells us the *Perſians* made their Sacrifices: That the *Friſians* did the like, *Emmius* hath lately confirmed: And that the *Danes* neither knew what belonged to Works of Stone, nor delighted in them, but glorying in caſting up Mounts of Earth, admired only the trenching in of Letters which they underſtood not, *Wormius* hath already told you. *Nat. Comes.* l. 1. c. 10.

Who contemplating, it ſeems, at what Height theſe his Altars ſtood, and finding in *Camden* ſome Report of our Antiquity; and that prodigious Stones ſtanding twenty eight Foot high were remaining therein, and ſupported others that lay upon them; buſieth himſelf to give his Conjecture what *Stone-Heng* might anciently be, telling us they were ſuch Altars as theſe. But, who diſcerns not how ridiculous this his Conjecture is; for where did either *Wormius*, or any Man elſe, ever read of Altars raiſed clearly from the Ground between twenty and thirty Foot high? He ought to have told us, what Giants they were that could ſacrifice at ſuch an Height, with what Engines elevate their *Hoſtiæ*, and diſpoſe decently their Victims on ſuch Stones at ſuch an Altitude. But he never ſaw our Antiquity, which makes ſomewhat for his Excuſe, nor much conſidered, it ſeems, his own Deſcription of that in *Seland*, nor *Ubbo*'s Confirmation of it. For, *Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan.* l. 1. c. 9.

His Monument is lofty, as being placed on an Hill: Our Antiquity ſtately, as ariſing from the very Ground.

His conſiſted chiefly of three Mounts of Earth: Ours of ſeveral Porticoes of Stone.

In His, three craggy Blocks lay under an Altar Stone, for Neceſſity and Uſe: In ours, above forty goodly Pylaſters were crowned with Architraves for Statelineſs and Strength.

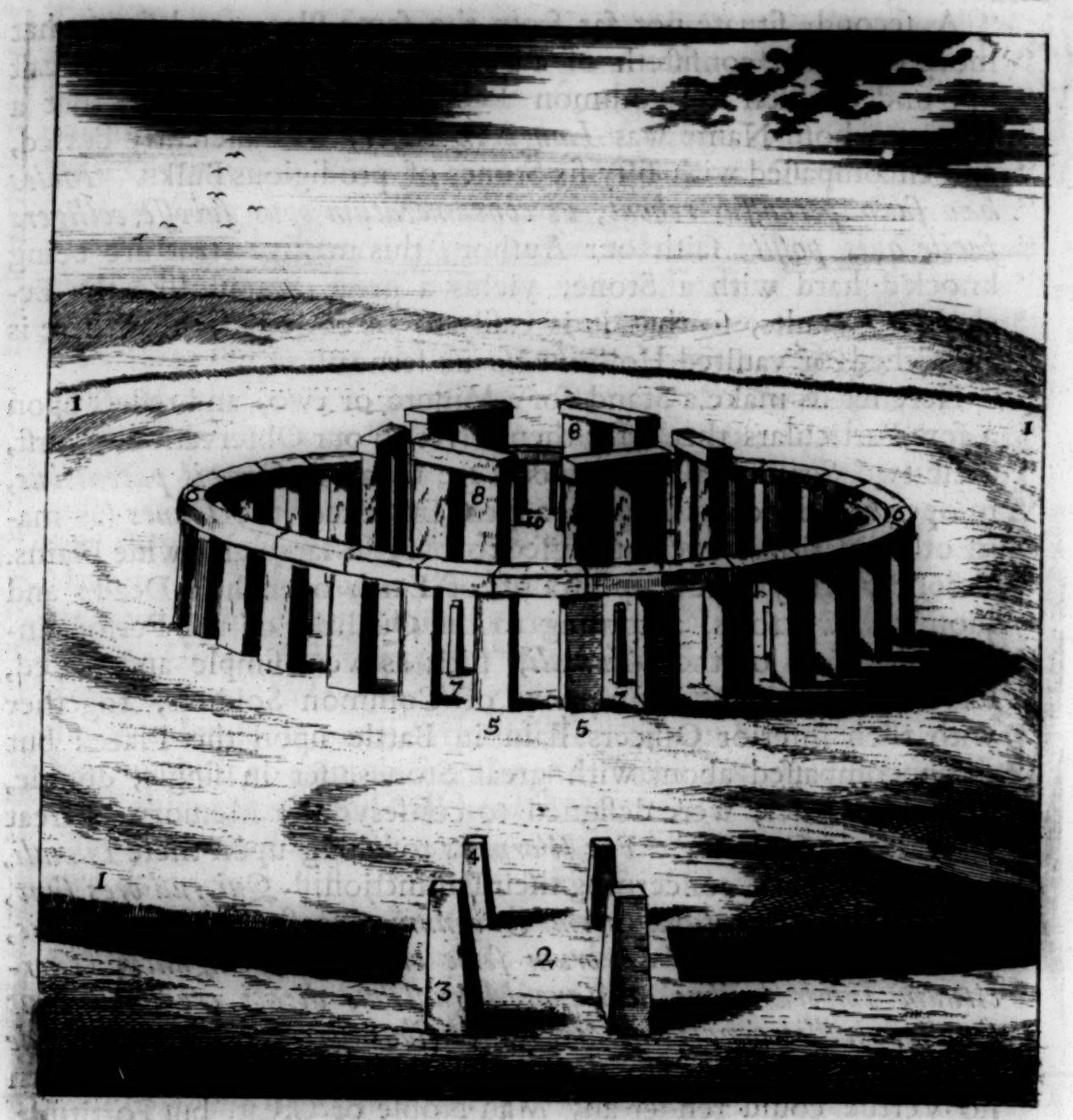
In His, the Altar was broad, like a Table, in regard of the Rites to be performed on it: In Ours, the Architraves, as in proportion they ought, are but narrow, in reſpect they ſerved for Ornament only. Though Doctor *Charleton* (*p.* 55.) aſſerts, they were made for his Electors conveniently and firmly to ſtand upon.

In His, the Altar lay rudely upon Stones, that lay more rudely on the Ground: In Ours, the Architraves are artificially mortaiſed, and tenanted into the Pylaſters, as artificially erected.

In His, was a ſordid Pit for the Blood of their *Cannibal* Sacrifices to run into: In Ours, a goodly Court to cleanſe away the Filth of the ſuperſtitious Victims.

In His, Flint Stones were uſually found, with the Fire forced from which they burnt their Oblations: In Ours, burnt Coal or Charcoal, with which, the Fire being drawn from the Sun, the Victims were conſumed.

Who therefore obſerves not theſe *Two* ſacred Structures *toto Cælo* to differ, and thoſe egregiouſly to err, that go about to apply the Magnificence of *Stone-Heng*, to the Brutiſhneſs of that Monument in *Seland?* But obſerve withal, that whereas Doctor *Wormius* would have our Antiquity to conſiſt wholly of Altars; Doctor *Charleton* will ſcarcely allow it one. And as *Wormius* apprehended it might of old be a Place dedicated to the Worſhip of Idols; ſo, Mr. *Jones* conceived it was anciently an idolatrous Temple. Thus, mark I pray, for this Doctor never intended you ſhould know it; they both agreeingly accord, that the Uſe for which *Stone-Heng* was at firſt erected, was Sacred; and conſidering the great Learning of *Olaus Wormius* in *Roman Antiquities*, together with his Diligence in viewing of thoſe Monuments within the now *Denmark*, I am clearly of Opinion, that had he with his own Eyes ſurveyed our *Stone-Heng* alſo, he would as manifeſtly have concurred with Mr. *Jones*, that the *Romans*, and none but the *Romans*, could be the Founders thereof. The Deſign of which in little, for your more Satisfaction follows, the narrowneſs of the Plate unwillingly depriving you of two of the Entrances at the Trench.



1. *The Trench.*
2. *The Entrance thereat from the North-East.*
3. *The two Pyramids thereof, on the outside of the Trench.*
4. *The other two on the inside.*
5. *The Pylasters of the outward Circle, or Supporters of the* open Gallery, *as* G. Cambrensis *hath it.*
6. *The Architraves incumbent on them.*
7. *The Perpendicular Stones of the inner Circle.*
8. *The Pylasters of the greater Hexagon.*
9. *The Architraves that adorn them.*
10. *The Pylasters of the lesser Hexagon.*

And now we are to proceed unto this Doctor's

Sepulchres.

" Whereof I meet with some, saith he, in *Olaus Wormius*, that " are in more than one point of Analogy correspondent to *Stone-* " *Heng*.

" One stands in *Seland on a Plain*, near the High-way leading " to a certain small Town called BIRCK, *&c. ut prius.*

" A ſecond, ſituate not far from the ſame Place, and ſomewhat " more eminent, conſiſteth of a *Tumulus*, or Mount of Earth caſt " up, under which the common People have a Tradition, that a " Gyant, whoſe Name was *Langbeen Kiſer*, was anciently buried, " and encompaſſed with fifty ſix Stones of prodigious Bulks. *Moles* " *hæc ſaxo percuſſa, reboat, ut concameratum opus ſubeſſe colligere* " *facile quis poſſit*, ſaith our Author; this maſſive Structure being " knock'd hard with a Stone, yields a great Sound like the Ec- " choes of Vaults, ſo that it is eaſily to be collected, that there is " an arched or vaulted Hollowneſs underneath.

" Here let us make a Stand for a Minute or two, and reflect upon " a few Particulars that offer themſelves to our Obſervation. Firſt, " theſe two Sepulchral Monuments are ſituate *in Campis patentibus*, " in open and ſpacious Fields; a clear Evidence, the *Danes* (as ma- " ny other Nations) anciently uſed to bury in large and wide Plains. " Secondly, they threw up Mounts of Earth over their Dead: and " thoſe of two ſorts, according to the Qualities of the Perſons in- " humed. For, of theſe *Tumuli*, ſuch as were ſimple and naked, " ſerved to denote the Interment of Common Soldiers, together " with their inferior Officers ſlain in Battle upon the Place: but " thoſe compaſſed about with great Stones, ſet in ſingle, double, " or treble Order, were deſigned to conſerve the Memory of great " Captains or Generals. For *Wormius* touching upon theſe *Tumuli*, " left this Remark concerning their Diſtinction. *Qui rudiores ſunt*, " *ex ſola terra in rotunditatem & conum congeſta conſtant: ex iis*, " *qui una vel multiplici Saxorum ſerie circa baſin cinguntur, exer-* " *cituum Imperatoribus, aliiſque Magnatibus dicati creduntur; ut* " *ſimplices nullis ornati lapidibus, militibus ſtrenuis, & athletis de* " *patria bene meritis.* Howſoever, in thoſe Martial Times, when " no Vertue could render any Man Noble or Great, but Fortitude, " and Honour lay in the Strength rather of the Arm, than of the " Head; the Armies of this Nation conſtantly preferred Monuments " of mighty Stones, much above thoſe *Tumuli* or (as we call them) " *Burrows*; nor ever entruſted the Fame of their Worthies to ſuch " ſimple and homely Conſervatories, but only in Places where " Rocks and Quarries were ſcarce. This we learn from a very re- " markable Text in the *Commentaries* of *Petrus Lindebergius*. *Sci-* " *endum autem, quod Dani, cum propter defectum Saxorum Pyra-* " *mides ac Obeliſcos extruere minime potuerint, olim in memoriam* " *Regum & Heroum ſuorum ex terra coacervata ingentem molem* " *montis inſtar eminentem ſtatuerint.* From whence it is very plain, " that the old *Danes* uſed not to inhume their Chieftains and high- " eſt Commanders under Tombs of Earth, but in caſe of Neceſſity, " where neither the Place of the Battle, in which they were ſlain, " (if they died in War) nor the Country near it, afforded them " Stones of Dimenſions fit for Pyramids and Obeliſques. Otherwiſe " they made uſe of Stones of the largeſt Size they could poſſibly " get: ſparing no Pains nor Coſt to raiſe them up into the moſt mag- " nificent Fabriques, their little Skill in Architecture could amount to. " Hereupon *Wormius*; *Ætatis progreſſu plus operæ in Magnatum Tu-* " *mulis poſitum videtur. Nam, non ſolum iis grandes cippos patriis* " *literis notatos impoſuerunt, defuncti titulos exhibentes; ſed etiam*

" *Tumulos ipſos tam in apice, quam circa baſin viſendæ magnitudi-*
" *nis cinxere ſaxis, aream inſuper quadratam adjicientes, quæ to-*
" *tam molem grandioribus includeret, &c.* To which we may op-
" portunely ſubjoyn a parallel Record of *Chriſtianus Cilicius* (*lib.* 1.
" Belli Dithmarſici) *Erant*, ſaith he, *Magnatum Danicorum Sepul-*
" *turæ in ſilvis & agris, Tumuloſque aggeſtis lapidibus veſtientes mu-*
" *niebant ; quod genus complures paſſim adhuc viſuntur, qui Gigantum*
" *Strata vocantur.* Mark here the near Affinity of the very Name ;
" *Stone-Heng* being by all our Authors, who have mentioned it, cal-
" led *Chorea Gigantum*, the Giants Dance, and the moſt magnificent
" ſtony Monuments of the *Daniſh* Princes, *Strata Gigantum*, the
" Giants Pavements or Paths. The laſt obſervable is, that in many
" of their Sepulchral Piles they placed an Altar ; *eo fine*, ſaith *Wor-*
" *mius, ut ibidem in memoriam defuncti quotannis ſacra peragantur*,
" that they might yearly offer Sacrifices to the Defunct, at leaſt in
" Memory of them, upon the Place of their Inhumation. Of this
" we have a ſufficient Confirmation from a Note of *Ubbo Emmius*
" (*lib.* 1. *Hiſtor. Friſ. pag.* 21.) *Commemoratione dignum videtur,*
" *&c.* (it ſeems indeed, worthy to be remembred, if only but for
" the creeping Hole, and dirty Sacrifices as you have heard already.)
" Nor ought it to ſeem ſo ſingular and ſtrange a piece of Superſtition,
" for a phlegmatick and dull-headed Northern Nation, to ſet up *Al-*
" *tars in the midſt* of ſuch ample and maſſive Tombs : when Tem-
" ples themſelves firſt grew up out of meaner Sepulchres, even
" among the *Grecians*. This perhaps you'll ſmile at, as a Paradox ;
" and therefore it behoves me to produce ſome credible Authority
" to aſſert it. *Clemens Alexandrinus* (*in Protreptico*) is the Man,
" who both expreſly avoucheth it, and brings ſeveral Inſtances to
" prove it, thus ; *Superſtitio templa condere perſuaſit. Quæ enim*
" *prius hominum Sepulchra fuerunt, magnificentius condita, Templo-*
" *rum appellatione vocata ſunt ; Nam apud Lariſcam civitatem in*
" *arce, in Templo Palladis, Acriſii Sepulchrum fuit, quod nunc Sa-*
" *crarii loco celebratur : In arce quoque Athenienſi, ut eſt ab Antiocho*
" *in nono hiſtoriarum ſcriptum, Cereris Sepulchrum fuit : in Templo*
" *vero Palladis, quem Poliada Græci appellant, jacent Erictbonius,*
" *&c.* But we have made too long a Halt in this Place, and it
" more imports us to proceed to

" A third notable Example of ſtony Sepulchres in *Denmark*,
" which compoſed of a *Tumulus* or *Burrow* caſt up in the Middle,
" and three Orders of huge Stones ſet in manner of Columns, at
" equal Diſtance, the outmoſt making a large Quadrangle of fifty
" Paces length in each Side, the other two perfect Circles one with-
" in another, *preſents it ſelf to the Admiration of Paſſengers, on*
" *a Plain*, (not a Word to this Purpoſe hath his Author ;) about a
" Mile from *Roeſchild*, and near the High-way that leads from thence
" to *Fredericksburgh*. Of this *Olaus Wormius* hath given a perfect
" Draught (*Mon. Dan.* p. 35.)

" For a Fourth, I have, among many others, choſen the notable
" Monument of King *Harald Hyldetand* (whoſe Courage, Continen-
" cy, and Wiſdom, together with his happy Succeſſes in War, are
" highly celebrated by *Saxo Grammaticus*) which yet remains near
" *Lethra*, or *Leire*, in *Seland*, anciently the Seat of Kings, now a

" decay'd

" decay'd obſcure Village: *Saxis grandioribus ſtipatum, in medi-*
" *tullio immenſa mole quadrata, minoribus aliis innixia exorna-*
" *tum*; compaſſed about with *Stones of extraordinary Greatneſs,*
" and in the Middle ennobled with one ſquare Stone, or Rock, of
" an immenſe Bulk, reſting upon the Heads of others of inferiour
" Magnitude; whoſe Picture, though in too ſmall a Module, is
" taken alſo by our Author.

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 6.

Theſe Sepulchres, whether we reſpect the Quality and Degree of the Interred, the Places of their Interment, or the Forms of which they conſiſted, were generally among the Septentrional Nations of three Sorts: And if the Number of them be to be regarded, no kind of Monuments are more frequently to be found within the now Dominions of *Denmark* than theſe, as from *Olaus Wormius* may be collected, *Mon. Dan.* l. 1. c. 6.

Concerning the Interred, they were either Kings, Noblemen, or Soldiers of the beſt Deſert. Firſt Kings, eſpecially if at home of Sickneſs, or in the Wars they died, were inhumed uſually in Places where they reſided and kept their Courts. Of which Kind many are extant at this Day, as that of *Sigaris* near to the Town of SEGERSTED in *Seland*, in Times of Old a great and famous City; that of *Harald Hildetand* near LETHRA, and others elſewhere. And to prove this to have been a Cuſtom of the old *Romans*, our Author produceth *Iſidorus*, and *Servius* (lib. 6. *Æneid.*) in Evidence, ſaying, *Apud majores, omnes homines in ſuis domibus ſepeliebantur, unde ortum eſt, ut lares colerentur in ædibus*; Among the Antients all Men were buried in their Houſes, whence it was, that *Lares* were worſhipped in them. Which *Iſidore* (*Orig.* 15. *c.* 11.) confirms, ſaith he, in telling us, that *Sepulchrum a Sepulto dictum eſt, prius autem in domo ſuo quiſque ſepeliebatur*; A Sepulchre is ſo called from *Sepultus*, but at firſt every Man was buried in his own Houſe.

Secondly Noblemen, Theſe, if they deceaſed among their Relations in Peace, or died a natural Death, were buried in their own Grounds, and Lands of Inheritance, lying next to the High-way ſides. And that this was a Cuſtom of the ancient *Romans* likewiſe, the Ruins of infinite Sepulchres along the *Appian*, *Aurelian*, and *Flaminian* Way yet teſtify. And hence theſe ſolemn Forms, ſaith *Wormius*, SISTE VIATOR. ASPICE VIATOR. CAVE VIATOR.

Thirdly, and laſtly, Common Soldiers, how deſerving ſoever, were buried promiſcuouſly in any publick Fields or Meadows.

And, as for their Forms, ſome were made like little Mounts or Hills in Bigneſs, Earth and Stones being handſomely caſt up, *Quos Camdenus*, ſaith our Author, *Barroves ab Anglis vocari ait*, which *Camden* tells us are by the *Engliſh* called *Burrows*. Of which in the now *Denmark* is ſuch Diverſity, as that in Bulk, Roundneſs, and Irregularity of the Stones, they ſeem to outvy each other. Some more rude conſiſted of Earth only, heaped together in Roundneſs, and manner of a Cone; and ſome were of an oblong Figure, and in height more depreſſed and low.

Thoſe, that were ſurrounded with one Row of Stones about the Bottom, are ſuppoſed to be dedicated to Generals of Armies, and other famous Men, as the homely and ſimple ones without any Stones

to valiant Soldiers and Sword-men, that well deſerved of their Country. *Wormius* his Words are: *Ex iis qui una lapidum ſerie circa baſin cinguntur, exercituum Imperatoribus, aliiſque magnatibus dicati creduntur; ut ſimplices nullis ornati lapidibus, militibus ſtrenuis, & Athletis de patria bene meritis.* And that the *Romans* were wont to raiſe ſuch *Burrows* to cover the Relicks of their Men that died in the Field, appears, ſaith He, from *Tacitus. Sic enim Germanicus Cæſar cladis Varianæ reliquias condi curavit, & ipſemet primum extruendo tumulo ceſpitem poſuit, gratiſſimo in defunctos munere, & præſentibus doloris ſociis;* for ſo, *Germanicus Cæſar* took care for inhuming the Remains of *Varro*'s Slaughter, and himſelf laid the firſt Turff in caſting up the *Tumulus*, a Work as grateful towards the Dead, as doleful to their ſurviving Companions.

But this Doctor's Diſtinction of theſe *Tumuli* is not to be ſilently over-paſſed, for he, to the End he might wreſt them towards the manifold Courſes in our Antiquity, affirms, that "thoſe compaſſed "about with great Stones, ſet in ſingle, double, or treble Order, "were deſigned to conſerve the Memory of great Captains or Ge-"nerals;" but well knowing that without forging of a Text he could never make it good, ſcruples it not, it is grown ſo habitual to him; and therefore whereas *Wormius* his Words are, *Ex iis qui una lapidum ſerie circa baſin cinguntur, &c.* He diſ-ingeniouſly corrupts them thus, obſerve, I pray, *Ex iis qui una* vel multiplici Saxorum *ſerie circa baſin cinguntur.* Adding and altering at his Pleaſure. So that however Doctor *Wormius hath touch'd upon theſe Tumuli*, or what *Remark* ſoever he hath left to after-Ages concerning *their Diſtinction*, Doctor *Charleton* goes throughly to Work, and by ſo doing, leaves *Unfaithfulneſs of Quotations* His Adminiſtratrix *to conſerve* his *Memory* to Poſterity.

Furthermore, not only in Fields and Meadows *Tumuli* were made, but in Woods and Groves likewiſe. But it may, perhaps, be objected, that this Doctor tells us, they were *ſituated in open and ſpacious Fields*, intimating ſuch *large and wide Plains* as our *Stone-Heng* ſtands in; what therefore can be ſaid to that? I anſwer, it's true, that in Plains they were ſometimes ſited, but what? They then were ſet about, not, as in other Places, with petty and diſformed Blocks of broken Craggs, as in his Examples; but with great and beautiful Trees. And this, our Author too much reverenc'd Antiquity to conceal, His Words ingeniouſly being, *Diſſimulare non poſſumus, colles & tumulos ejuſmodi etiam in planis reperiri, grandibus undique in coronam cinctos arboribus, fagis, quercubus, aliiſque* lapidum vices ſuſtinentibus, *ſtudio & arte eleganter diſpoſitis: in quibus Regum humata eſſe cadavera credunt;* We cannot deny, ſaith he, the like *Burrows* and Mounts to be found alſo in Plains, every way ſet round with great *Trees, Beeches, Oaks*, and others, *ſupplying the room of Stones*, with Care and Art elegantly diſpoſed: in which they believe the Dead Bodies of Kings to be inhumed. And for Example informs us, that one of this kind is to be ſeen in *Seland* near TRIGWELD, in which King *Hoterus* is reported to be buried. And, leſt you ſhould want a Precedent among the old Inhabitants of *Italy*, he tells us likewiſe, that, ſuch was that Monument of King

Dercennus, of which *Virgil Lib.* 11. *Æneidos.*

fuit ingens monte ſub alto
Regis Dercenni terreno ex aggere buſtum,
Antiqui Laurentis, opacaque ilice tectum.

Near old *Laurentum*, erſt a Royal Seat,
A mighty Tomb the King *Dercennus* had,
Caſt up of Earth, like to a Mountain great,
With goodly Oaks, and broad ſpread Beeches clad.

But to paſs unto Examples of the reſt, Our Author *Wormius* (for I ſhall not trace Doctor *Charleton*, in regard of his falſe Diſtributi-on) having deſcribed the formerly mentioned *Ara* on the *Tumulus* in *Seland*, ſaith, that not far from it is another *Burrow*, under which the Report goes, that a Giant called LANGBEEN-KISER was interred, *ſixty Paces long, and twelve broad*, ſet about with fifty ſix Stones *ingentis magnitudinis*. But whether or no, there be an arched Vault underneath it, which makes the Mount reſound when ſtruck, concerns not our Scrutiny; unleſs this Doctor could diſcover the like under our Antiquity. Who, knowing *Wormius* gives no Draught of it, to make you utterly ignorant of the Form thereof, (it being to be referred to the ſort of thoſe, which conſiſted of an oblong Figure, and were flat) hath warily omitted the Proportion.

A ſecond Example *Wormius* preſents unto us of a *Tumulus*, ſcarcely a Mile from ROESCHILD, near the High-way that leads from thence to FREDERICKSBURGH, encompaſſed as well towards the Top, as about the Bottom with Stones of conſpicuous Greatneſs, having moreover a Square adjacent every way fifty Paces long, which included the whole Sepulchre with greater Stones. And that theſe Stones, ſaith he, which on every Side ſurrounded a Monument, were by the *Greeks* called περιπίδες & περιοικομίδες, *Pauſanias* (*lib.* 11. *Eliac.*) witneſſeth. For, that it was not unuſual as well with the *Greeks* as *Romans* to munite the *Tumuli* of their Dead with ſuch Empalements, he tells us alſo *Kirckman lib.* 3. *de funeribus Rom. cap.* 17. learnedly declares. That the *Tartars* of old had the ſame Cuſtom likewiſe I find in *Purchas*.

Joſ. de Jud. Antiquit. l. 13. c. 11.

And of this ſort that Sepulchre appears to be, that *Joſephus* records *Simon* the High-Prieſt to have made in Honour of his Father and Brothers the *Macchabees*. Thus *Abſalom* in like manner was inhumed under an Heap of Stones, that ſeemed to be ſome great, high, and ſtately Monument, as the ſame *Author*. And that the Sepulchre of *Nero* was *ſaxis ingentibus ſeptum*, *Wormius* from *Suetonius* affirms. So that, you ſee, if that, on the *Romans* Behalf, we had occaſion for a Sepulchral Monument encloſed round about with a Fence of huge *Stones*, and *an Altar in the Middle*, *Suetonius* will aſſure you, that *Wormius* hath providently provided a very fair Example; with ſo much Difference nevertheleſs, as is betwixt artificial and barbarous Structures.

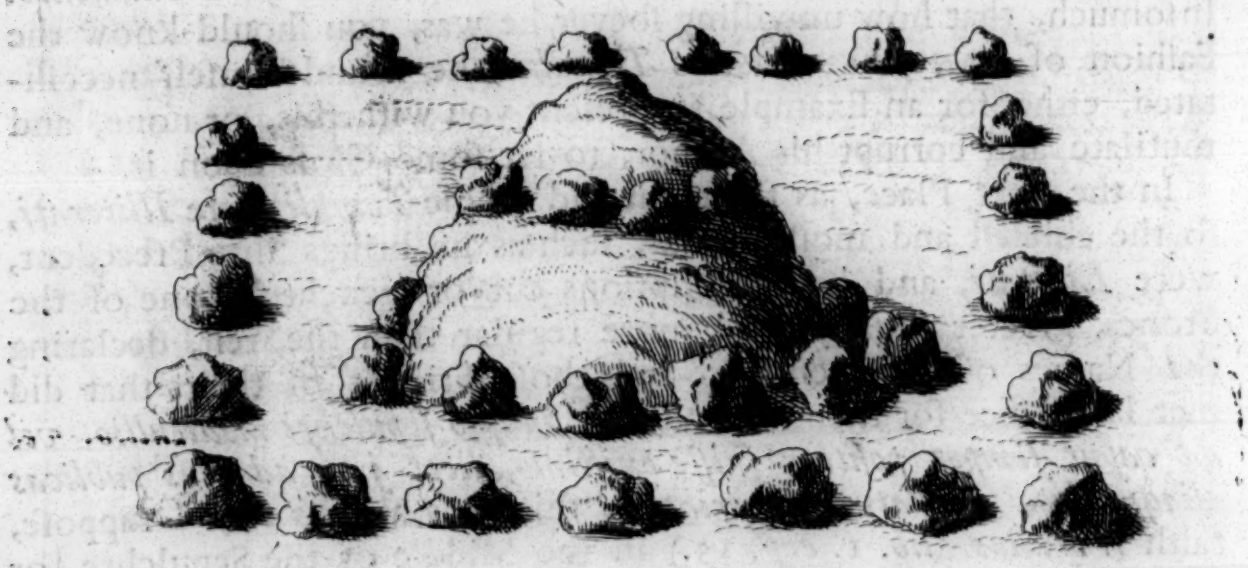
Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. lib. 3. pag. 157.

Sueton. in Vit. Ner.

Gualt. in Panc. cap. 23.

And as for Monuments of Earth, they ſeem, as hath been ſaid long ſince, to be of higheſt Antiquity; for, though ſome relate, that one of thoſe Pillars which the Deſcendants of *Seth* erected was of *Stone*, *Flavio Gualterio*, that learned *Italian*, tells us nevertheleſs, it was made *di terra cruda*, of raw and indigeſted Earth.

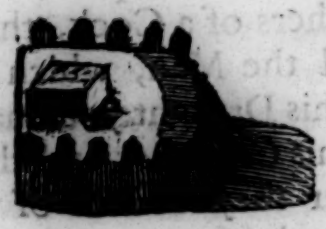
The Draught which *Wormius* hath exhibited of that *Burrow* near ROESCHILD, I have cauſed to be copied; whereby, as when *Diogenes* plucking off the Feathers of a Cock, thruſt it into *Plato*'s School, that *Plato* might behold the Man, which he defined to be *Animal implume bipes:* ſo, by this Draught you may behold Doctor *Charleton*'s *Strata Gigantum*, his *Columns*, and their *equal Diſtances*, and thereby conſider whether they be not of a *cloſe Order*, and ſuch irregular Fragments of rude Craggs, as would trouble even *Tycho Brahe* himſelf to find out the Meaſure of them, the Reaſon happily why *Wormius* acquaints us not with the particular Scantlings of the Stones, but the general Extent of the Monument only.



Thoſe *Tumuli* which are of a long Figure, and far lower than theſe, are thus by *Wormius* deſcribed: *Diverſi ab his cernuntur tumuli, figura oblongiori, congerie depreſſiori, ſaxis grandioribus undique cincti, ita ut utrumque extremitatem mole vaſtiora reliquis claudant. In medio ut plurimum ara extat, forma ſupra à nobis delineata, &c.* as is never to be forgotten, you formerly heard.

But ſince of theſe *Wormius* vouchſafeth no Example, Doctor *Charleton* hath not only very ingeniouſly provided one, but alſo more diſ-ingeniouſly, leſt you ſhould know that it was not ſurrounded, but had Stones upon only two of the Sides, omitted the former part of the Text that relates unto it. Hear therefore our Author himſelf. *Monumentum Haraldi Hyldetandi*, auſtrum & aquilonem verſus *ſaxis* grandibus *ſtipatum in meditullio immenſe mole quadrata, minoribus aliis innixa exornatum:* The Monument of *Harald Hyldetand*, ſaith he, towards the South and North ſurrounded with great Stones, adorned in the Middle with a ſquare one of an immenſe Bulk, reſting upon others of leſſer ſcantling. And in regard the Draught is not ſo ſmall, but that the Form may perfectly be underſtood, it is here as in him preſented to your View.

And



And this is *that notable Monument of King* Harald Hyldetand, whoſe form and manner of Structure, not to take notice of his *Daniſh* Sacrifices any more, this Doctor's Judgment hath *choſen* to analogize our *Stone-Heng*, and that alſo *among many others*, as he would have you believe, when ſcarcely one other of any ſort is to be found throughout *Wormius* his whole Volume of *Daniſh Monuments*. Inſomuch, that how unwilling ſoever he was, you ſhould know the Faſhion of LANGBEEN-KISERS *Tumulus*, he found himſelf neceſſitated, either for an Example to preſent you with this, or none, and mutilate and corrupt his Author, to ſet ſome Gloſs upon it.

In the next Place, as the plain and ſimple *Tumuli* were *Illiterati*, ſo the chiefeſt and moſt famous, ſuch as he brings into Precedent, were *Literati*, and had Inſcriptions cut or trencht in one of the Stones, greater uſually, and more regular than the reſt, declaring the Names of the Defunct, and thoſe Friends of theirs that did that laſt Office for them. And, *hoc in ipſo ſepulchri meditullio, vel ad caput ſemper poſitum fuiſſe exiſtimo, licet jam ad vias publicas aliaque loca tranſlatum reperiatur*; this was always ſet, I ſuppoſe, ſaith *Wormius* (*lib.* 1. *cap.* 13.) in the Middle of the Sepulchre, or Head, though now found removed into the High-ways, and other Places.

This then doth not only aſſure us theſe Monuments were *Literata*, but avoucheth the Proportion of the Stones alſo. For the more certain Knowledge whereof our Author tells us, that he meaſured them with the *Seland* Ell, which, *ut hoc obiter ſemel monuiſſe ſufficiat*, ſaith he, (*lib.* 2. *pag.* 119.) *continet duos pedes Romanos, juxta deſcriptionem Jacobi Capellæ, & inſuper pollices duos cum ſemiſſe circiter, vel pedes duos, Rhynlandicos Snellii cum pollice firme dimidio*; that it may ſuffice by the Way to remember it once for all, contains two *Roman* Feet, according to *Jacobus Capella*, and about two Inches and an half more, or two *Rhynland* Feet, after *Snellius* with half an Inch almoſt. Now, the *Roman* Foot is of our Meaſure eleven Inches and an half, the *Rhynland* Foot as much, and accordingly the Ell of *Seland*, two Foot, one Inch, and an half, ſomewhat leſs.

Among the many other Sepulchres in the *Cimbrick* Territory, *Tumulus*, ſaith he, *extat elatior*, whereof the Stone inſculpt, by the Inhabitants called, *Runeſteen*, exceeds four Ells in height, and is in breadth one and an half, bearing in the old *Runick* or *Gothick* Language, as Latiniz'd by Him, with the reſt that follow, this Epitaph. BALDERUS LAPIDEM HUNC POSUIT IN MEMORIAM BONI REGIS SNIGONIS PATRIS SUI, VIRI OPTIMI, ET TUFÆ MATRIS SUI. AMBO SUB HOC TUMULO RECUBANT. lib. 5. pag. 319.

The Stone in this *Tumulus* might be eight Foot eight Inches high, and was three Foot two Inches and a Quarter broad of our Meaſure. And if this is the greateſt, what were the reſt?

In the Court of the Palace at TRIGWELD in *Seland* is a Stone, brought thither from the adjoyning *Tumulus* by *Petrus Wobis* the Governor there, four Ells in height, and one and three Quarters in breadth, having this Epigraph. EGO DICTUS TREGI, EGO TUMULUM HUNC FECI, EGO SEPIMENTO CINXI HUNC TUMULUM CINCTUM. RAGNILTA SOROR ULFI SAXA POSUIT, UXOR ULFUILDI TERRAM EXAGGERAVIT TESTIS EST BISFAIR. QUISQUE PRO MODULO. TRES IGITUR FUIMUS SAXEI TUMULI FABRICATORES. *Lib.* 2. *p.* 112.

The Stone on this Sepulchre was eight Foot ſix Inches high, and three Foot, three Inches, three eighths broad of our Meaſure.

But, not to perplex you more with theſe *Gothick* Names, in a *Tumulus* at SCROA in *Scania*, the ſeveral Stones yet remaining in their Places, are much about one and the ſame Bigneſs, three Ells in height, and in breadth as many, whereof one of them the greateſt, hath this Engravement, PATRICIUS RUNICAS HASCE LITERAS SCULPI CURAVIT IN MEMORIAM ASURII FRATRIS SUI: JAM HÆRES FACTUS EST TORO. *Lib.* 3. *p.* 147.

This *Tumulus Wormius* celebrates for a famous, goodly, and elegant Monument, yet is it but fifty one Foot in length, and eight Foot and an half in breadth of our Meaſure, and the Stones but ſix Foot, four Inches and an half broad, and as many high, all different in Figure, and moſt barbarouſly rude, as the Work it ſelf manifeſtly declares.

Thus from *Wormius* hath been given you the utmoſt Greatneſs of the Stones; but thoſe that have travelled through the *Daniſh* Dominions, and full well obſerved them, affirm, they are far more contemptible, containing generally not above one Tun apiece, and in Form various, and moſt immenſely barbarous. And where now are thoſe *Sepulchres*, which this Doctor ſo lately told you, "are in "more than one point of Analogy correſpondent to *Stone-Heng?* "Where thoſe famous *Daniſh Antiquities*, with which (*p.* 54.) he "vaunts to have ſupplied you, that conſiſt of a *Threefold* Order of "Stones, all of Magnitude equal to, if not much tranſcending "thoſe of *Stone-Heng?* Where, that maſſive Tomb of King *Ha*"*rald Hyldetand*, which was both a Sepulchral Monument for "Him, and a Court of Election for ſucceeding Kings, for many "Ages after?" Where, I ſay, in the *Orb* of the *Moon*, or *in Terra incognita Auſtralis*; for in the *Arctoan* World none ſuch or is, or ever was to be found?

And ſince from this inviſible Precedent he reports our Antiquity, not only a Place for electing and Inaugurating of Kings, but alſo a Sepulchral Monument; it remains to make ſome Obſervation upon theſe barbarous *Tumuli*, and his Reflection, and ſo go on. But firſt I ſhould acquaint you, that how ſilent ſoever we find *Wormius* to be in letting us know, by what Ways he reduc'd his Monuments from their Ruins to the Forms they carry; he is ſuperfluouſly diligent in ſetting down the Courſes he took for Diſcovery of his Inſcriptions, telling us (*lib.* 2. *p.* 110, 119, *&c.*) with what

Induſtry he prepared the Stones, by ſweeping off the Duſt, and ſcraping away the Moſs; with what Diligence he cleanſed the Letters, by waſhing the Filth from them, and picking out the Dirt; and that he called ſuch and ſuch Noblemen to be preſent, and implored the Aid and Aſſiſtance of all the By-ſtanders, to be Witneſſes of his Care and Fidelity; as if otherwiſe Poſterity would not believe that the Names of the *Cimbrians* and *Goths* were as barbarous as their Manners, for little elſe than ſuch Names do any of them all, how numerous ſoever, import. To proceed,

Wormius avoucheth; Firſt, that Kings were interred *in locis ubi Aulas ac Regias ſuas tenebant*, in Places where they kept their Courts and Royal Habitations; And what Court of any *Daniſh* King, or Regal City of theirs, by any whatever Hiſtory doth appear to have been anciently at *Stone-Heng?* And, when were any ſuch Ruins found, or the Remains of any ſuch digged up there?

Secondly, that Noblemen were inhumed in their own Grounds and Fields, near the High-way-ſides, or rather *in viis publicis*, in the very High-ways, as *Johan. Cypræus*, whom I find quoted by him, hath it, whereby their Memories might be the better preſerved, and made as it were immortal in the Breaſts of Paſſengers. Now, *Stone-Heng* lies diſtant from that ancient Road that leads to *Bath*, and thoſe Parts, much about a Mile, as much as from the eminent Parts thereof the ſame may fully be diſcerned. Beſides, if this Doctor will have ſome noble *Dane* buried there, he ought to have evinced by one Single Teſtimony at leaſt, when ſuch a *Dane* was Lord of the Mannor of *Stone-Heng*. And it may be demanded, where lay the Fields and encloſed Grounds, when " all the Plain from thence " to *Ambresbury*, was, till within theſe two hundred Years, a Fo- " reſt full of great Trees?

Thirdly, that Generals, or Commanders of Armies, and other famous Men, had but one only rude Row of broken Craggs about the Baſe of the *Tumulus* wherein they were inhumed. How then was *Stone-Heng* a Monument of any ſuch, when the Foot-ſteps of four regular Courſes of polite Stone, are even at this Day remaining there, and not the leaſt Relick of any *Tumulus* at all? More particularly their Diſparity appears, in that

The Greatneſs of the Sepulchres in the now *Denmark* conſiſted in cloddy Turffs; the Magnificence of our Antiquity in ſolid Stone.

Thoſe, had contemptible Stones all different in Form; Our Antiquity, ſtately Pylaſters of one only Figure Quadrangular, if not Pyramidal.

Thoſe, had Mounts of Earth, twenty Foot high at leaſt, for the Corpſes of Princes to lie in; Our Antiquity ſcarcely a Mole-hill for the Body of a Mouſe to creep into.

Thoſe, of the Royal and noble Kind were *Literata*, and had Epigraphs trencht into the Craggs: Our Antiquity was *Illiteratum*, having not a Letter engraven upon any Stone.

But, why ſhould I diſpute it thus, ſeeing not any of the Septentrional Monuments, that had Stones about them, were erected in Plains? But either in incloſed Grounds, or Palaces, or Places at leaſt near adjoyning to the Courts of Kings. For *Wormius*, left Antiquity,

quity, how little ſoever ſome others reſpect it, ſhould be prejudic'd by concealing the ſame, with a kind of Aſſeveration affirms, as hath been ſaid, that ſuch *Tumuli* as were erected in Plains were adorned with great and goodly *Trees*; and had not ſo much as one Stone about them: Whereas our *Stone-Heng* ſtands in a Plain, not much leſs in length, than the whole Iſle of *Seland* in breadth; and conſiſts of Stones of ſuch *prodigious Bulks, extraordinary Greatneſs, ingentis magnitudinis, ſtupendæ magnitudinis.* Oh! for a *Daniſh* Writer, not this *Engliſh* Doctor to magnify them, as never *Dane* beheld the like in *Denmark.*

That there are great Numbers of *Tumuli* or *Burrows* of Earth, as well of circular as oblong Form, lying diſperſedly throughout this Kingdom and the Dominions thereof, is not to be denied; that ſome are of Opinion thoſe about *Dorcheſter* are *Daniſh*, is not to be denied alſo: When then, the *Danes* for hundreds of Years together overrun moſt Parts of *England*, and during their Invaſions of it, loſt many eminent Commanders, until Victory by their Valour crowned them with Succeſs, and gave them full Poſſeſſion of the whole. How comes it, if to conſerve the Memory of their great Captains and Generals, they conſtantly uſed to caſt up *Tumuli* in all Countries wherever they came, and compaſſed them about with great Stones ſet in ſingle, double, or treble Order, as this Doctor hath affirmed; that, not one only of the ſo many *Burrows* throughout this Realm, appears to be ſet about with either great or little Stones, in any Order whatever?

But, It may happily be objected, that *Wormius* tells us, in proceſs of Time theſe Sepulchres were made far more ſtately, than as yet we hear of according to thoſe fore-recited Words of His, *Ætatis progreſſu plus operæ in magnatum tumulis poſitum videtur, &c.* and therefore it is requiſite to be known, what kind of Monuments theſe were, eſpecially conſidering Doctor *Charleton* ſo much relies upon them, and from them ſeems to prove, that the *Danes*, as he will have it, " for the Tombs of their Chieftains and higheſt Com-
" manders made uſe of the Stones of the largeſt Size they could
" poſſibly get: ſparing no Pains nor Coſt to raiſe them up in the
" moſt magnificent Fabricks, their little Skill in Architecture could
" amount to." Unto which is anſwered, that of the Kind mentioned in that Text, you have not only had the Deſcription already, but alſo the Draught of one of them, *viz.* that Sepulchre at ROESCHILD, whereby I hope you are fully and ſoon ſatisfied, what this Doctor's *moſt magnificent Fabricks are*, and what little Skill in Architecture, his *Danes*, as he ſaith, had; and could he have dealt faithfully, this Objection would never have been made; for, you may obſerve, that he cunningly gives you not the whole Text, but cloſeth it with an *&c.* Our Author's concluding Words being, *In hunc firmè modum*, to wit, as the ROESCHILD Monument, the Draught of which is ſubjoyned next and immediately thereafter. But, what *Admiration* ſoever the Sight of ſo barbarous a Work may breed *in Paſſengers*, as Doctor *Charleton* in Oſtentation boaſteth, certain it is, that to find him continually thus unwilling to declare the Truth, breeds *Admiration* in his Readers.

As for that of *Lindebergius*, I need ſay no more, *Wormius* himſelf having long ſince, by a Writ of Error, vacated his Judgment, when informing you, that *Non tam Saxorum, quam Artificum qui rite ea tractare debebant, olim defectum fuiſſe*, that the *Danes* inhumed their Kings and Heroes in *Burrows* of Earth.

The Words of *Chriſtianus Cilicius*, as quoted, are very remarkable, I confeſs. For firſt, not to take Notice either of *Lindebergius*, *Emmius*, or *Alexandrinus*, this *Cilicius* ſeems poſitively to be *Wormius* his Author, not this Doctor's; for neither in publick, or private Library in *England* is He to be found, nor to any new, or old Bookſeller in *London* known, whatever Pains or Charge to meet with him, I have taken or been at. Secondly, *Wormius* diſcourſing, as you have heard, *de ſepeliendi Ritibus*, and of the barbarous *Epochas*, uſed by the Septentrional Nations, quoteth this *Cilicius*, ſaying, *Erant eorum ſepulturæ in ſilvis & agris, tumuloſque, &c. qui gigantum ſtrata vocantur.* And in the ſaid Chapter, to prove alſo that the *Sarmatians* of old had among them the ſame Cuſtom, citeth in like manner, *Alexander Guagninus*, in the ſame Words, *viz. Sepulturæ eorum erant in ſilvis & agris, tumuloſque, &c.* Adding withal, *Nec mirum, cum ejuſdem propaginis Cimbri, Gothi, Vandali, Daci, Sarmatæ extiterint*; Nor is it a Wonder, ſaith he, ſince that the *Cimbrians, Goths, Vandals, Dacians, Sarmatians*, were all of the ſame Extraction. Whereby you may obſerve, that he, having mentioned before, the People anciently inhabiting His own, and the more Northerly Countries in general Terms only, now in particular gives a Catalogue of them, without ever nominating the *Danes* at all; which plainly diſcovers that by His *eorum* he doth not intend the *Danes*, there being no ſuch People of old known, and when, of another Stirp. And therefore, as theſe Monuments with the reſt, are of far greater Antiquity; and, as at preſent, this Doctor cannot be fully charged with falſifying his Author, how pregnantly ſoever it appears; ſo, it may juſtly be ſaid, that he preſumes very much to perſuade you, before any ſuch Nobility ever were, that *Erant Magnatum Danicorum ſepulturæ in ſilvis & agris, &c.* Yet it cannot be denied, but that their noble Families are very illuſtrious, moſt of them at this Day being able, in a lineal Deſcent, to derive their Anceſtry from the Time of the Emperor *Charles* the Great, during whoſe Reign the *Danes* firſt began to grow powerful. Beſides, either *Cilicius* muſt contradict *Saxo Grammaticus* and all Hiſtory, or elſe his *Strata Gigantum* were not *Strata Danorum*; for, *Grammaticus* tells us, and with him *Olaus Magnus* and others concur, that by what Giants, living after the Flood was fallen, theſe and the like Erections were made, is not to be known from Story. Whereas, *Camden*, when ſaying the Antiquities of this Kingdom, are for their Prodigiouſneſs reputed to be the Works of Giants, affirms peremptorily, that they were erected by the *Romans*. Himſelf more properly may acquaint you therewith, *And the common ſort of People*, ſaith he, *do plainly ſay, theſe Roman Works are made by Giants*, of ſuch exceeding great Admiration, and ſumptuous Magnificence, not only their *Relicks*, but the very *Rubbiſh of their Ruins* are. Take with this the Teſtimony of *Fla. Gualterius* alſo, who in his Conſiderations upon *Pancirolus, lib. 1. cap. 21.* deſcribing the *Forum* of *Trajanus*, uſeth theſe

Cam. Brit. pag. 63.

Words, *Intorno era un portico ornato di colonne di Smiſurata grandezza, tanto che erano gindicate piu preſto opere de Giganti, che di huomini.* " Mark here now, Doctor, the near Affinity of the very " Name, *Stone-Heng* being by all our Authors, who have mention- " ed it, called *Chorea Gigantum*, the Giants Dance, and that moſt " magnificent ſtony Monument of the *Roman* Emperors *Opus Gi-* " *gantum*, the Work of Giants, more rather, than of *Apollodorus* the Architect, of ſuch prodigious Vaſtneſs the Columns that adorn'd it were. Mark likewiſe by whom it was ſo called, not by Fablers or Barbarians, but the ſucceeding Generations even of *Rome* it ſelf, and Her moſt learned Antiquaries. And that the *Strata Romanorum* with us in *England* are called not *Strata Gigantum* an inferior Expreſſion, but *Strata Magorum*, Cauſe-ways done by the help of Devils; *Watfield* Pavement in *Cheſhire* yields ample Authority.

In the laſt Place *Clemens Alexandrinus* is introduced, for what? to prove that Temples had their Original from Sepulchres, which to what Purpoſe it's done, I apprehend not, unleſs to declare unto the World, that ſhould it be admitted, or could it be made appear, that *Stone-Heng* was originally a Sepulchre, it thereby, (if for no other Cauſe) may rightly be concluded, that the ſame was anciently a Temple. But, this I will ſay, that *Clemens Alexandrinus* (*in Protreptico*) *is the Man*, whoſe Words only, throughout almoſt his whole Book, this Doctor hath truly quoted, and *This*, indeed, *perhaps you'll ſmile at*, as worthily you may; and wonder withal from whence ſuch ſudden and unexpected Sincerity ſhould proceed.

But ſince he hath thus taken Occaſion to mention it, you may be inquiſitive, perhaps, after the Original of this kind of Idolatry. *Boiſſardus Veſuntinus* from *Diophantus* the *Lacedæmonian* relates, that among the *Ægyptians* was one *Syrophanes a Satrapa* of very great Power, that had but one Son, Heir, and Succeſſor in both his Honour and Eſtate; whoſe Death ſo afflicted him with Sorrow, as to palliate his Grief, he deviſed all poſſible Means to perpetuate the Memory of his Child. Firſt, he ſet up his Statue moſt artificially wrought in a ſecret Place of his Houſe, adorning it every Day with freſh Flowers, and other more ſumptuous Ornaments; then commanded his Followers and Servants to adore the ſame, perſuading them it participated of a Divine Nature; and at laſt made it an *Aſylum*, to which any of them flying remain'd indemnified for whatever Delict committed. And this Superſtition, ſaith mine Author, immediately afterwards paſs'd to the Sepulchres and Statues of other Princes, as *Clemens Alexandrinus* in his *Doctrinal* aſſerts, while ſpeaking of the Sepulchre of *Acriſius* at *Lariſſa*, and of *Cecrops* among the *Athænians*. Paſs we next to the

Jan. Jac. Boiſſ. Veſ. An. Rom. lib. 2. p. 25.

Places of Judicature.

" Where Judgment, ſaith he, was publickly given concerning " Right and litigious Suits determined betwixt Subject and Sub- " ject, according to the known Laws and Conſtitutions of the " Country; and that either immediately by the King himſelf, where " the Parties concern'd were noble, or the Matter in Controverſy " important; or otherwiſe by his deputed Judges, in caſes of leſs

" Moment. Theſe Courts were, like Juſtice her ſelf, naked, and " open; ſtanding, not in Cities, nor Towns, but in Fields and ſpa- " cious *Campania's*; nor covered with Roofs, but with a Kind of " rude Magnificence made only of a certain Plot of Ground, of a " quadrangular, or oval Figure, ſet apart by an Encloſure of the " vaſteſt Stones, that could poſſibly be had, placed like Columns, " at equal Diſtance, (*what all theſe amount to, you are reaſonably acquainted with already*) " with one great Stone, from a Judgment " Seat in or near the Middle: as appears from the Remains of *Two* " (anciently very eminent) yet viſible in *Denmark*.

" The *One* in *Seland*, near the City ORETHING; whoſe manner " of Structure, and Capacity *Olaus Wormius* having with great Di- " ligence ſurvey'd, he thus deſcribes it. *Vidi illud quadraginta ſex* " *ſaxis ſtupendæ magnitudinis cinctum fuiſſe, eminente in ejus medi-* " *tullio grandiuſculo quodam, omnia vero in ovalem diſpoſita erant* " *figuram, ita quidem, ut utrinque ad latera; circa medium porta* " *quaſi, vel additus pateret meridiem & ſeptentrionem verſus. Lon-* " *gitudo nonaginta paſſus æquabat, latitudo viginti.* This *Forum*, " or TING (in the *Daniſh* Language) was begirt about with forty ſix " Stones of wonderful Magnitude, and had one great Stone ſtand- " ing in the Middle: all the Stones of the Encloſure were diſpoſed " into an oval Figure, ſo that about the Middle, on each Side, was " left as it were a Gate, or Entrance, one toward the South, the " other toward the North. The length of the Oval was ninety " Paces, the breadth twenty.

" The *Other* near ASMUNTORP, *undique caudibus ſeptum*, hemm'd " in on all Sides with Stones equal to Rocks, which gave Name to the " Place where it ſtands, that being called TINGET, to this Day. " Many other of the ſame kind are to be ſeen in other Provinces " of *Denmark*, ſaith our Author.

" As theſe Courts of Juſtice were rude in their Fabrick, ſo for " many Ages together, were the Ways of Trial practiſed in them." And ſo this Doctor informing you, with moſt of their ſeveral kinds, concludes, that, " notwithſtanding the ways of Trial were " thus various, yet the Places were ſtill the ſame, namely, theſe " open and rude Courts here deſcribed.

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 10.

Olaus Wormius having ended with thoſe kind of Monuments which either of Earth only, or Earth commixt with Stones, are now in the Northern Regions to be found, proceeds unto thoſe *quæ ſolis conſtant ſaxis*, that conſiſt wholly of Stones, and under the Title of theſe treats of the *Fora veterum*, as he calls them, or Places in which according to the Conſtitutions and Laws of the Country, Suits and Controverſies between Party and Party, were publickly decided. Of theſe Places therefore being by the *Runians* called anciently
Id. l. 2. p. 118. TINGS, we are at preſent to diſcourſe, and of the Men of old, that founded them, more hereafter.

Now, as the *Burrows* in the former Monuments were Mounts made up of Heaps of Earth, and, to uſe our Author's own Words, *ex ſola terra congeſta*, or *aggeſta gleba & lapidibus*, and the Impalement about them exactly ſquare always, or nearly approaching that Figure: ſo, theſe *Fora* conſiſted and were made *ex congerie grandiorum lapidum*, of an Heap of great Stones, and the Muniment ſurrounding them, was poſi-

poſitively of either a quadrangular or oval Form. And as the main Bulk of *Thoſe* might every way be aſcended, in regard of their Roundneſs, or ſcarp if ſquare; ſo the main Work of *Theſe* was inacceſſible, and could not be entred into, ſaving by two Ways, either from the South or North; for that, towards theſe Quarters of the Heaven only, about the Middle of the Structure were Gateways left, by which the litigious and others had Acceſs into them. Whether they were covered, yea or no, from *Wormius* appears not, for though the Space between the Encloſure and *Forum* was probably uncovered; conſidering nevertheleſs, that the *Forum* it ſelf was made of Stones heaped up together, and reſpecting the Gates in Nature it ſeems of a ſolid Wall, (not unlike, it's probable, to the encloſed Grounds on *Mendipp*, and elſewhere in the Weſt of *England*;) rather than otherwiſe, they might or might not be covered, at Pleaſure; whatever this Doctor to the contrary hath unwarrantably ſuggeſted.

Their Situation was divers, but where-ever elſe in Plains never, ſometimes they were ſited in Woods and Groves near the Altars of the Gods, *in ſilvis & lucis prope aras Deorum*, ſaith our Author, which manifeſts how the Places of Idolatry among theſe Septentrional Nations were ſited alſo, a thing not unworthy your Obſervation; ſometimes in open Grounds and Fields, but then adjoyning likewiſe to the head City of the Province, and near the Caſtle appertaining to it, which from the *Forum* took Denomination always. "Hence that near AASMUNTORP, gave Name to the Place where it "ſtands, the ſame being called TINGET, to this Day. And hence "alſo was the City of *Orething* ſo called;" hear *Wormius* himſelf, *Ab hoc foro* ORETHING, *vicina arx vetuſtate & capacitate inſignis, una cum oppido nomen traxit ut Orethinburgum vocitetur*; From this *Forum* ORETHING, ſaith he, the adjacent Caſtle, famous for Age and Receipt, together with the Town, acquired the Name *Orethingburgh* (*loco citato, & lib.* 2. *pag.* 118.) And ſometimes, for the more Eaſe and Conveniency of the People, no doubt, they were ſited near the Sea-Coaſts likewiſe; for thus our Author informs us, *In principatu Boreſiorum vulgo* BORSEHERRIT, *antiquitus forum erat haud procul à littore maris ſitum* ORETHING *dictum, cujus etiamnum haud obſcura extant veſtigia*; In the Principality of the *Boreſians* vulgarly BORSEHERRIT, was, in Times of Old a *Forum*, not far from the Sea-ſhore called ORETHING, of which the Foot-ſteps yet apparently remain. And though of this he gives us no Draught, it is thus notwithſtanding upon his diligent View deſcribed by Him, *Vidi illud quadraginta ſex ſaxis, &c.* I obſerved the ſame, ſaith he, to be incompaſſed with forty ſix Stones of ſtupendious Magnitude, one of conſpicuous Greatneſs ſtanding in the Middle, but all of an oval Form; yet ſo, that upon each Side about the Middle towards the South and North, was, as it were a Gate or Paſſage. The length equalled ninety Paces, the breadth twenty.

Theſe *Fora* ſeem to have been peculiar to theſe Barbarians of the North, for *Wormius* gives not any Example that they were ever to be found elſewhere; neither will I attempt it, unleſs it may be ſuppoſed; that, that antique Manner of giving Judgment openly by the Elders, at or without the Gates of Cities, of which we read in

Sacred

Sacred Story, may in ſome ſort relate unto them. However, that His *Fora* were *Literata Wormius* will aſſure you; for he not only gives us the Inſcription of that at ORETHING, but alſo the Scantlings of the middle Stone on which it was inſculpt, whereby the wonderful Magnitude of the reſt, conſidering the wonderful Vaſtneſs of thoſe paſt, may probably be conceived. The Epigraph our Author thus renders from the Runick. QUIA LEGES DISÆ MAGNO IN PRECIO ESSE CONVENIT, HUC QUERELÆ ADFERENDÆ. This *Diſa* or *Thiſa* was their Goddeſs of Juſtice, whom they adored with ſupream Veneration, and unto whom they conſecrated the third Day of the Week *Thiſæ* DAG or THISRDAG.

The Dimenſions of this Stone was two *Seland* Ells, with one Quarter and an half in length; half an Ell, and two thirds of a Quarter in thickneſs; and in the broadeſt Part leſs by one third of a Quarter than one Ell: ſo that of our Meaſure it was five Foot, half an Inch, and one ſixteenth Part of an Inch high; one Foot five Inches thick; and one Foot ten inches three eighths broad. Now, How is this Stone comparable in Magnitude to thoſe in our Antiquity, when the very leaſt of them far tranſcends it? And, how in Form it reſembles them alſo, the following Draught thereof declares.



But ſay, Doctor, was not Juſtice ſharp and ſevere, as well as *naked and open*, when the Judges ſat mounted upon ſuch *Judgment Seats* as theſe; for other *Stone in or near the Middle*, our Author remembers not? Yet he will perhaps tell you, that the *Cimbrians*, *Goths* and *Dacians* had brawny Muſcles, were thick-skin'd Fellows, and could patiently undergo ſuch and greater Diſages; the *Danes* being unconcern'd: For, what had they to do with *Places of Judicature*, that knew not what Laws meant, or what Order was, till they were regulated by their King *Gotricus*, *Anno* 797, as hath been proved? Or, what with theſe *Fora*, of ſo high Antiquity, when the Kingdoms of thoſe Nations, were not until many Ages after, either by Arms ſubdued, or by Marriages united to that Crown, though now reduced under the Sovereignty of a Monarch, the preſent King of *Denmark?* as He himſelf (*pag.* 50.) aſſerts; and their own Hiſtories manifeſt. Or laſtly, what with Works wholly of Stone, when they knew not what belonged to the working in Stone? as *Wormius* hath inform'd you; who, having before fancied, that in regard of their ſtately height, the Pylaſters and Architraves in our Anti-

quity were deſigned for Altars; now again, ſuppoſing that the main Body of it conſiſted *ex congerie grandiorum lapidum*, of an Heap of great Stones, rude and indigeſted like theſe *Fora*, thinketh it alſo to be one of them, his Words, when mentioning it from *Camden*, being, *Ego Aras, aut Forum judiciis deputatum eſſe arbitror*, I ſuppoſe it to have been appointed for Altars, or a *Forum* for Judicial Matters. But, it may be ſaid of ſome others, as He himſelf ſaith of *Johannes Meſſenius* in delivering an abſurd and ridiculous Opinion concerning the Place where *Habor* a Prince of *Suetia* was ſometimes betrayed, impriſoned, and executed; *Inſignitur impudentem hunc hominem eſſe oportet, qui audacter adeo de loco hoc, quem nunquam vidit, id aſſerere & propalare audet, cujus contrarium ocularis docet inſpectio*; This Man, ſaith he, muſt be extreamly ſhameleſs, that dares ſo boldly of this Place, which he never ſaw, affirm and divulge that, of which our Eyes teach the direct contrary. For

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. l. 1. c. 9.

Id. l. 2. p. 135.

Theſe *Fora* were made of a Form not to be varied, being always, as himſelf hath poſitively told us, either Quadrangular or Oval: *Stone-Heng* is Circular.

Theſe, conſiſted of a rude Heap of Stones: *Stone-Heng* is an orderly Building.

Theſe, as incloſed Structures, had Acceſs into the main Work, by two Ways only, from the South and North: *Stone-Heng*, as every Way open, gave Admittance into it ſelf, by no leſs than thirty, from all Quarters of the Heaven.

Theſe, whether covered, yea or no, doth not appear: *Stone-Heng* was certainly *ſub Dio* without a Roof.

Theſe, were never ſited in Plains, but either in Woods or Groves, or Fields adjoyning to the chief City of the reſpective Province wherein they ſtood; or near the Sea-ſhore: *Stone-Heng* is diſtant from the Sea thirty Miles at leaſt, and no leſs than ſeven from *Wilton*, which in Times of Old (till the *Danes* under *Sueno* ſo ruined and deſtroyed the ſame, as it could never recover its priſtine Glory to this Day) was the Metropolis of *Wiltſhire*; neither had *Stone-Heng* ever, as Hiſtory remembers, or the Memory of Man can tell, ſo much as a Tree, much leſs any Woods or Groves near the ſame, until this Doctor made a vaſt Foreſt about it.

Theſe, gave Denomination to the Towns and Caſtles near which they ſtood: But neither *Wilton*, the *old Caſtle*, *Salisbury*, nor any whatever Town or Fortreſs in *Wiltſhire* of Old, or at this Day, hath or ever had the leaſt Affinity with the Name of *Stone-Heng*, as Doctor *Charleton* himſelf will I ſuppoſe grant.

Theſe, were *Literata*: *Stone-Heng*, *Illiteratum*.

Laſtly, we are to be no longer ſolicitous, why He makes it a Slaughter-Houſe, ſeeing *Wormius* pretends it an High-Court of Juſtice. Nor wonder Learning is contemn'd, when ſuch ſhallow Conceptions by ſuch profound Doctors are publiſhed to the World. Wherefore deſiſting *tam palpabiles nænias excutere*, if the Conjectures of the *One*, in interpreting *Gothick* Inſcriptions be no better than his Judgment in Monuments by Art magnificently erected, leave may be given to the *Other* to oppoſe and contradict Him, and raiſe Surmiſes of his own no leſs frivolous and vain.

STONE-HENG,

I ſhould now proceed unto Trophies, but in regard I am to purſue our Doctor, muſt, for anſwering him ſomewhat digreſs, and touch briefly, upon the ſeveral Ways in uſe among the Septentrional Nations for deciding Controverſies of moſt Importance, in doubtful Caſes at leaſt, where the Proofs could not be clear and evident. Theſe were comprehended chiefly under two Kinds, *Duel* and *Ordeal.*

The Manner of the Deciſion by *Duel,* is by *Olaus Wormius* from *Arngrim* in his Hiſtory of *Iſland* thus ſet down. In matters of ſmall Importance, as gladiatory Sports, the Combatants being to fight, a Place, which not exceeded prefixed Limits, was ſet out; and which, as the *Greeks* and *Romans* with Sand, was covered over with a Sheet or ſome ſuch thing, for the Duelliſts to make their Traverſes upon. He that had Blood firſt drawn upon him, was adjudged vanquiſhed, and might for three Marks of the beſt Silver redeem his Safety. But, in Trials of great Concernment, a certain Plot of Ground was marked out, and encompaſſed with Stakes of Wood, and he that in this ſavage Encounter ſlew his Adverſary, ſucceeded Heir to all the Eſtate of him ſlain. When the Victory was obtained, an huge Bull was immediately brought forth, which if at one Blow the Victor killed not, the Kinſmen of the Vanquiſhed might have the Matter decided by Law.

The Arms they uſed in theſe Duels were an Helmet, Shield, Sword, and Spear. He that was defied gave the firſt Stroak, and ſo they ſtruck in Courſe.

Arngr. Rer. Iſland. lib. 1. cap. 9. *Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan.* lib. 1. cap. 10.

There was another manner of Duel, that was performed *in capaciſſimo vaſe ſuperne clauſo,* in a very large Veſſel covered overhead, as which, inſtead of a Sword, they uſed a Club of a Cubit long. And that this way of Trial was in a *rude,* though not *open Court,* may well be allowed this Doctor, His *Fora* being more like a Tub, than *Stone-Heng.*

Theſe barbarous Laws and Cuſtoms, ſaith *Wormius,* had taken ſuch deep Root among the Septentrional Nations, as until the *Lateran* Council and others condemned them, they began not to be abrogated, ſo many Ages otherwiſe being not able to extirpate them. And in the now Dominions of *Denmark,* it ſeems they continued in Force until *Poppo,* whom they call the Pope's Chaplain, converted thoſe Countries to the Chriſtian Faith, in the Year of our Lord, 950; and in the fifteenth Year of the Emperor *Otho* the Great. About which Time, or not long after, the Determination by *Ordeal* ſucceeded in their Places, occaſioned, as I find in *Wormius,* thus. *Poppo* a learned and pious Man, being ſent from *Rome* to convert the Kingdom of *Dacia, Alradus* the then King thereof, told him, that he ſhould by ſome Miracle make the Truth of his Religion manifeſt; when He, the King ſo commanding, took an hot burning Iron of great weight, and to the Amazement of all, bare-handed carried the ſame, where-ever he pleaſed, without any the leaſt Hurt.

The Trial by *Ordeal,* which is as much as to ſay *Due-part,* and which is generally uſed by the *Germans,* and *Neatherlanders* inſtead of *Dome,* or *Judgment* to this Day, was of two Sorts; *Fire Ordeal,* and *Water Ordeal.* That by Fire was accuſtomed in this manner to be determined. The Party ſuſpected, either going leiſurely a very

little way carried in his bare Hand a red hot Iron; or, as it were running, walked upon certain Plough-ſhares burning hot. The Iron weighed ſometimes one Pound, ſometimes three, and when *This* was uſed it was called triple *Ordeal*, when *That* ſingle. And the Iron ſeems to have been like a Glove, or Gantlet in Form, and the Delinquent to have worn it on his Hand, rather than carried it.

Another manner we read of, in which the Accuſed blind-fold and bare-footed, walked between nine fiery Plough-ſhares ſet at equal Diſtances. And thus *Emma* the Mother of *Edward* the Confeſſor underwent her Purgation; but the Caſe ſeems ſingular.

If the Delinquent eſcaped unhurt, they declared him innocent, but burnt by the Fire guilty. *Water Ordeal* was of two Kinds alſo, namely, of *cold* and *hot Water*; for, either they threw the condemned Party over Head and Ears, (as we ſay) into cold Water, and then (as it was vehemently believed) if not nocent he ſetled at the Bottom a while, if nocent the Water forthwith caſt him up again: or elſe, they thruſt his Arms into boyling Water up to the Elbows, and accordingly pronounced him guilty, or not. By *Fire-Ordeal* Noble and Freemen had Power of purging themſelves: But, Country Clowns and Villains were tried by the other. In *Churches*, not this Doctor's *Fora*, the Trials paſt. And they were aboliſhed by *Woldemar* the firſt, as ſome will have it; or, as others, by *Woldemar* the ſecond, yet nevertheleſs from certain hiſtorical Circumſtances *Wormius* imagines they might in ſome Caſes continue to *Anno* 1350. And in ſeveral Places of both *Germanies* by cold *Water-Ordeal* they try thoſe poor Wretches that are accuſed to be Witches at this Day.

The Trial by *Ordeal* abrogated, the Cogniſance of Cauſes, was impoſed upon twelve Men, who according to what was right and juſt delivered their Opinions, and to their Verdicts by publick Authority all were obliged to ſubmit. Yet this Way ſeems to have been in Practice long before, for, it is conceived, ſaith *Wormius*, that *Regnerus* ſirnamed *Lodbrog*, in Engliſh *Leather-breech*, who is thought to have lived about the Year of our Salvation, 820, firſt brought it in Uſe.

This way of Trial, ſince the firſt Inſtitution of it among us by King *Ethelred*, hath for many Generations continued undoubtedly equal; but during our late Diſtempers, what by impannelling of ignorant Jurors, what through packing and ſuborning Them, and other indirect Means, it grew ſo corrupted, as if not ſeriouſly looked into, and in Time prevented, it is likely to prove the only Calamity of this Age.

But this way of Trial ſeems to be more ancient than *Regnerus*, and derived rather from a Cuſtom of ſome other of the Nations inhabiting the *Cherſoneſs* of Old, if not from the *Saxons*, let the *Daniſh* Writers boaſt what they pleaſe. For *Chriſtian. Cilicius* (*lib.* 1. *Belli Dithmarſ.*) as quoted by *Wormius* himſelf relates, That whole Towns and Pariſhes of that Tract, at Times and Places appointed by Agreement, met together in the Fields, (as probably with us is uſed at the Election of Knights of Shires) but armed; where the Plaintiff and Defendant declared their Caſes, which known, the whole Aſſembly went to Council, and after mature Debate delivered their

their Sentence, to which if the Parties intereſſed refuſed to ſubmit, twelve Delegates or Arbitrators were indifferently choſen to decide the Controverſy; and from theſe alſo an Appeal lay to the general Convention of the whole Province. This Cuſtom of Judicature was obſerved once a Year, and the Places of Trial were from thence called, not *Fora Veterum*, but ANNUÆ TRABES, of which many, ſaith *Cilicius*, in the *Cherſoneſs*, as at RENDESPURGH particularly, retain the Name even to this Day. So that whereas, according to this Ordination, the matter in Debate was by the parochial Aſſembly ſentenced at firſt, and afterwards devolving to the twelve Men to be decided, from them the Appeal lay to the provincial Convention at laſt; by *Lodbrog's* Conſtitution, they were to ſubmit to the Judgment of the twelve only, without an Appeal. And therefore in regard the *Saxons* were the more ancient Inhabitants of the *Cherſoneſs*, and this way of Trial in Practice there, (in all likelihood) before ever the *Danes* were a Nation, it is highly probable, that from the Cuſtom of their own Country, not from the *Danes*, they brought it in Uſe here; and knowing the Confuſion incident to the firſt Deciſion, and the Dilation that attended the ultimate Appeal, all that they had to do, was to diſannul and cut the ſame off, which common Reaſon for expediting of Juſtice, without having recourſe to *Lodbrog*'s Example, might readily teach them. As for that Cuſtom introduced by *Harald* the ſeventh, that the Defendant might purge himſelf by his own Oath, againſt whatever Teſtimony, were the ſame never ſo plain, and clear, it being of all others moſt pernicious and deſtructive, I freely leave unto this Doctor. Now, ſeeing that theſe ways of Trial were thus various, it had been more pertinent for him, in order to the Trial of his Title, to have manifeſted that ſome one of the ſo many, had been ever decided by the *Danes* at *Stone-Heng*, then affirmed, that notwithſtanding their Variety " the Places were ſtill the ſame, namely, his open and rude Courts, whereof the contrary appears more true. But to proceed to his

Places of Combats or Fights.

" Theſe, ſaith he, were indeed, always deſigned by great Stones, (*however it is an ingenuous Confeſſion, you'll ſay, that not any of the former were*) " but not conſtant to any one Figure, ſo as to be " thereby alone diſtinguiſhable, without the help of Tradition. " For, though *Saxo Grammat.* (*lib.* 1. *cap.* 29.) willing to give ſome " Directions, how, from the ſeveral Ordinations of the Stones, Po- " ſterity might gueſs aright at the ſeveral Occaſions, upon which " they were ſet up; delivers this as a general Rule: *Recto & longo* " *ordine pugilum certamina; quadrato turmas bellantium, & ſphæ-* " *rico familiarum deſignantia ſepulturas; ac cuneato equeſtrium acies* " *ibidem, vel prope, fortunatius triumphaſſe:* yet *Wormius* profeſ- " ſeth, he much doubted whether this Order were every where " ſtrictly obſerved, or not, afterward alledging Examples of different " Figures.

" One he mentions out of the Author of *Hiſtor. Bremenſis*, (*lib.* 2. " *cap.* 9.) that conſiſting of one mighty Stone, was erected in Me-

" mory of a Duel fought near a Place called AGRIMESWEDEL, in " which a famous Combatant, BIURGUIDO, overcame and ſlew a " Champion of the *Slavi*, and acquired immortal Honour.

" Others he ſpeaks of that were marked with many huge Stones " ſet equally diſtant each from other, in a ſtraight Line; ſome that " were truly Cirques, and ſome Quadrangular; all which, together " with the Laws and Manner of ſuch Camp-fights betwixt the " Champions of ſeveral Kings, you may ſee fully deſcribed by him " (*Mon. Dan. lib.* 1. *cap.* 9.) in the mean Time I haſten to the " *Daniſh* Trophies.

That the *Places of Combats, or Fights* of moſt Importance were ſet out, or encloſed, not with Stones but Stakes of Wood, *Wormius* from *Arngrim* the Iſlander hath already told you, and theſe Stakes, to follow him herein alſo, were called HESIESTEINGUR, *idcirco quia forſan cancellis iſtis primum corylus materia fuerat*; becauſe perhaps, ſaith he, *Haſle* was the Material of which the Stakes were at firſt made. But *Wormius* himſelf is of a contrary Opinion; for he, apprehending that Faggot-ſticks would not correſpond with the Greatneſs of ſuch *Heroes* as the *Runians*, will have them to be environed with Stones at leaſt, leaving their Vaſtneſs, nevertheleſs, to be boaſted by this Doctor. This Conjecture of his is grounded upon a Relation *Saxo Grammaticus* makes of a Duel fought between one *Frotho*, and his Opponent *Frogerus*; the Words, as *Wormius* citeth them, are theſe; *Frogerum è diverſo bina quadratæ formæ ſpacia cubitalibus figurata lateribus humi denotaſſe; a locorum uſu documenti initium editurum.* Now, how can it be collected from hence, that theſe Places were ſurrounded with Stones, when not a Word is expreſſed to that Purpoſe, but the direct contrary? For, *Saxo* plainly affirms, that *Frogerus* marked out the Ground with Clods of dried Earth a Cubit high, you may call them burnt Bricks, if the Antiquity of the Story will permit it. However, that theſe Places were of a ſquare Form, and ſometimes circular, we need not doubt, ſince that for what Uſe ſoever any Plot of Ground is ſet out, ſome Form or other it muſt of Neceſſity have.

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 9.

The Manner of their Combating in thoſe Times, was, as appears, far different from ours. For, they did not cloſely follow their Blows, but with an Interval of Time between, and a diſtinct Succeſſion of Striking. The Defendant firſt, the Appellant afterwards, as you lately heard. Few alſo, yet cruel Stroaks they gave, glorying rather in the Mightineſs or Deadlineſs, than in the Number of them; and he that by the Force of his Adverſary was driven out of the Place preſcribed, was adjudged vanquiſhed. Two, to fight againſt one, was reputed both unjuſt and infamous.

Other Laws and Manner of ſuch Camp-fights, are not to be found in *Wormius*, much leſs a Syllable otherwiſe of any *marked with many huge Stones* (a Cubit high, at leaſt) *ſet equally diſtant each from other*, no Man, except this Doctor, knowing in what Variety of Figures. And that no Inſcriptions were inſculpt upon the Haſle-wands, let me deſire you to credit him. And ſo I paſs on unto his pretendedly *Daniſh*

Trophies,

" Or Monuments of great Battles fought, and Victories obtain'd,
" Which though agreeing among themſelves, in their durable and
" maſſy Materials, are nevertheleſs irreconcileably diſcrepant in
" their Forms, ſo that in theſe, as well as in the other ſorts hitherto
" ſurvey'd, the Founders ſeem to have entruſted the Remembrance
" of their glorious Succeſſes, as much to the Voice of Fame, and
" popular Tradition, as to the obſcure Signification of any one Fi-
" gure or Scheme obſerved in the Monuments themſelves: or elſe
" varying the Plat-forms of their triumphal Piles, according to the
" various Circumſtances of their Encounters, and fortunate At-
" chievements, and the Commodities of the Place; they left Poſte-
" rity, who could not arrive at certain Knowledge of thoſe Cir-
" cumſtances, to grope after their particular Stories, in the Dark-
" neſs of uncertain Conjectures. This our Author, *Olaus Wormius*,
" was too ingenuous to excuſe, or conceal; and therefore, though in
" Compliance with the former Perſuaſion of his Country, he tells
" us, *Integri exercitus ſtragem lapidum quadrata in plano diſpoſiti-*
" *one indicaſſe*, That the ancient *Danes* by Stones diſpoſed into a
" Quadrangle, ſhewed the Overthrow of an whole Army of their
" Enemies, upon or near that Place; yet he immediately ſubjoyns,
" *Verum non ubique ab omnibus præciſe obſervatum fuiſſe hunc or-*
" *dinem ac diſpoſitionem Saxorum, planè mihi perſuadeo*; But I per-
" ſuade my ſelf fully, that this Order or Diſpoſition of the Stones,
" was not preciſely obſerved by all, in all Places. However, it im-
" ports us not to pretermit an Example, or two, of theſe huge tri-
" umphal Antiquities.

" In the Dioceſs of *Bergen*, on a wide mountainous Place, near a
" Village, called TYSNES, you may, with a delightful Wonder, be-
" hold ſix Stones of an incredible Magnitude, reſembling Pyramids,
" erected at equal Diſtances, in two Semi-circles, one within ano-
" ther; each invironed with two entire Circles of leſſer Stones of
" oval Figure; and in the Middle of the intercolumnary Spaces in
" each Semi-circle, a great Multitude of the like Stones heaped one
" upon another, till they amount toward a Cone; and all in a moſt
" elegant Order, ſet up in Memory of a bloody Battle fought up-
" on the Place; as the People of the Country report by hear-ſay from
" their Fore-fathers, though their Relations differ in many circum-
" ſtantial Particulars. After this Deſcription, our Author addeth,
" *Plura ejuſdem generis & alibi in eadem Diœceſi videre & obſervare*
" *licet, figura quidem diverſa, ſed eundem in uſum fabrefacta.*

Ol. Mag. Hiſt. Goth. l. 1. c. 29. It was a very ancient Cuſtom of the old *Goths* and *Sueons*, ſaith the moſt Reverend Arch-biſhop of *Upſal*, *Olaus Magnus*, (to whom we muſt here begin to be beholding, otherwiſe, all the Dominions of the now *Denmark* will hardly furniſh us with any of theſe kind of Monuments) that, where either in the Fields or Mountains any Battles were fought, there to erect Stones like *Ægyptian* Pyramids, ſuppoſing thereby, ſuch their famous Deeds *breviſſimo aliquo titulo inſculpentes*, by inſculping ſome ſhort Inſcription, comprehending their Names and Actions, might be perpetuated to Poſterity.

Theſe Obeliſques, or haughty Stones, ſet up by Giants or Combatants, are in no Places of all the Northern Parts to be more ſeen, than among the *Oſtrogoths* and *Veſtrogoths*, and the upper *Sueons*, ſited *in Biviis ſeu Triviis*, where ſeveral Ways parted; or elſe in vaſt Deſarts, which long ſince either by Plague, Famine, or the Sword are become deſolate of Inhabitants. And this may happily be the Reaſon, why *Olaus Wormius* is ſo barren of Examples of this kind, within the now *Daniſh* Empire; for unleſs he had travelled for them to *Bergen* in *Scania* (a Province on the Main of *Scandia*) of old Part of the *Gothick* Kingdom, and that that Country had afforded him one, we ſhould have been enforced to have ſought for them, even *where you pleaſe*. And therefore *Stephanus Stephanius*, that we might the more truly underſtand what they were, and be fully informed of their Manner, in his Comment upon the Preface of *Saxo Grammaticus*, tells us, that they were ſuch as the old *Græcians*, whilſt *Barbarians*, and before *Danaus* came amongſt them, uſed to erect. Such as *Seth* before the Flood, as I told you at firſt, ſet up. And ſuch rude Craggs, on which *Hannibal*, in Memory of his Paſſage over the *Grajan Alps*, cauſed that Expedition of His to be engraven.

But, in regard the Inſcriptions were ſhort, commemorating rather the Names of the Victors, than the Victories obtained, *Saxo Grammaticus* ſets down a general Rule to diſcover not only theſe Trophies, but alſo the former Monuments, by ſaying, as this Doctor will have him, *Recto & longo ordine, &c.* as you have heard; for in regard he is not cited by *Olaus Wormius* (*Mon. Dan. lib.* 1. *cap.* 9.) as is ſuggeſted, but the Text there delivered is given from *Olaus Magnus*, who, in moſt agreeingly accords with *Saxo*, I ſhall from him repeat it, his Words being, LITERATO *rectoque & longo ordine pugilum certamina, quadrato turmas bellantium, & Sphærico familiarum deſignantia ſepulturas, ac cuneato, equeſtrium ac pedeſtrium acies ibidem vel prope fortunatius triumphaſſe*; A *letter'd* and ſtraight and long Order denotes, ſaith *Magnus*, the Conflicts of Combatants; A ſquare the Encounters of Soldiers by Parties; A round the Sepultures of Families, and a Wedge Form, that an whole Army of Horſemen or Footmen had there, or not far thence, fortunately fought.

Now, ſhould you be curious to know, wherefore *Wormius* in a Matter of ſuch Importance, uſeth the Authority of a Foreigner, rather than his own Country-man, the Reaſon may be, 1. Becauſe within the ancient *Gothick* Kingdom, only, not *Cimbrick* or *Dacick* Realms, theſe kind of Monuments are to be found. 2. He being reſolved to make it doubtful, whether the Rule was general, or not, quotes the Prelate, and why? becauſe otherwiſe he might ſeem to bring into Queſtion what the Grammarian ſo poſitively aſſerts, of whoſe Reputation he is moſt jealous, I confeſs. But the Cauſe why he quarrels the Rule, without rendring the leaſt Reaſon for it, is evident, in regard he knew, that ſhould he grant it to be general, he could never, upon Occaſion, have any pretence, to hedge in other Antiquities at his Pleaſure, as namely *Ours* within this Kingdom; which he ſubjoyns immediately thereto. But Doctor *Charleton*, more mindful to omit the Word *Literatum*, than to give you notice

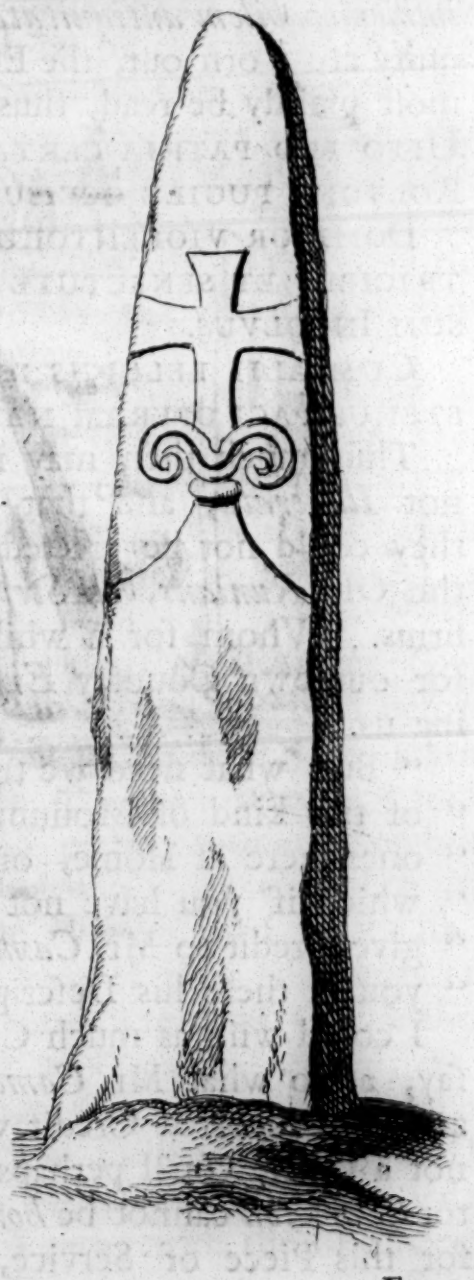
tice of this, cites *Saxo Grammaticus*; and (leſt the Fraud ſhould be detected) where? *lib.* 1. *cap.* 29. when no Impreſſion of this Author was ever digeſted into Chapters. Neither, will *Wormius* allow, *Integri exercitus ſtragem lapidum quadrata in plano diſpoſitione indicaſſe*, that Stones diſpoſed into a ſquare Form demonſtrated the Overthrow of an whole Army; to have been not as this Doctor by the ancient *Danes*, but by Antiquity, preciſely obſerved; yet for this he affords a Reaſon, and a prevalent one alſo, if Report may be held true. *In Diœceſi namque Bergenſi Parochia* TYSNES, *juxta curiam* MELAND *inter ſex minorum lapidum cumulos, ſex alia ſtupendæ magnitudinis erecta conſpiciuntur ſaxa ordine eleganti, a præfato tamen diverſo, quæ in memoriam commiſſi hic prælii poſita etiamnum referunt accolæ, quamvis incerto rumore, circumſtantiis diverſis*; For, ſaith he, in the Dioceſs of *Bergen*, in the Pariſh of TYSNES, near to the Court at MELAND, among ſix Heaps of ſmall Stone, ſix other Stones of ſtupendious Magnitude are ſeen ſet up in an elegant Order, but different from that aforeſaid (*viz. That Stone in Breme*) in Memory of a Battle there fought, as the Inhabitants at this Day, from uncertain Report, with various Circumſtances, relate. Theſe being the Subſtance of his Words, the Draught follows, as in his firſt Book, and ninth Chapter, it appears.



Behold them! Doth *Wormius* ſtile this elegant? then is the Elegancy of *Stone-Heng* unexpreſſible. Doth he ſay it was orderly? *Rudes indigeſtaque moles*, compoſed by directly indirect Lines, and miſhapen Shapes. Doth he call them Stones? Certainly they are Ribs of Whales, and *Tennis-Balls*; Atoms, meer Atoms: and the Queſtion may be, how in Nature ſuch Stones as the ſecond and fourth

could be found out rather, than that ſhe ſhould produce ſuch deformed Forms, to make their Oppoſites appear more beautiful and goodly. What is becøme of the *Semicircles* this Doctor poſſeſs'd his Readers with? Converted into unequally obtuſe Angles, and irregularly different Diſtances. Where the wide mountainous Place? Changed into the pleaſant Country near to the Court at MELAND. Where the delightful Wonder? when nothing but Barbariſm is ſeen. Are theſe your *Triumphal Piles*, your *Triumphal Antiquities*, your *Pyramids*; Theſe your *Cones* and *Ovals*, Theſe your *Intercolumnary Spaces*, Doctor? It's Wonder his Judgment told us not, they were *genuinely figured Columns*.

To his former Trophy *Wormius* adds the Figure of an Obeliſque, which had it not a Croſs upon it, he ſaith, he ſhould ſuppoſe to be a Trophy alſo, but in regard thereof concludes it might be a Monument erected by ſome Chriſtian, in Memory of an Ethnick. It is extant in the ſame Dioceſe, being nine *Seland* Ells in Height, at the Baſe five Quarters in Breadth and one in Thickneſs; ſo that of our Meaſure, it is nineteen Foot, one Inch and an half long, two Foot ſeven Inches and $\frac{7}{8}$ broad, and ſix Inches $\frac{3}{8}$ thick, and *after this Deſcription*, indeed, he tells us, (not in relation to the former Monument, as this Doctor affirms) *Plura ejuſdem generis & alibi in eadem Diœceſi videre & obſervare licet, figura quidem diverſa, ſed eundem in uſum fabrefacta.* The Form of the Obeliſque, Thanks to the *Goths*, follows.



Taking therefore this *Inſignis Obeliſcus*, as our Author terms it (and we need not queſtion, but that, (as contemptible as it is to the Pylaſters in our Antiquity) it was the moſt mighty he could meet with) for Preſident, let us endeavour to find out the Scantlings of thoſe Stones at TYSNES.

Admit then the firſt and moſt eminent Stone of the Trophy there, to be twenty Foot in Height clear, and accordingly five Foot in Breadth, tho' if *Wormius* his Draughts be drawn both to one Scale, as very probable they are, it is not twelve Foot high; and where then are thoſe *Stones of an incredible Magnitude*, this Doctor told us of? Beſides, the greater Stone being twenty Foot in Height, thoſe about the Bottom are but one Foot high at utmoſt; and as for the Heaps that lie diſperſedly between, they are but Heaps of Pibbles only, and yet forſooth muſt be compared to thoſe at *Stone-Heng*. *Parturiunt montes, naſcitur ridiculus mus.*

Furthermore, if you will not allow *Wormius* his Draughts to be drawn both to one Scale, yet that you may know I have taken a moſt indifferent Way, hear *Olaus Magnus* deſcribing theſe Trophies, *habent itaque hæc ſaxa, in pleriſque locis longitudinem* 10 *vel* 15, 20, aut 30, *& amplius, ac latitudinem quatuor vel ſex pedum.* So that conſidering the Extreams, ten Foot being the leaſt, and above thirty the moſt, it cannot be denied, but that the mean Proportion may well accord with twenty Foot, and much exceed it rather.

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. l. 1. c. 14. *Steph. Steph. in Præf. Sax. Gram.*

Now, concerning the Epigraphs on theſe Trophies, beſides what *Ol. Magnus* hath already ſaid, this Doctor's own Author *Ol. Wormius*, and *Steph. Stephanius* alſo will atteſt, that not only the Stones of *Tumuli* were adorned with Inſcriptions, *Sed etiam victoriarum, & rerum præclarè geſtarum Trophæa*; but likewiſe the Trophies of Victories, and Actions famouſly atchieved. And if you deſire to know after what manner they were trencht in the Stones, *Ol. Magnus* ſhall acquaint you therewith. For he recordeth, That the Writings began on the right hand at the Foot of the Stone, were continued up to the Top, and then turning down again terminated in the left Foot; or again in the ſame Order began and ended on the contrary Side. Every Letter was of the Breadth and Length of the greateſt Finger of a Man's Hand. And though by Injury of Weather and Dirt, many of them (to uſe his Words) *ob immemorabilem antiquitatem exceſæ*, through their unknown Antiquity are worn out, the Effect of them, nevertheleſs, he ſaith, may moſt plainly be read, thus, *viz.* as he gives them in *Latin.* EGO UFFO PRO PATRIA CERTANS 32. PUGILES OCCIDI, ET TANDEM A ROLVONE PUGILE OCCISUS HIC REQUIESCO.

DOMITOR VIOLENTORUM, AC DEFENSOR OPPRESSORUM, CICATRICIBUS ET SENECTUTE PLENUS GLADIOQUE CINCTUS HIC SITUS SUM INGOLVUS.

CUM ALII BELLICIS REBUS GLORIAM QUÆRERENT, EGO HALSTENUS PACI OPERAM NAVANS, LAUDEM MERUI IMMORTALEM.

Thus much then may ſuffice to ſhew, that theſe Trophies were not *Illiterata*, and that being of ſuch immemorable Antiquity, they could not be erected by the *Danes*, but were the Works of the Old *Runians*, as *Steph. Stephanius* (*loco citato*) poſitively affirms. Whom for a while we muſt now leave to take Shipping for our own Country *England*, whither this Doctor is tranſporting us.

" But, what need we travel into *Denmark*, ſaith he, for Patterns " of this kind of Monuments, when we have two moſt notable " ones here at Home, one in *Cornwal*, another in *Oxfordſhire?* " which if you have not beheld with your own Eyes, and dare " give Credit to Mr. *Camden*'s, you may have them repreſented to " you in theſe his Deſcriptions.

I could wiſh as much Credit might be given to what ſome others ſay, as to what Mr. *Camden* delivers; and when his Deſcriptions are truly reported Credit will be given them no doubt. But, is it not a Grief, you'll perhaps ſay, Doctor *Wormius* is dead, that Doctor *Charleton* cannot be *honoured with* one *Epiſtle* more from Him, for this Piece of Service, namely, the finding out for him more Monu-

Monuments of this ſort in a foreign Land, than himſelf could poſſibly do in his own Countrey? However, conſidering ſuch affectionate Intelligence between them, *Wormius* appears much blameworthy, and ingrateful, in my Opinion, not to think ſo learned a Doctor worthy naming, in his ample Catalogue of all thoſe, as well *Engliſh*, as others with whom he held Correſpondency. But, to the firſt Deſcription. *Ol. Worm Mon. in Epiſt. ad Lect.*

" Near St. *Neoth*'s in *Cornwal*, upon a Plain adjacent to a " wondrous Pile of Rocks heaped up together upon one Stone of " leſſer Size, faſhioned naturally in form of a Cheeſe, ſo as it " ſeemeth to be preſſed like a Cheeſe, whereupon it is named " *Wring-Cheeſe*; are to be ſeen many great Stones, in ſome ſort " four-ſquare, of which ſeven or eight are pitched upright, of " equal Diſtance aſunder. The neighbour Inhabitants term them " *Hurlers*; as being by a devout and godly Error perſuaded, " they had been Men ſometimes transformed into Stones, for pro- " phaning the Lord's Day with hurling the Ball. Others would " have it to be a Trophy or Monument, in Memorial of ſome " Battel. And ſo doubtleſs this was, and not improbably left by " the *Danes*.

Before this Doctor had been ſo peremptory, he ſhould have adviſ'd with Hiſtory, whenever the *Danes* were ſo prevalent in *Cornwal*, as that they gained a Victory there which deſerved a Trophy. Upon the Coaſts we find that they landed and encamp'd ſometimes, and were as often enforced to retire unto their Ships again, until the whole Kingdom, by *Canutus* his Contrivances, came under their Subjection, whoſe Reign was peaceable, rather than turmoil'd with Wars, no eminent Action of that kind being in his Time performed, in regard the *Engliſh* over-harried with the former long Troubles, to enjoy ſome Reſt, on all Sides ſubmitted willingly to his Power. And how viciouſly and effeminately both his Sons ruled after Him, let Hiſtory declare.

In the Time of *Egbert*, that firſt and famous Monarch of the *Engliſh*, the *Danes*, it's true, were called in by the *Corniſh* Men, to aid them againſt thoſe of *Devonſhire*, but the King encountring them not far from *Launſton*, made ſuch a cruel Carnage of them, as that, ſaith *Camden*, they were ſlain almoſt to the very laſt Man. *Cam. Brit.* fol. 196.

Trophies moreover, *were, indeed, always deſigned by Great Stones*, as by this Doctor himſelf, you know, was obſerved before; and *Olaus Magnus*, as you may remember, renders them among the *Septentrionals* to have been never leſs than ten Foot high; whereas the Hurlers are but ſmall and petty Stones, reſembling Boundaries of Lands, rather than otherwiſe; or elſe ſuch like Stones as *Andr. Palladio* tells us, the *Romans* uſed to ſet up at conveniently equal Diſtances, on each Side of their Highways, for the Eaſe of Travellers, who riding in thoſe Times of Old without Stirrops, were accommodated thereby, as Occaſion offered, to alight and mount again; Doctor *Charleton* pleaſeth it him, may call them Horſe-blocks. And beſides theſe, at farther and proper Diſtances, they placed other Stones much higher, denoting the length or turning of the Ways to this or that Town, with the like needful *Andr. Pal.* l. 3. cap. 3.

Directions; of which kind along the *Foſſe*, and other famous Roads made anciently by them in this Kingdom, many are to be ſeen at this Day; which is the rather mentioned, leſt this Doctor, meeting with one or more of them in his Journeys to elſewhere from *London*, ſhould ſay, *Doubtleſs this was a Trophy, and not improbably left by the* Danes.

But, if expect to be ſatisfied with what Fidelity the Deſcription is exemplified, Know, that whereas *Camden* ſaith, *Hard by Saint* Neots, *there is a number of good big Rocks heaped up together*. The Doctor conceiving the Expreſſion too too beneath his Stile, calls them a *wondrous pile of Rocks*. Again, whereas the *Former* ſaith, *in the adjoining Plain are many other Stones beſides*; the *Later* will have them to be many *great* Stones; when, as was ſaid, they are ſo far from being great, that the moſt of them are but two Foot and an half in Breadth, and three Foot in Height, and the greateſt exceed not ſix Foot high. They are in Number twenty ſix, of which ten ſtand regularly oppoſite to other ten, a Space lying between of about ninety Foot in Breadth; the reſt ſtand unequally diſperſed at Diſtances very far aſunder, but whether upon the ſame Line, yea or no, mine Intelligence inſtructs me not. Laſtly, whereas *Camden*, as for the moſt received, and probable Opinion, affirms, *That ſome think verily they were ſet as Meer-ſtones and Land-marks, as having read in thoſe Authors that wrote of Limits, that Stones were gathered together of both Parties, and the ſame erected for Bounders.* This Doctor bounding the Territory of his Judgment by Intereſt, not Truth, hath wholly omitted the ſame; leſt you ſhould concur in Opinion with Mr. *Camden* therein, as *Speed* and all our Hiſtorians generally do. His other Example out of *Camden* follows.

" Not far from *Burford*, upon the very Border of *Oxfordſhire*,
" is an ancient Monument, to wit, certain huge Stones placed in a
" Circle. The common People call them *Roll-rich* Stones, and
" dream they were ſometimes Men, by a miraculous Metamorpho-
" ſis turned into hard Stones. The Draught of them, ſuch as it is,
" pourtraied long ſince, here I repreſent unto your View. For,
" without all Form and Shape they be, unequal, and by long Con-
" tinuance of Time much impaired. The higheſt of them all, which
" without the Circle looketh into the Earth, they call the King;
" becauſe he ſhould have been King of *England* (forſooth) if he had
" once ſeen *Long-Compton*, a little Town lying beneath, and which
" one may ſee, if he go ſome few Paces forward: other five, ſtand-
" ing at the other Side, touching as it were one another, they ima-
" gine to have been Knights mounted on Horſe-back; and the reſt
" of the Army. Theſe would I verily think to have been the Mo-
" nument of ſome Victory, and haply erected by *Rollo* the *Dane*,
" who afterward conquered *Normandy*. For, what time he with
" his *Danes* troubled *England* with Depredations, we read, that
" the *Danes* joined Battle with the *Engliſh* thereby, at *Hoch-Nor-*
" *ton*; a Place for no one thing more famous in old Time, than
" for the woful Slaughter of the *Engliſh* in that foughten Field, un-
" der the Reign of King *Edward* the Elder.

This is that Antiquity, which, as you may remember, this Doctor, being more dexterous at the coining of Words, than Tradition turn-

ing Men into Stones, not long ſince called *Roll-ſtones*. But that it was erected by *Rollo* the *Dane*, otherwiſe *Rou*, or *Raoul*, who conquered *Normandy*, cannot be granted Mr. *Camden*, in regard his Conjecture neither accords with the Courſe of *Time*, nor coheres with *Hiſtory*, *Rollo* having left *England* many Years before the Battel mentioned was fought. Nor do we find that he ever troubled this Kingdom with Depredations, much leſs gained any Victory here. For our Hiſtorians unanimouſly agree, that He upon his very firſt Arrival, *Anno* 877, was both encountered and defeated by King *Alfred*; and thereupon, or, upon a Dream he had, if you will have it ſo, of better Succeſs in *France*, ſailed immediately thither the ſame Year; where, ere long, He with the *Normans* became ſo potent in *Neuſtria*, that to quiet them, and ſecure himſelf, *Charles the Simple*, ratifying the Accord ſome Years before made with them by his Predeceſſor *Charles the Groſs*, married his Siſter *Gilet* or *Giſta* to Him, and created him the firſt Duke of *Normandy*, *Anno* 900; or as the *French* Hiſtorian, 902. When as the Battle at *Hoch Norton* was not ſtruck, till near forty Years after his Departure hence, towards the latter End of the Reign of King *Edward the Elder*, *Anno* 914. Seeing therefore that both Time and Hiſtory ſo clearly refute Mr. *Camden*'s Surmiſe, and ſeeing our *Stone-Heng* ſo evidently appears to have been anciently a Temple; why may not Mr. *Jones* his tranſitory Remark be valid, that this Antiquity in *Oxfordſhire*, might be a Temple likewiſe? conſidering eſpecially, that *Thomas Lite* Eſquire (of whom for his general Learning Mr. *Camden*, in his Deſcription of *Somerſetſhire*, gives a fair Teſtimony) in his *Royal Stem* dedicated to King *James*, finds a Monument in *Scotland* in all Particulars of the ſame Form directly as *Roll-rich Stones*, to have been in Times of Old a Temple ſacred to *Diana*? having an Altar in it alſo, in Poſition not much inconformable to that in our Antiquity *Stone-Heng*, as it now appears.

Sp. Hiſt. p. 374. *Fox Acts and Mon.* 1. Vol. pag. 187. *Polich.* l. 6. c. 1. *Holinſ. in Alfred.* *Jo. de Seres Hiſt. Fr.* p. 86. & 89. *Camd. Brit.* p. 144. *Heyl. Coſm.* l. 1. p. 164. *Stow in* 4. p. 106.

Again, ſaith this Doctor, " To theſe may be annexed another " eminent Trophy, known by the Name of *Stipper-ſtones*, ſtand- " ing upon *Huckſtow* Foreſt in *Shropſhire*, conſiſting of great Piles " of Stones, and others like Rocks perpendicularly erected thick- " ly together, and ſet up to perpetuate the Renown of a fatal De- " feat given to the *Britains* by *Harald*. Concerning which *Gi-* " *raldus Cambrenſis* hath this clear Teſtimony, *Harald* in Perſon be- " ing himſelf the laſt Foot-man, with Foot-men, and light Arms, " and Victuals anſwerable for ſuch an Expedition in *Wales*, valiant- " ly went round about through all *Wales*, ſo as that he left few " or none alive. And for a perpetual Memory of this Victory, you " may find very many *great* Stones in that Country erected after " the antique Manner upon Hillocks, in thoſe Places wherein he had " been Conqueror, with theſe Words engraven, *Hic fuit Victor* " *Haraldus*: Here was *Harald* Conqueror. Now, theſe being ſuf- " ficient Inſtances of *Danique* triumphal Monuments, it remains " only that we ſearch after ſome of their *Loca Comitialia*.

This Deſcription he hath from Mr. *Camden* alſo, though he will not acknowledge it; forgetting the Fable,

——Moveat Cornicula risum
Furtivis erudata coloribus.

——That,
When stript of her stoln Feathers the Daw was laugh'd at.

And therefore, in regard you'll find him, not *at open Variance*, I say, but, at Defiance both with *Camden*, *Cambrensis*, and all History, observe, I pray, what *Camden*'s own Words are, and what he delivers from *Cambrensis* likewise. "At *Stipper-stone*'s Hill in "*Huckstow* Forest be great Heaps of Stones, saith he, and little "Rocks as it were, that arise thick together. But whereas, as these "seem natural, I dare not with others so much as conjecture, that "these were any of those Stones which *Giraldus Cambrensis* seem-"eth to note in these Words: *Harald* in Person being himself the "last Foot-man in marching with Foot-men, and light Armors, and "Victuals answerable for such Service in *Wales*, valiantly went "round about, and passed through all *Wales*, so as that he left but "few or none alive. And for a perpetual Memory of this Victory, "you may find very many Stones in *Wales* erected after the *an-*"*tique* Manner upon Hillocks, in those Places wherein he had been "Conqueror, having these Words engraven:

Hic fuit Victor Haraldus.
Here was *Harald* Conqueror.

Cam. Brit. in Shropsh.

Now first, whereas *Camden* saith, that, *At* Stipper-stone*'s Hill be great Heaps of Stones, and little Rocks as it were, that rise thick together:* Doctor *Charleton*, finding him to be of too narrow a Soul for his Purpose, tells you, There be *great Piles of Stones, and others like Rocks, perpendicularly erected thickly together.*

Secondly, whereas the *Former* expressly affirms, that in regard they *seem natural, he dares not with others so much as conjecture, that these were any of those Stones*, which *Giraldus Cambrensis* seemeth to note, to be erected by *Harald* in *Wales:* the *Latter* wholly omitting these Words, as confidently avoucheth they were *set up to perpetuate the* Victory of that Prince there.

Thirdly, whereas *Cambrensis* saith, they were *very many Stones*, as being to be found dispersedly in many several Places: This Doctor screwing things up, as his manner is, with an *Emphasis* averreth, that there were very *many great Stones.* A manifest Symptom, you'll say, that his Title is of a foul Complexion, it is so subject to Inflammations.

Fourthly, *Harald*'s Trophies had Inscriptions upon them, as *Cambrensis* attesteth; but those Stones on *Stipper-stone*'s Hill never any, as either *Camden*, or any Man else could ever yet discover, which this Doctor's-self contradicting himself confirmeth, by thus introducing them among such Monuments, as he affirms, were *Illiterata.*

Saxo Gram. Flourished about *Anno Christi* 1203.

Fifthly, the Inscriptions were not in *Runick*, or *Gothick*, or *Danish* Characters, were they, Doctor? but in *Latin* Letters; and *Saxo Gram-*

Grammaticus in his Preface hath informed us, that until a little before his Days the *Latin* Tongue was unknown unto his Countrymen. Which more than ſuggeſts theſe Trophies were not of *Daniſh* Erection.

And the Dominion of the *Danes* here, expired in *Anno Chriſti* 1042.

Sixthly, thoſe Stones that *Harald* ſet up, were, as common Reaſon, and univerſal Cuſtom in Works of that Kind approve, placed in the moſt open and frequented Parts of the Country, *in biviis*, (as may be ſaid) *ſeu triviis*, as *Olaus Magnus* hath it, and not in obſcure and impaſſable Foreſts, where, as this Doctor told you, *the Heads of Deer might lie, without any relation at all to* Stone-Heng.

Seventhly, and laſtly, as *Giraldus Cambrenſis hath this clear Teſtimony*, that *Harald*, to commemorate his Conqueſt, did in ſeveral Places of *Wales* ſet up Stones with theſe Words engraven, HIC FUIT VICTOR HARALDUS: So the Teſtimony of *Herodotus* is as clear, that *Seſoſtris* King of *Ægypt* erected Stones in Memory of his Victories, with the Privities of a Man, and the Name of the King and Kingdom inſculpt upon them, where the People fought valiantly to oppoſe Him; and the ſecret Parts of a Woman on ſuch, where the Inhabitants were effeminately tame, and without Blows ſubmitted to his Power. Had ſome been there we ſhould have had honeſt Dealing no doubt, in a Phyſical Way at leaſt.

Now, this Story conſidered, it may as well be ſaid, that the *Ægyptians* erected *Stipper-ſtones*, (ſetting aſide that they are generally conceiv'd to be ſome of Nature's own Works) as the *Danes*. For *England*, you know, hath had more *Haralds* to her Kings than one, and theſe Monuments in *Wales* were not ſet up by *Harald* the *Dane*, and Son of *Canutus*, as he would perſuade, but by *Harald* the *Engliſhman* and Son of Earl *Godwin*, that in Battle afterwards was by *William* the Conqueror ſlain.

Of the firſt we have not much extant, ſaving that to maintain his Uſurpation he cauſed *Alfred* the younger Son of King *Ethelred* to be barbarouſly murthered; and by the ſame *Dane*-like Practice alſo, would have rid the World of the elder Son *Edward*, after called the Confeſſor, could he, as he did the other, by his Wiles have enticed him out of *Normandy*, whither, by *Emma* their Mother, they had both been ſent, in hope to remain in Safety there; for which the *Dane* baniſh'd her his Realm, and confiſcated all her Eſtate; and having reigned not above four Years ignominiouſly died. Whereas the ſecond, though an Uſurper likewiſe, was, for his Advancement of Vertue, Suppreſſion of Vice, and perſonal Valour, not unmeet for a Kingdom. Now, the Dominion of the *Danes* here, by the Death of *Hardi-Canute*, having its Period, and *Edward* the Confeſſor attaining the Crown, the *Welſhmen* divers Times during his Reign rebelled, and the King putting great Confidence in this *Harald*, ſent him in Command of his Forces againſt them; and He, after many notable Defeats having reduced them to Obedience, in Memory thereof erected *Trophies* after the antique Manner, in divers Places of *Wales*, where He had been victorious, as from *Cambrenſis* and *Camden* you have heard. And this being an unparallel'd Inſtance of this Doctor's Integrity, *it remains only* to obſerve with what Liberty he proceeds to deſcribe his *Loca Comitialia*, as he calls them, or

Sp. in Har. Harf. & Ed. le Confeſ.

Places deſigned for the Election and Inauguration of their Kings,

" In which, ſaith He, not only their Noblemen and Grandees, " but alſo the Commons being upon Summons aſſembled from all " Parts of the Nation; uſed to conſult and vote about Matters of " State of greateſt Importance, more eſpecially upon the Death of " the Prince; and in that Caſe to give their Suffrages for the next in " Blood, or Power, to ſucceed him. This Buſineſs, as being of " moſt Concernment to the Publick, was performed with Pomp and " Solemnity anſwerable; the Manner and Ceremonies whereof are " conciſely ſet down by *Saxo Grammaticus*; thus, *Lecturi Regem* ve- " teres *affixis humo ſaxis inſiſtere, ſuffragiaque promere conſueve-* " *runt, ſubjectorum lapidum firmitate facti conſtantiam ominaturi*; " Our Fore-fathers being to elect their King, uſed to ſtand upon " *Stones* pitch'd *upright* in the Ground, and to give their Suffrages; " by the Firmneſs of the Stones upon which they ſtood, tacitly de- " claring the Firmneſs of their Act, and as by a good *Omen* fore-ſhew- " ing the Durability of his Government. And *Olaus Wormius* more " fully deſcribing the Manner, both of the open Senate-Houſe, and " of the Election it ſelf, ſaith, *Reperiuntur in his oris loca quædam,* " *in quibus Reges olim ſolemni creabantur pompa, quæ cincta adhuc* " grandibus *ſaxis, ut plurimum duodecim, conſpiciuntur, in medio* " *grandiore quodam prominente, cui omnium ſuffragiis electum Re-* " *gem imponebant, magnoque applauſu excipiebant: Hic & comitia* " *celebrabant, & de regni negotiis conſultabant. Regem vero de-* " *ſignaturi, Electores ſaxis inſiſtebant forum cingentibus, decreti* " *firmitudinem pronunciantes.* In this Country are beheld certain " Courts of Parliament, in which heretofore Kings were elected " with ſolemn State; which are ſurrounded with *mighty Stones,* " for the moſt Part twelve in Number, and one other Stone exceed- " ing the reſt in Eminency, ſet in the Middle, upon which (as up- " on a Regal Throne) they ſeated the new elected King, by the " general Suffrage of the Aſſembly, and inaugurated him with great " Applauſe and loud Acclamations. Here they held their great " Councils, and conſulted about Affairs of the Kingdom. But " when they met together to nominate their King, the Electors " ſtood upright upon the Stones environing the Court, and giving " their Voices, thereby confirmed their Choice.

" This rudely magnificent Cuſtom of Electing the ſupream Magiſ- " trate, in ſuch open Circles of huge Stones, and after ſuch a Man- " ner; as it was of higheſt Antiquity, ſo was it likewiſe of greateſt " Duration among the *Danes*. For, *Bernhardus Malincrot* (*in lib.* " *de Archi-cancellariis, pag.* 158.) through a long Series or Deſcent " of their Kings, brings it down to the Time of the Emperor *Charles* " the Fourth, who publiſhing that ſo renowned golden Bull *de Elec-* " *tione Imperatorum*, gave occaſion to the Abrogation of it.

" Yea, ſo ſacred were theſe Courts, and in ſuch high Eſteem and " Veneration were they held, for many hundreds of Years together; " that even in Time of publick Peace and Tranquility, the Candi- " date King was *de jure* obliged there to receive his ſolemn In-

" auguration, and aſſume the Enſigns of Royalty: as if the Place " and Ceremonies were eſſential Parts of his Right to Sovereign- " ty, and the Votes of his Electors much more valid and authen- " tick, for being pronounced in that *Forum*. And if it happen- " ed that the King fell in ſome foreign Expedition, by the Hand " of the Enemy, or by a leſs glorious Death; there enſued an *Inter-* " *Regnum*, till ſuch Time as his ſurviving Army had in ſome con- " venient *Plain* brought together a Multitude of the largeſt Stones " they could poſſibly find, and ſet them both for the Interment of " his Corps, and the Election of his Succeſſor; and this as well be- " cauſe they reputed an Election in ſuch a Place, a good Addition " of Title; as becauſe many great and irreparable Incommodities " might redound to the Republick during that Pauſe, or Reſpite of " Government, in Caſe the new Election were deferred, until they " had returned into their own Country, and aſſembled the beſt " Part of the Nation in ſome one of their ancient Kings-Benches, " as they may be properly enough termed, conſidering their Digni- " ty and Uſe. To authorize this, which otherwiſe might be thought " ſomewhat *Romantick*, I am provided of a Text out of a very " grave and faithful Writer of that Nation, *Suaningius*; which " is well worthy my Recital, and your ſpecial Conſideration; being " that which gave me the firſt Hint for my Conjecture touching the " End or Purpoſe for which *Stone-Heng* was built. The Text is " this; *Locum publicæ Regiæ electionis poſtquam incolis convenien-* " *tem, ad quem, nulla obſtante itineris difficultate, omnes qui erant* " *vocati, venire poſſent, elegiſſent; ſaxa* grandia *ſingulari opera at-* " *que ſtudio conquiri, atque in eundem locum, quem electioni Regiæ* " *deſtinarant, comportari curarunt. Neque enim tum, quemadmo-* " *dum hodie, deſtinata electioni Regum certa erant loca, ſed pro* " *arbitrio ſententiaque eorum qui autoritate & potentia alios ante-* " *cellebant, elegebantur. Huc comportata ſaxa conſcendentes hi, qui-* " *bus eligendi jus commendatum erat, circumſtante populo, ſuffragia* " *ex iis ferebant:* and may be thus Engliſhed. When for the pub- " lick Election of the King, they had made Choice of a Place con- " venient, to which all that were ſummoned might, with the leaſt " Difficulty of Travel, repair; they took care, that Stones *of ex-* " *traordinary Greatneſs* ſhould be, with ſingular Labour and Dili- " gence, ſought forth, and brought together in the ſame Place, " which they had appointed for the Royal Election. For, there " were not then, as now a-days, certain appointed Places for that " Affair; but ſuch were choſen, at the Pleaſure and Judgment of " thoſe, who excelled others in Authority and Power. Upon the " Stones brought hither, thoſe to whom the Right of Electing was " delegated, mounting up, delivered their Suffrages, the People " ſtanding round about below. The ſame in every Particular is " confirmed by the learned *Stephanus Stephanius*, in his Commen- " taries upon the firſt Book of *Saxo Grammaticus* his Hiſtory " of *Denmark*; whither I remit the unſatisfied.

" As for Examples of this nobleſt and moſt magnificent ſort of Mo- " numents, *Olaus Wormius* hath furniſhed us with Three very con- " ſpicuous ones; one in *Seland*, near *Leire* called KONGSTOLEN, or " *King's Throne*; another in *Schoneland*, not far from *Lundie*, in

" which Homage was annually paid to King *Olaus*, and *Chriſtianus*
" the Firſt was with Royal Solemnity inaugurated and inveſted with
" Royal Ornaments; a third near *Viburg*, in the *Cimbrick* Territo-
" ry, in which common Tradition will have *Dane* the Firſt to have
" been likewiſe elected, and enthroned, as the Name DANERLIUNG,
" which to this Day it bears, ſeems to witneſs. And the Reaſon he
" gives, why there is one in each of theſe three Provinces, is, that
" anciently they were diſtinct Principalities, and under the Domi-
" nion of as many petty Kings; though now reduced under the
" Sovereignty of a Monarch, the preſent King of *Denmark*.

Before I proceed to examine particularly the Authorities produced by him concerning theſe Places of Election, the *Climax* or Gradation he uſeth in deſcribing them, is not worthy taking notice of. For, firſt you may obſerve that *Saxo Grammaticus* is introduc'd, gravely ſaying, that they were ſurrounded with *Stones*; then enters *Olaus Wormius* boldly with *great Stones*; and to him Doctor *Charleton* oſtentouſly with *mighty Stones*: no otherwiſe, than as Sir *John Falſtaff*'s Blades in Buckeram, were firſt *Two*, then *Seven*, and at laſt *Thirteen*. And as the Poet makes Thoſe but two in all at laſt; ſo, an Hiſtorian ſhall aſſure you e're long, that *theſe Stones*, *great Stones*, *mighty Stones*, were Stones not two Foot high at moſt. Again, whereas *Suaningius* ſaith, they were *Saxa grandia* great Stones, this Doctor will have them to be Stones of *extraordinary Greatneſs*. Had you but an Horſe that could ſtrain as well, you might run him againſt the beſt in *Chriſtendom*, I dare undertake.

Secondly, (for with his miſ-quoting of *Malincrot*, and my Trouble therein, I ſhall not acquaint you) He ſaith, *That this rudely magnificent Cuſtom of Electing the ſupream Magiſtrate, in ſuch open Circles of* huge *Stones*, (for ſo, forſooth, they muſt be now again) was abrogated by the Emperor *Charles* the Fourth, who was contemporary with our King *Edward* the Third; but having it ſeems ſo labour'd his Brains, to find out portentous Words, to make his Stones big enough, he in ſuch manner forgets it, that within a few Lines he not only directly tells you the contrary, and how *Chriſtianus* the Firſt, that reigned in Time together with our *Henry* the Sixth, *was with Royal Solemnity inaugurated and inveſted with Royal Ornaments in one of them in* Schoneland, *not far from* Lundie: but alſo poſitively contradicts his own Authors therein; for, *Wormius* his Words are; *In Scania propè Lundiam collis eſt* LOYEBARSRHOI *dictus, ubi homagium Regi Olao præſtitum, in quo etiam tempore Chriſtiani primi hoc negotium peragebatur.* Whereby appears that Homage was paid to King *Olaus*, and *Chriſtianus* the Firſt elected, not in a ſtony Inauguratory, but on an Hill, or *Burrow* of Earth, near *Lundie*. And *Malincrot* alſo, alluding thereunto uſeth theſe Words, *in patentibus campis ſub dio*, and not *in ſuch an open Circle of huge Stones*, as this Doctor affirms.

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. l. 1. c. 12.

Bernh. Malin. in Archic. p. 185.

Laſtly, he ſaith, that one *Dane* the Firſt was elected likewiſe in that near *Viburg* in the *Cimbrick* Territory. Now, who this *Dane* ſhould be, ſurpaſſeth, I muſt confeſs, my reading; for, in neither *Engliſh*, *German*, *Gothiſh*, or *Daniſh* Hiſtory, is any ſuch King to be found; yet nevertheleſs conſidering, what Strides he commonly makes, it is poſſible enough, that this may be that *Dan*, with the

Fable of whoſe being the firſt King of the *Danes*, all Hiſtorians are ſo pleaſant. For, the ſearching Eye of Truth, ſaith *Speed*, ſpeaking of the Original of this People, hath long ſince ſeen into the received Fable of *Danus* their firſt King, and Giant-like Son of *Humblus*. *Heylin* alſo, treating of the *Swedes*, tells us, that he dares give no more Credit to their firſt King *Berig*, than to the Stories of *Brute*, *Dan*, *Fergus*, or the Lady *Scota Pharaoh*'s Daughter. You may hear *Camden* likewiſe, ſaying, *What was the beginning of the* Danes, *the* Danes *themſelves verily know not for certain. For, Verity itſelf hath hiſſed out of the School of Antiquity, not only that Giant* Danus *the Son of* Humblus; *but alſo* Goropius *who deriveth it* DA-HEN *from an Hen.* And therefore leaving unto him his *Dane*, with the reſt of their Kings untill the Reign of *Godfrey* or *Groticus*, the former having in the Story of them no Certainty or Appearance of Continuance or Truth; we will now paſs to what his Authors deliver, and examine how far forth they will maintain his Title.

Sp. Hiſt. pag. 395.

Heyl. Coſm. in Swed. p. 142.

Cam. Brit pag. 141.

Heyl. Geog. in Denm. in 4.

In the firſt Place then he produceth *Saxo Grammaticus* uſing theſe Words: *Lecturi Regem veteres affixis humo ſaxis inſiſtere, ſuffragiaque promere conſueverunt, ſubjectorum lapidum firmitate facti conſtantiam ominaturi.* Who theſe *Veteres* were, *Saxo Grammaticus* informs us not. With this ancient Cuſtom he begins his Hiſtory; for, having told us, that, though *Dan* and *Angul* his Brother (for I much touch briefly on the Fable) were choſen Governors of their Country, and ruled all; yet they had not the Name of Kings, in regard that no Authority could warrant, that King-ſhip was in thoſe Days in uſe therein: He tells us farther, that *Dan* being dead, his Son *Humblus*, by a new Favour of his Country-men, was elected and inaugurated King after the Manner of the Times of Old, which, ſaith he, was thus, *Lecturi Regem veteres, &c. Quo ritu Humblus decedente Patre, novo Patriæ beneficio Rex creatus, &c.* Which being ſo, theſe *Veteres* then were not the *Fore-fathers* of the *Danes*, as this Doctor renders the Word; his Forefathers of the *Danes* having never choſen a King till now this *Humblus* was elected; but, by the *Veteres* muſt be meant thoſe Men which lived of Old in the *Cimbrick Cherſoneſs*; And conſequently theſe Places of Election were of far higher Antiquity, and the *Danes* nothing concerned in the founding of them. For, theſe Inauguratories were in that Territory, and there had been, none knows how many Generations before the Time, that even this Fable of *Dan* himſelf bears date. And hence it was, that *Saxo Grammaticus* was enforced in his Preface to apologize, *Quis res Danæ proſequeretur?* who can write of the Actions of *Denmark*, ſince that it had neither Religion nor Learning till of late Times? and to inform you likewiſe, that whether the Authors of ſuch Works were Giants after the general Deluge was paſt, or Men of greater Might than others, is not to be known from Story.

Next, he quotes *Olaus Wormius*, who, conceiving *Saxo Grammaticus* to be ſomewhat too nice in his Relation, adventures ſomewhat farther, and thereby will give us ſome more Light into the Matter, or Liberty at leaſt to raiſe a Conjecture from his Words. He ſaith, *Reperiuntur in his oris loca quædam, in quibus Reges olim ſolemni creabantur pompa, &c.* "In theſe Coaſts certain Places are

"found,

" found, in which Kings, in Times of Old, were created with ſolemn " Pomp; and which are yet to be ſeen invironed with great Stones, " for the moſt Part twelve, one greater than the Reſt being in the " Middle, whereon the King choſen by the general Suffrages of all " was placed, and with loud Acclamations generally acknowledged. " Here alſo they convened for making of their Laws, and conſult- " ing about Affairs of State. But, when they were to elect a King, " the Electors ſtood upon the Stones invironing the Court, declar- " ing the Firmneſs of their Choice." From which Words may be collected, Firſt, the Situation of theſe Places, upon the Coaſts or Borders of the Country; *In his oris*, ſaith *Wormius*, and ſo *Viburg* lies in the Bottom of the now North *Juitland*, upon the Shore of a great navigable River; ſo *Lundie* (if you will admit it) within three *German* Miles and an half of the *Sound*, near the like River alſo; and as for *Leire* being at this Day an obſcure Village, though *Wormius* tells us it was anciently the Seat of Kings, and had a goodly River running by it in like manner, I find no notice taken of it by Geographers. Secondly, the Number of the Stones, which were, *ut plurimum duodecim*, generally twelve; and that they never exceeded this Number, by other Examples produc'd by our Author, which this Doctor, as not complying with his Intereſt, thought fit to conceal, appears. Thirdly, the Grandeur of them, for, we hear not of any ſuch inſulting Words, as that they were *Ingentis aut ſtupendæ magnitudinis*, but barely *ſaxa grandia* great Stones, neither did this Greatneſs conſiſt in their heighth but breadth, that the Electors might ſtand upon them; for, that they ſtood on them, *upright*, as this Doctor tells you, is a Truth unqueſtionable, and probably ſate upon them alſo, as the Grandees of a Kingdom, at all their Conventions to conſult of State Affairs, uſually do; otherwiſe, it was a great Forgetfulneſs to provide them no Seats; a ſtrange Omiſſion, you'll ſay, ſince that *Claudius Lyſcander in Reg. Dan. Geneal.* as I find in *Wormius*, *lib.* 2. *pag.* 108. was ſo careful of them, as to provide Holes made quite through the Stones, for the more commodious tying of their Horſes. But, for this Affront put upon ſuch *Magnates*, *Wormius* gives him not many Thanks, I'll aſſure you.

It being then thus, theſe were Stones but of a ſitting height at utmoſt, upon which, as occaſion for the electing of a King required, they might eaſily ſtep, or at leaſt carefully be handed up; and conſequently broad and flat, that they might not only have Room to ſit at Eaſe, but alſo ſtand ſecurely without Danger of falling from a greater Height; and *ſans* Hazard addreſs themſelves reverently to do their Homage and Fealty, and the like Tenders of Submiſſion and Loyalty to their King: yet ſo elevated nevertheleſs that they might be diſtinguiſhed, which in all Probability was chiefly intended, from the common People. For, what little Regard the Septentrional Nations, or old *Runians*, had to *the Durability of the Government of their Kings*, their frequent Rebellions, and depoſing of them, mentioned in their Hiſtories, declare. However, ſhall ſuch Stones as theſe be parallel'd with thoſe of ſo vaſt Magnitude, that appear in our Antiquity?

In the laſt Place, this Doctor tells you, " And if it happened " that the King fell in ſome foreign Expedition by the Hand of the

" Enemy, or by a leſs glorious Death; there enſued an *Inter-Reg-*
" *num*, till ſuch Time as his ſurviving Army had, in ſome conve-
" nient *Plain*, brought together a Multitude of the largeſt Stones
" they could poſſibly find, and ſet them both for the Interment of
" his Corps, and the Election of his Succeſſor: and this as well be-
" cauſe they reputed an Election in ſuch a Place, a good addition
" of Title; as becauſe many great and irreparable Incommodities
" might redound to the Republick during that Pauſe or Reſpite of
" Government, in Caſe the new Election were deferred, until they
" had returned into their own Country, and aſſembled the beſt
" Part of their Nation in ſome one of their ancient Kings-Benches,
" as they may be properly enough termed conſidering their Dignity
" and Uſe.

This is *quaſi Empericus in Emporio*, as if a Man ſhould tell a Tale in a Market-Place. A ſtrange Tale I'll aſſure you he hath told, which beſides the miraculous growing up of twelve great Stones, within twelve Lines, *to a Multitude of the largeſt* could poſſibly be found, hath neither Cuſtom nor Example to authorize or make it good. For, the Words of *Suaningius*, the Witneſs produced, (the Context being wholly omitted as you will ſee e're long) are; *Locum publicæ Regiæ electionis poſt quam incolis convenientem, &c.* When for the publick Election, ſaith He, they had choſen a Place convenient for the Inhabitants, unto which without any Difficulty of Travel, thoſe that were ſummoned might come, they took care, that great Stones with ſingular Pains and Diligence ſhould be ſought out, and brought to the Place, which they had deſigned for the Election. For then, as now-a-days, there were not any certain Places appointed for the Election of Kings, but they were choſen at the Diſcretion and Nomination of thoſe, that were of greateſt Authority, and carried the moſt Sway. The Stones being hither brought, thoſe getting up unto whom the Power of Election was committed, from them delivered their Suffrages, the People ſtanding round about them. Now, what is all this to prove, That once upon a Time a King being dead, his Army brought together a Multitude of the largeſt Stones they could poſſibly find, and ſet them up in a *Plain*, forſooth, both for the Interment of his Corps, and the Election of his Succeſſor, leſt Danger might happen to the Common-wealth, by deferring it, until they had returned into their own Country, whither I cannot tell, and what they did there I know not? I muſt needs leave this Doctor to ſearch out better Proofs for his Aſſertion, which otherwiſe will ſtill ſmell of the Romance. Yet that this gave him *the firſt Hint for his Conjecture, touching the End or Purpoſe, for which* Stone-Heng *was built, is poſſible enough, for groundleſs Opinions muſt have groundleſs Foundations.* And thus he made uſe of *Speed* for the Engravement at *Exmore*; thus of *Saxo Grammaticus* for the *Runick* or *Gothick* Characters; thus of *Olaus Wormius* for the Sacrifices of the *Danes* unto their *Manes*. But, from whom he really had his Hint, as for his ſake that gave it him I intend not to acquaint you; ſo, certain it is that this Text of *Suaningius*, when truly quoted, will not only hint unto us, but poſitively aſſure us alſo, who were the Founders of theſe old manner of Monuments, as well Inauguratories as others, now extant in the preſent Domi-

nions of *Denmark*; unto which we ſhall proceed in Order.

But firſt, not to delay your Expectation, I am to let you know, what *Olaus Magnus* ſaith concerning theſe Places of Election. Who, having committed to Memory the like antiquated Monuments (of which you have lately heard) within his own Country, and other the more remote Northern Parts of the World, which being of all others ever the moſt barbarous, and even at this Day ſcarcely civiliz'd, longeſt retained the old and primitive Cuſtom for commemorating their Actions; and after informing us, that, together with them, in ſome Places are found very broad Stones with the Images of Dragons, Serpents, and Beaſts engraven on them, againſt which Creatures they obſerved no leſs Triumph, than againſt armed Enemies, in ſome high Stones for Boundaries and Limits of Countries and Governments; and in ſome again Stones ſet up for Sea Marks to fore-warn Mariners of the Danger of the Coaſts, proceedeth thus. *Eſt etiam, lapis ingens & rotundus circum circa duodecim minores adjacentes habens, cuneatis petris paululum è terra elevatus, non procul à Metropoli Upſalenſi,* MORASTEEN *dictus, ſuper quem novus Rex eligendus, infinita populi multitudine præſenti ſuſcipitur, ac poſtmodum ſacrioribus ceremoniis à Catholicis Epiſcopis juramento, defendendæ fidei præmiſſo, confirmatur*; There is alſo, ſaith he, an huge round Stone, having about twelve leſſer Stones lying round it, by the Stones wedged in together raiſed a little from the Earth, not far from the *Metropolis* of *Upſal* called MORASTEEN, upon which the new King to be choſen, is received by an infinite Company of People that are preſent, and afterwards with more ſacred Ceremonies by the Catholick Biſhops taking an Oath for defending of the Faith, confirmed.

Ol. Magn. l. 1. cap. 31.

Now, Mark I pray, with what Judgment and reſpect to Poſterity this great Prelate proceeds, in giving us the Deſcription of the ſelf-ſame Antiquity, which *Wormius* among others (as cited at Random by this Doctor) brings into Example; how without leading us in a Maze, with unſatisfactory and confuſed Ambages, he really acquaints us, partly by his Words, partly by his Draught, which ſhall ſeaſonably be preſented to your View, not only with the Form of the Stones, but together with their Number, their Height and Poſition alſo. Their KONGSTOLEN in Form was round, their whole Number about twelve (and never more it ſeems,) their Height was very little from the Earth, the great Stone it ſelf which reſted upon them being but *paululum è terra elevatus*, and in their Poſition, as they were wedged or thruſt together under the great Stone, ſo, lay they circularly about it in like manner. And queſtionleſs, to the End that at theſe Conſults their Opinions might equally be heard, and without ſpending of their Lungs debated, the leſſer Stones lay cloſely about the huge one, as *Olaus Magnus* deſcribeth. Whereby the whole Antiquity may poſitively be concluded to be but a very contemptible ſmall thing. Whenas our *Stone-Heng* is a vaſt Work, no leſs in the main Bulk, beſides its Accommodations, than a hundred and ten Foot in Diameter. And what a ſtir all this while hath this Doctor kept, by defaming and corrupting of Authors; quoting them as if they were his own and are not; ſtraining and perverting their Texts; diſputing of Arguments by halves, making ungenuine and falſe Tranſlati-

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. l. 1. c. 12.

ons;

ons; inventing and broaching Novelties and Romances; and uſing what not reproachful and diſingenuous Shifts to queſtion an Opinion unqueſtionable, and to bring you at laſt unto a Court, not comparable in Capacity to one of the ordinary Hundred Courts within this Kingdom, to a Petty-Larceny Place, and ſuch Stones in reſpect of which, *London-ſtone*, to uſe his own Words, is of *mighty, huge, and extraordinary Greatneſs* in height. ?

Furthermore, how the *Swediſh* Hiſtorian, with *Saxo Grammaticus*, concurs about the Founders of theſe barbarous Monuments, is not unworthy your Obſervation alſo; For he, in reflecting upon them, refers us wholly to *Saxo*'s Opinion, not knowing, for his Part, how to determine otherwiſe by whom, or when they were made, unleſs by ſuch as were in Power, after the Deluge was paſſed over, as you lately heard. And yet this Doctor, in Oppoſition to all Hiſtory, and Records of ancient Times, dares arrogantly affirm, that they were founded by the *Danes*, and theſe Places of Election erected peculiarly for their Uſe; whereas Dr. *Heylin*, beſide what's formerly ſaid, hath in his elaborate Work, from the Truth of Story made fully appear; That after the *Danes* came to be a ſettled Nation, the Sovereignty among them went generally in the Way of Succeſſion, and not Election; unleſs ſome Faction, or popular and powerful Pretender interloped, as oftentimes happeneth in ſuch other Eſtates as are hereditary.

Heyl. Coſm. in Denm. p. 137.

It being then thus, Places for Elections of Kings were not for their Uſe, at leaſt not ſuch Places as theſe; and ſince neither Record nor Cuſtom will juſtify Doctor *Charleton*'s Surmiſe, it may as well be ſaid, that the *Iſraelites*, in regard *Joſhua*, as Sacred Story aſſures us, ſet up twelve Stones in the midſt of *Jordan*, in Memory that the Prieſts that bare the Ark ſtood there; or, the *Americans*, for that in the Mountains of *Cuſco* the *Inguas*, as *Joſephus Acoſta* relates, ſet up twelve Pillars in Order, and at ſuch Diſtance one from another, as every Month one of theſe Pillars denoted the riſing and ſetting of the Sun, were the Authors of thoſe in *Denmark*; As that the *Danes*, becauſe twelve Stones for inaugurating Kings are extant within their now Dominions, were the Founders of our Antiquity. But, ſome perhaps will be ready to object and ſay, that neither the *Iſraelites* nor *Americans* had ever any Empire in *Denmark*; whereas, it is certainly known, that the *Danes* had Dominion here in *England*. To which it is as readily anſwer'd, that both the *Iſraelites* and *Americans* had as much Dominion in *Denmark*, as ever the *Danes* had in South *Wiltſhire*, where *Stone-Heng* ſtands, in *Gurmund*'s Days, or at leaſt an hundred and forty Years after his Overthrow. And this, as alſo in what Places their Kings were afterwards elected and crowned, when I come to ſpeak to the point of Time aſſigned by this Doctor for the pretended Building of it, from indubitable Authors ſhall be clearly manifeſted. In the mean while, we are to obſerve his manner of proceeding, and follow him whither he leads us; for now leaving *Denmark* again, he imbarks us *de novo* for *England*, to inquire after the like Places of Election there, ſaying,

Joſ. Acoſta l. 6. c. 3.

" Nor are we deſtitute of the like in *England*. For, in *Cornwall*, " on a large Plain, called *Biſcan-woun*, near a Village named

" Saint *Buriens*, ſtand erected, in a Circle, nineteen huge Stones,
" diſtant each from the other about twelve Foot; with one Stone far
" higher and greater than the reſt in the Centre. Which though
" *Camden* ſuppoſeth to be ſome Trophy left by the *Romans*, under
" the latter Emperors; or elſe by *Athelſtane* the *Saxon*, when he had
" ſubdued the *Corniſh-Men*: yet conſidering, on one Side, that the
" *Romans* uſed not to eternize their Victories here, or elſewhere,
" by any ſuch Trophies; and, on the other, that there was a Time,
" when the *Danes* alſo had not only *Cornwal*, but all *England* beſide,
" under their barbarous Subjection; and that this Monument doth
" in all Particulars correſpond with the Courts of Elections Royal
" in *Denmark*, of which I am now ſpeaking; conſidering this, I ſay,
" no Reaſon appears to the contrary, but I may aſſent to the Opinion
" of *Wormius*, that it was, after a great Defeat of the *Engliſh Sax-*
" *ons*, by his Country-men, erected for the Election of their own
" King, and the Inveſtiture of him with the Sovereignty of his new-
" ly acquired Principality.

In what ſevere manner *Olaus Wormius* inveighs againſt, and how ſhameleſs he reputes that Man, that ſhall dare to give his Opinion of Matters of Antiquity without an ocular Inſpection, you have from his own Mouth been fully made acquainted; and therefore for him himſelf now again, as formerly, thus ineptly to take a Liberty to deſcant upon our Monuments without having ſeen them, argues an Endeavour, at leaſt, *ipſa de veritatis & exiſtimationis arce deturbare*, (his own Words upon the like Occaſion) utterly to overthrow the Eſteem and Reputation of them. But, that the Matter may appear more plainly, and how truly his Steps are followed by this Doctor; hear him repugning Mr. *Camden*'s Opinion: For, having told us, that although *Camden* ſuppoſeth, this Monument at *Boſcawen-woun* Heath, to have been ſome Trophy of the *Romans*, under the latter Emperors, or of *Athelſtane* the *Saxon*, when he reduced the *Corniſh-Men* under his Power, he proceedeth thus; *Conjectura tamen à ſimilibus apud nos extantibus ducta, vel Athelſtanum, vel alios noſtrates hic in Reges electos arbitror.* Which Words of *Wormius*'s are thus delivered to you by this Doctor; Mark, I pray, *That it was after a great Defeat of the* Engliſh Saxons, *by his* (viz. Wormius's) *Country-men, erected for the Election of their own King, and the Inveſtiture of him with the Sovereignty of his newly acquired Principality.*

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 12.

Now, although *Wormius* forgets how himſelf hath maintained, that the *Danes* knew not what belonged to Works of Stone, nor how to manage them, and alſo, that they were accuſtomed to elect their Kings on a *Burrow* of Earth; while he makes this ſtony Monument in *Cornwal* to be erected for an Inauguratory, either for *Athelſtane*, or ſome *Daniſh* King; Doctor *Charleton*, nevertheleſs, ſhould have remembred, before he had ſo falſified *Wormius* as aforeſaid, to have told us, what *Daniſh* Prince it was, that obtained the Principality of *Cornwal*, before *Canutus* his Days, or was ever inveſted with Sovereignty either in that Country, or any County of this Kingdom to the Weſt from *Oxford* in any Age; for, it had been right worthy your Knowledge. But, was it not King DANE, Doctor? Why, *the Name* Boſcawen-woun Heath, *which to this Day it bears,*

ſeems to witneſs it, doth it not? However, not to wave their Cuſtom of contradicting one another, with what Judgment theſe two great Doctors proceed, concerning this Antiquity now, and the *Hurlers* before, merits your Obſervation. For, they would have the *Hurlers*, that are low and broad Stones, to be, not a Place for Election of Kings, but a Trophy; when Trophies in all Times, among all People, were evermore made of high and ſpiral Stones: And they will have theſe at *Boſcawen-woon* Heath, which are high and ſpiral, to be, not a Trophy, but a Place for electing of Kings; when theſe Places, among all the Nations that ever uſed them, were always made of low and broad Stones. Oh Death, that haſt been ſo cruel as to ſeparate two ſuch learned Doctors! obſerve how they contradict all Hiſtory, and publiſh their own Levity alſo. Doctor *Charleton* will have it a Place for the royal Inveſtiture of a *Dane*, and none but a *Dane*; when never *Dane*, in whatever Age, was royally inveſted in any Part of *England*, Weſtward from *London* or *Oxford*: Doctor *Wormius* for the like Ceremony, either of a *Dane*, or *Athelſtane*; when *Athelſtane* was crowned at *Kingſton* upon *Thames*, upon a Stage built publickly in the Market-Place, according to the ancient Cuſtom of the *Saxons*; and the Uſe with us in Cathedrals at this Day. Again, *This* ſaith it was erected upon a Victory of the *Saxons*, if not the *Danes*: *That* after a Defeat given to the *Saxons* by the *Danes*; when neither the *Danes* nor *Saxons* in *Athelſtane*'s Time, were Maſters of that Part of *Cornwal* in which this Antiquity ſtands, or ever had any Encounter there. And both of them peremptorily affirm, that their ſtony Places of Election were evermore of a *circular Form*; yet will they have this Monument in *Cornwal* to be one of them, though it is *Oval*, as the Work it ſelf demonſtrates.

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. l. 1. c. 9.

Mark likewiſe how they contradict themſelves, and quarrel one another concerning *Stone-Heng*. *Wormius* will have it a Place ſacred to the Gods: *Charleton*, a Sepulchre of Giants. The *One*, a Court for condemning of Men; the *Other*, a Slaughtery for killing of Beaſts. The *Former*, neither a Sepulchral Monument, nor Place for electing of Kings; the *Later*, a Sepulchral Monument and Place of Election both.

Camden's Judgment on the contrary is more remarkable. For, that Region which is now divided by the River *Tamar* into the two Counties of *Cornwal* and *Devonſhire*, was in ancient Times but one Territory, and inhabited by thoſe *Britains* called *Danmonii*, or with *Ptolomy Damnonii*: And, as *Athelſtane*'s Victories over the *Britains* there conducted him no farther than to make *Tamar* the Confines of his Empire; ſo, the World's End, rather than the Land's End, limited the Conqueſts of the *Romans*. Beſides, whereas he ſaith, that this Monument in *Cornwal* might be ſome Trophy erected by the *Romans*, he maturely adds, under the later Emperors. Well knowing, that as in the Time of their firſt Emperors, when our *Stone-Heng* was probably by them built, they were the Grand Maſters of the Univerſe in all Arts and Sciences; ſo, under the later Emperors, after they were over-run by the *Goths* and *Vandals*, they were grown as barbarous, if not more than they. All things under the Sun are ſubject to Viciſſitude, and ſhall not Arts? That

Spe. Hiſt. pa. 364.

either by Encouragement, which produceth Practice, flouriſh and proſper; or through Want of Encouragement, which cauſeth Neglect, decay and periſh. Have I not ſeen in his late Majeſty's Royal Collection, Relieves in Marble done by the *Greeks* in their later Times, to be far more barbarouſly rude, than thoſe Sculptures of the *Cimbrians* and *Goths* exhibited by *Olaus Wormius?* And have I not by me a Letter written to Mr. *Jones* from that never-to-be-forgotten *Mœcenas* of all Learning, the Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, not long before his Death, ſaying, *that* Italy *was no more* Italy; he then found ſuch Decay of Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, and all that was good and vertuous, from what not forty Years before he had ſeen therein? And ſhould then the *Romans*, when not their Empire it ſelf, uphold Arts everlaſtingly? *They* could not, nor did *They*, but with their ancient Perfection in them, loſt likewiſe their natural Trade, which their Fore-fathers ſuck'd, as may be ſaid, from their Mothers Breaſts, War. Inſomuch, as inſtead of having before the true military Diſcipline among themſelves only, they had forgotten, now, in what manner to ſound a Retreat; as *Procopius* informs us: inſtead of the *Mauſolea*, and prodigious Moles of their former Emperors; *Severus* a later one, was interred in a Mount of Earth, raiſed up near *York*, after the manner of the *Saxons* and *Danes*; as *Camden* from *Radulphus Niger* affirms: Inſtead of their magnificent Inſcriptions in the richeſt Marble, they made Engravements in rude Craggs and Rocks; like the *Goths* and *Cimbrians*; as the ſame Author, from the Inſcriptions themſelves witneſſeth: And inſtead of their mighty Walls of poliſhed Stone, were enforced for want of Workmen experienc'd in Works of that kind, directly the *Danes* Caſe, to make them of Earth and Turfs, which the Ruins of the *Picts* Wall (as it's called) verifies to this Day. And wherefore then might not *Camden* alſo rationally conjecture this Antiquity in *Cornwal* to be a Trophy ſet up by the *Romans*, under their later Emperors? And, why might not they uſe *to eternize their Victories here, or elſewhere, by ſuch Trophies?* Eſpecially ſeeing *Ninnius* recordeth, as you have heard at large, that *Carauſius* commemorated His by an Arch-Triumphal of a round Form, open and uncovered; no leſs different from their ancient ſtately Structures of that kind, than this Trophy, from thoſe of *C. Marius*, *L. Sylla*, *Auguſtus Cæſar*, or any other of their Emperors, that reigned in the beſt Times. But, that this Monument of *Carauſius* was a Temple of *Terminus*, I cannot with others agree, not only in regard ſo ancient and claſſick an Author as *Ninnius* poſitively affirms the contrary, but alſo becauſe they did not anciently erect Temples to this Deity; for, honouring him under the rude Form of a Stone, they performed his Ceremonies in the open Air: Though it is not to be denied, that in the Capitol he had a Temple, open likewiſe and without a Roof; Superſtition prompting them, not to confine him, under whoſe Protection they aſpir'd to make their Empire boundleſs; *Non parendo coſa conveniente rinchiuder queſto Dio ſotto termini, e' confini; però ancora i ſuoi ſagrificii, ſi facevano allo ſcoperto*, ſaith *Fla. Gualterius* in his Conſiderations on *Pancirollus*, *l.* 1. *c.* 23.

But to give you briefly a Deſcription of the Monument on *Boſcawen-woon* Heath, or as it is commonly called *Crofts*, it conſiſts of nineteen Stones, erected about twelve Foot aſunder, not as this Doctor, in a Circular, but Oval Figure; it is ſuppoſed they were originally twenty, for on the Weſtern Side one ſeems to be wanting, the Stones there being at near twice the Diſtance as elſewhere. Nigh the Middle is raiſed a Stone, round and of a ſpiral Form, two Foot ten Inches Diameter at the Surface of the Earth, and eight Foot and an half high, the reſt are quadrangular between three and four Foot broad, and in Height all much alike; not any the leaſt Sign of Workmanſhip is to be diſcerned in them, more than the bare Erection, and of great Antiquity they are conceiv'd to be, in regard no traditional Report whatever paſſeth abroad among the Inhabitants concerning them.

Now, this Deſcription conſidered, what becomes of *Wormius*'s Conjecture derived *à ſimilibus apud nos extantibus?* For, where hath he made appear, that any Monument like this, is, or ever was to be found in *Denmark?* Or in what Northern World did he ever ſee an Inauguratory of an Oval Form? Give me now Leave to think that the *Greeks* are not the only Boaſters. And, ſhould it be enquired how either he, or Doctor *Charleton* could conceive it poſſible, that their *Candidate* and Electors might ſtand at ſuch an Height, upon ſuch Stones as theſe; he that rides over *Boſcawen-woon* Heath in an haſie Morning, may ſee how the *Corniſh Choughs* pearch upon the Stones, and thereby ſatisfy himſelf. But, to what follows.

" Here, perhaps, you'll be a little ſurpriz'd if I adventure, ſaith this Doctor, " to make our *Stone-Heng* it ſelf bring up the Rear of " this laſt and *moſt gigantick* Diviſion of *Daniſh* Antiquities. But, " it is my Conjecture; the ultimate Scope of my ſo laborious In- " quiry; the Point in which all the Lines of this long Diſcourſe " concentre. Wherefore, having now at length brought you to a " Place where you may at once behold the Strength of all thoſe " ſeveral Reaſons, that conſpired to ſuggeſt that Opinion to me: " it is fit I ſhould draw them together in as ſmall a Compaſs as I " can, and ſo preſent them to your Conſideration, while what " hath been delivered both of all the *Daniſh* unletter'd Monu- " ments in general, and in particular, of their Courts for Election " of Kings, is yet freſh in your Memory. And this, I conceive, " may be moſt conciſely and moſt advantageouſly effected, by way " of Parallel or Compariſon, in this plain and eaſy Method.

This Doctor's Infirmity is at laſt come to the *Criſis*, we being now arrived at the Parallel he makes, between his pretended *Daniſh*, but really the *Cimbrick* and *Gothick* Courts of Parliament, as he calls them; and ours, or the *Roman Stone-Heng*, which he thus ſtateth.

The

The Ancient Courts of Parliament in *Denmark* always.	*STONE-HENG* likewise.
1.	1.
Were ſituated in large and open Plains not far from ſome Town, of competent Reception, at leaſt for People of the beſt Quality.	*Stands in a ſpacious Plain, about two Miles diſtant from* Ambresbury, *anciently a Town of great Note.*

He cannot ſee Wood for Trees; for, how was *Stone-Heng* ſituated *in a ſpacious Plain*; when, *from thence to* Ambresbury *was, till within theſe two hundred Years, a Foreſt full of great Trees?* But, the Cauſe that made him ſay ſo then, though he will forget it now, you very well know. However, being throughly acquainted with that Adage, *Nunc aliud tempus, alii pro tempore mores*, he can, like *Proteus*, turn himſelf into any Shape, and according to the *Times* and *Occaſion* ſteer his Courſe. But how hath he made appear that *thoſe Ancient Courts in* the now *Denmark were ſituated in large and open Plains?* Not ſo much, you'll ſay, as by his ſtale Witneſs Tradition; for, as for *Saxo Grammaticus*, *Wormius*, or *Suaningius*, they have not delivered one Word to that purpoſe; and all that I can collect in his Behalf, is from *Olaus Magnus*, ſpeaking of *Upſal*, *Unde non procul*, ſaith he, *eſt lapis campeſtris amplus*, intending MORASTEEN, which Word *campeſtris*, nevertheleſs, implies rather, the Rudeneſs of the Stone, than Place of its Situation. Wherefore, ſince his own Teſtimony by plying off and on, as he hath continually done, is ſo little to be valued, and that the Towns to which he referreth us for Example were Metropolies of Kingdoms, not Country Towns, and are, and were, according to all Geography, ſited upon the Shores of great Navigable Rivers, as that of *Upſal* alſo: Whereas our *Stone-Heng*, *è contrario*, ſtandeth in a wild Plain, the Metropolis of Old, even but of the County, being not within ſix Miles of it, nor any Navigable River nearer than the Sea, which is at leaſt thirty Miles diſtant thence, his Parallel cannot hold good as to this Particular.

2.	2.
And in, or near to the Middle of the Kingdom; that ſuch as were ſummoned to convene upon the Election of a King, or other Affair of publick Importance, might repair thither with equal Conveniency.	*In a Mediterranean, or Mid-Land Country; for ſo* Camden *calls* Wiltſhire.

This contradicts all Geography. For *Lundie*, let the Inauguratory thereby be what it will, ſtands not above three Miles and an half from the *Sound*, though the Breadth of *Scania* is no leſs than forty eight Miles up into the Land, as *Heylin* affirms. *Upſal* not far

from the Bay of *Bodner, in oris*, in the very Skirts of *Sweden*; and *Viburg* in the Bottom of the now North *Juitland*, as was ſaid: yet ſeeing *Wormius* citeth it *in Cimbria in ejus firme meditullio*, and the Inauguratory near it, he might as well have told us plainly, that it was a Monument of the *Cimbrians*, and made for their Uſe, whatever it were. But, admit they had been ſited in the Middle of their reſpective Kingdoms, our Antiquity cannot therefore be ſuppos'd to be a Place deſigned for the Election of Kings, as being in *Wiltſhire*; for that, though this County be a midland Country, yet is it not in or near the Middle of the Land. And it may be demanded, why in *Staffordſhire* and *Northamptonſhire* ſituated, ſaith *Camden*, in the Heart as it were of *England*, both which (the laſt eſpecially) are better repleniſhed with Stone, than any Countries throughout the whole Iſland; and which ſeveral Years before *Gurmund*'s Time, were in a Manner in abſolute Poſſeſſion of the *Danes*, and ſo continued to the Period of their Dominion here, do we not find the *Veſtigia* of ſuch Courts as theſe, the rather, ſince Hiſtory remembers them, to have ſet up ſome Kings of their own in thoſe Parts? And, with what equal Conveniency, if *Stone-Heng* muſt be the Place, did ſuch as were ſummoned repair thither, out of the Eaſtern, Southern, and Northern Parts of the Kingdom, when not only *Wiltſhire*, and *Somerſetſhire*, but *Hampſhire* alſo were Enemies Countries? This Parallel then may equally accompany the former, and with like Conveniency be laid aſide.

3.

And, upon a gentle riſing Ground, for the Advantage of Proſpect, and that the common People aſſembled to confirm the Suffrages of the Electors, by their univerſal Applauſe, and congratulatory Acclamations, might ſee and witneſs the ſolemn Manner of the Election.

3.

And, upon a Plot of Ground ſomewhat more eminent, than the circumjacent Plain, *which enlargeth the Proſpect of the Pile, and which cannot be approached, but by an eaſy Aſcent on all Sides.*

Oh! how the Foreſt ecchoed with their *congratulatory Acclamations?* and what a goodly Proſpect it was, to ſee twelve Men ſtanding a little above the Ground. Certainly this Doctor had his Hint of this, from the Sight of that Gentleman that was ſometime left in a Tavern, ſtanding on a Stool. But whoſe *Ipſe dixit* is it? His own. As if it were as much worth as *Jeffery Monmouth*'s, ſince *This* is ſuſpected only, *That* detected clearly of venting Fables. For, now again, what riſing or falling, or Plain or Hill hath been mentioned by any of his Authors, ſaving the Mount near *Lundie*, wherewith my ſelf from *Wormius* acquainted you? And what Proviſion have we found to be made by any of them, for accommodating the Multitude to behold the Ceremonies; otherwiſe than by ſtanding about the Electors? And therefore he might as well have told you, that they had Scaffolds provided for them. Which, ſince he hath not done, this may be put into a Sack with the other two, and the firſt that comes forth again ſhall be a *Novella*.

4.

Were open at the Top and Sides, that ſo the King elect ſtanding in the Middle, might be beheld from all Quarters of the neighbouring Plain; *and the Votes of the Electors the better heard by the Multitude ſtanding round about at a becoming Diſtance.*

4.

Is uncovered above, or roofleſs, and environed not with continued Walls, but Stones pitcht upright; ſo that, ſuch as ſtand on any Side without, may perceive what's done within.

Here the Queſtion may be, what the being open of the Place at Top contributed to the Sight of the King? Or, how could He be ſeen from any, much leſs from all Parts, when the Pylaſters interpoſing, and the Electors ſurrounding Him, ſtood far above His Head? As this Doctor *pag.* 55. makes them. But, methinks he hath not marſhalled his Ceremonies orderly, in making the People to ſhout before the Electors had given their Voices. Leaving him therefore to conſult better with ſome *Daniſh* Herald, I will at preſent, leſt his *Dance* ſhould too much over-heat, and make him relapſe into Wonders again, enter an Imparlance to this, it being ſomewhat inopportune, as yet, to make known, where *the King Elect* ſtood, that he *might be beheld from all Quarters* by the People.

5.

Made only of huge Stones, the largeſt that could poſſibly be found any where in the Countrey; rude, unhewn, of no certain Figure.

5.

Made of Stones of vaſt Magnitude; and unhewn, as they came from the Quarry, of no regular Figure.

Nay, not too faſt; for, though for his Sanitie's ſake, I favoured him at preſent, in the Former, he muſt not expect I will make a Cuſtom of it, eſpecially ſeeing he repeats his Evidence ſo untruly. For, was the Hill near *Lundie*, which is one of his Examples, *made of huge Stones?* And which of his Witneſſes have teſtified, that the Stones of the other were ſo much as very large, much leſs *the largeſt, that could poſſibly be found any where in the Country?* As if either they would ſay, or any rational Man could think, that no larger Stones than ſuch as were not much higher than the Ground, were to be found in ſuch rocky Provinces, as are within the now Dominions of *Denmark*. Why they were unhewn, *Wormius* hath given you the Reaſon; and that they were as rude and barbarous, as Nature her ſelf could frame, I will allow; but that they were of no certain Figure deny: and this Doctor hath little cauſe to aſſert, ſeeing the ſame *Wormius*, from *Olaus Magnus* plainly tells us, that the great Stone was round, whatever the other were, and theſe alſo were either of a Wedge Faſhion, or wedged under the great One, that's certain. And, as for the Stones in our Antiquity they are generally Pylaſters, Quadrangular if not Pyramidal, and if not wrought by the Maſon, ſcalped by the Quarrimen at leaſt, inſomuch, as they have been adjudged Artificial not Natural Stones. Beſides the Architraves, Morteſſes and Tenons, were unqueſtionably wrought by

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. l. 1. c. 12.

Maſons. And that they are of vaſt Magnitude ſhall be granted. So that this Parallel may alſo go ſeek its Fortune.

6.

And theſe ſet upright, at equal Diſtance each from other, in a Circle; that ſo the Electors ſtanding upon them might make a Round.

6.

Theſe ſet in Round, equally diſtant among themſelves, and perpendicular.

That the Stones in our Antiquity are ſet perpendicular, is granted; how upright the Stones in his were ſet you will find e're long, and what his equal Diſtances be you know already. But it is four to one this Parallel is loſt. For what have we to do with one ſingle Circle of about twelve Stones, ſince that the four Courſes at *Stone-Heng* contain not only twelve, but eight times twelve alſo, and half as many more as his Monuments in the now *Denmark* did; and that of two of the Stones of the *Former*, may be made the whole Number of the *Latter*, the King's Stone included? and therefore you cannot but think him to be well practis'd in Proportions, that compares Mole-hills unto Mountains thus. He that would not acknowledge formerly the ſtately *Roman Monopteros* to be anſwerable in Invention to the only outward Circle of *Stone-Heng*, though nothing can more reſemble it; dares now preſume with twelve barbarous Craggs thruſt one under another to equal it all, than which nothing is more unlike to it.

7.

With one Stone taller and bigger than the reſt, erected in the Center, for the King to ſtand upon, and ſhew himſelf to the People, at the Time of his Inauguration, and receive their joyful Acclamations, Wiſhes of Felicity and other Teſtimonies of Submiſſion and Fealty.

7.

With one Stone, in the inmoſt Circle (now lying along and broken, but at firſt ſet upright, *and then probably placed at the very Center of the whole Work) whoſe remaining Fragments put together make, according to Mr.* Jones *his Accompt, ſixteen Feet in length; which is as likely to have been a* Kong-ſtolon (*as the* Danes *call theirs*) *or King's Throne, as an Altar.*

Is not this Stone that Altar, on which the *Danes* not long ſince ſacrificed to their *Manes?* Is it not that, that ere while was too narrow, if ſet upright, for the contemptible Entrails of a poor Victim to lie upon? and is it now grown upright, and broad enough for a mighty King, with all thoſe, that *de jure* were to attend at ſuch a Royal Solemnity, for the inveſting him with his Regal Ornaments, and accompliſhing all thoſe Fundamentals of State, required in ſuch a Solemn Ceremony, to ſtand upon? *Quis tam bardus, qui hæc non animadvertat?* For, can any half-witted *Zany* conceive, that this could be ſuch a KONGSTOLEN, having on the one Side heard, firſt, *Olaus Magnus* to ſay, that it was a great Stone, greater than all the reſt; ſecondly, *Olaus Wormius* to affirm, that the Stone in the Middle

dſe upon which the King was *ſeated*, exceeded the Reſt in Eminency; laſtly, this Doctor himſelf, to averr that the Stone erected in the Centre, for the King to ſtand upon, was *taller and bigger than the Reſt*; And on the other to hear now, that this in our Antiquity brought into Parallel therewith, is far much leſſer than moſt of the other Stones remaining therein; it being (not to mention how much, for the Foundation of it muſt have neceſſarily gone into the Ground, if ſet upright) but four Foot in breadth, and ſixteen Foot in height clear, when the Reſt, *viz.* thoſe of the greater Hexagon ſtanding about it, are ſeven Foot and an half broad, and above twenty three Foot high from the Earth?

But, this is not all, for beſides the univerſal Scandal to the Inauguration of Kings; obſerve, I pray, not only what a Scorn he puts upon ſo ancient and ſo venerable a Cuſtom, but alſo what an immortal Diſhonour on the Kings of *Denmark* by ſetting their Predeceſſors (as King *Olaus* and *Chriſtianus* the firſt he inſtanc'd in) upon a Stone, like mutinous Soldiers, on a wooden Horſe, ignominiouſly and diſgracefully aſtride; for, at ſuch an height no other Poſture could it ſafely be, in regard that this Throne, this KONG-STOLEN of Doctor *Charleton*'s at *Stone-Heng*, was but a thin Stone not ſixteen Inches thick. According as generally Altar Stones are, and ever were made, being anciently raiſed to a convenient height by a Subſtructure, as *Philander* from *Sextus Pompeius* aſſured you the *Romans* uſed, and as we are accuſtomed to do at this Day. I need not therefore tell you, that this Parallel is caſhier'd; nor any more that this Stone was originally an Altar, placed in the very Centre of our Antiquity.

Now, can it be imagin'd, that when the Sovereign to be elected is thus diſhonour'd, the Electors ſhall eſcape? For, whereas, all his Authors agreeingly accord, they ſtood lower than the King, he placeth them eight Foot almoſt above his Head, *viz.* upon the Architraves of the fore-mentioned greater Hexagon, or Polygon as he calls it, little leſs than twenty four Foot in height from the Surface of the Plain. But how got they thither? If by Ladders or Stairs, and otherwiſe it was impoſſible, then *procul eſte prophani*, avaunt Parallel again; for that *Olaus Magnus* hath told us, that the Stones lying about the *Kong ſtolen*, were of very little height from the Ground. Beſides, which way ſoever this Doctor will have them to aſcend, when up, they could neither ſit, nor ſtand *upright*, the Architraves being too narrow for ſuch a Purpoſe, at ſuch an Altitude, but down they muſt tumble, unleſs he will ſay, they had Ropes about their Necks, with one End tied to the Architraves to keep them from kiſſing of the Earth; and you may well admire, that he, ſo great a Diſcoverer, never found out this approved Remedy, for ſuch a deſperate Diſeaſe. Furthermore, if their Cuſtom was in thoſe Days of old, as now, to tender Homage and Fealty to the King, it may be demanded how they came from their Stations to make their Submiſſions to Him? If by Planks laid from His unto their Stones, and otherwiſe they could not, without laddring up and down; then our Antiquity was not open at Top, as His Courts Royal in *Denmark* were.

Laſtly, is to be conſidered what became of the People all this while; for in *Denmark* you know he provided them *a gently riſing Ground for the Advantage of Proſpect to ſee and witneſs the ſolemn Manner of the Election*; but here with us, gravely ruminating with himſelf, what Scarcity of Ground was on *Salisbury* Plain, and what a Multitude were ſummoned to repair thither, and would be preſent at his Solemnity, he created *a Foreſt full of great Trees*, not ſo much for *the Heads of Deer to lie there*; for that was but a Flam; as for the People at his Elections to climb upon, from whence they might give *their joyful Acclamations, Wiſhes of Felicity, and other Teſtimonies of Submiſſion and Fealty*, till the whole Wood rang again; and have Fuel enough to make Bonfires. But where, you'll ſay, hung the Bells, all this while, to ring for Joy? Why, where ſhould they, but under the Architraves, as the Electors upon them? Is not this moſt ridiculous, and ſordid, and meer Drollery? And was not this Doctor in a Wood, do you think, when he dreamt of reſtoring *Stone-Heng* to the *Danes?*

8.	8.
Without any Inſcription, or Letters engraven upon any one of the Stones; becauſe the Fabrick was ſufficiently known by its proper Form; and the Uſe in a peculiar Manner cuſtomary to the Danes.	*Having no Epigraph cut, or trencht in any of the Stones; as carrying a ſufficient Evidence of its Deſignment and Uſe, in the Figure of its Platform, and Perfection in all eſſential Parts; and ſpeaking its Founders, in the (in thoſe Days) well-underſtood Language of its Vaſtneſs, and the Similitude it bore to others erected by the ſame Nation in their own Country.*

There is more Fraud couched in this Parallel, than perhaps will readily be perceived. For he divided formerly, as you may remember, his rude Monuments into two ſorts, *Literata* and *Illiterata*, laying hold upon this Sub-diviſion, whatever others his Author made, as apprehending it would never arrive at your Knowledge, that the ſame was done by *Wormius* for Method's ſake only. Under this pretended Title then of *Illiterata* he preſents them to you; firſt, becauſe ſhould he have otherwiſe offered them to your Judgment, he conceived you might diſcover his Impoſture, and never believe them to be *Daniſh*, but the Works rather of ſome old unknown, or utterly forgotten People, whoſe Characters were as barbarous as thoſe at *Perſepolis*, and many of them as little underſtood. Secondly, he knew that without manifeſt Suſpicion he could not have told you, that the Uſe of his Places of Election, was, *in a peculiar Manner, cuſtomary to the Danes*, when the various Engravements of the ſeveral Nations, who many Ages before them ſucceſſively inhabited the Territories in which the Monuments, brought into Example, are extant, would have evidently demonſtrated the contrary. For though of the *Runick* Nations the Characters were generally much the ſame; yet nevertheleſs, what through their high Antiquity, what through their *Empha-*

ſis, Compounds, Dipthongs, Pointings, Contractions, double *Letters,* with the manifold *Power* of them, different *Order,* and Diverſity oftentimes of the *Specimens* themſelves, according to the ſeveral *Idioms* of the reſpective People that uſed them, their Variety is ſuch, that *Wormius* profeſſeth himſelf wholly unable to render any Account of them, as you formerly heard. And therefore becauſe *the Literata carry their Age and Title engraven on their Fronts,* and *ipſo facto* deſtroy his Claim; this Doctor cunningly inſinuates *they lie not in our Way,* under Colour, forſooth, that our Antiquity hath not any Inſcription upon any one of the Stones, and ſo takes a plauſible Occaſion to range it among the *Illiterata.* Unto which may be thus ſaid,

That, in regard not any Inſcription, or Letters are found engraven upon any of the upright Stones, it more manifeſts our *Stone-Heng* to be a *Roman* Work. For, that we find in Hiſtory, that none but Barbarians ever uſed in ſuch manner to make their Epigraphs. Thus in *Europe,* not only in the *Cimbrick Cherſoneſs, Seland,* and other the preſent Dominions of *Denmark* in *Scandia,* but alſo in *Gothland, Sweden,* and the reſt of the Countries under that Crown, they are ſeen in the *Runick* or old *Gothick,* or more obſolete Characters: as from *Olaus Magnus,* and *Olaus Wormius* both, hath been fully proved. Thus, in *Aſia,* not far from *Perſepolis* in *Perſia,* in unknown Letters; as *Don Garcia Sylva* hath informed you. Thus, in *Africa,* in *Ægypt* by Hieroglyphicks, and at *Tingen* in *Numidia* this Inſcription, NOS FUIMUS CANANÆI, QUOS FUGAVIT JESUS LATRO. (For *Joſua* in *Hebrew* is *Jeſus*) in the old *Phœnician* Language; as *Procopius* witneſſeth. Thus in *America,* divers Engravements in the *Hebrew* Tongue, as the Hiſtories of thoſe *Indies* report. And when this Doctor ſhall diſcover any other Part of the World, I'll diſcover Inſcriptions of the like Kind there alſo.

Whereas on the contrary, the *Greeks, Romans,* and from them all civiliz'd Nations, have been accuſtomed, in ſuch Works of Greatneſs, and Art, that they intended to adorn with Inſcriptions, to make them eſpecially four ſeveral Ways. Either on Plates of Metal, as one is ſaid to be found near our Antiquity you know; which probably even for this Cuſtom's ſake, if for no other Reaſon, might be *Roman:* Or, on certain Baſements, or baſtard Orders in the upper Part of their Structures; as in the Arch-triumphals of *Titus,* and of *Severus,* both *Roman* Emperors: Or, in the Freeſes over the Columns of Porticoes, which upon ſuch occaſion they made uſually ſomewhat the more larger; as in the Freeſe of the *Pantheon,* and the Temples of *Pola* in *Iſtria:* Or elſe, if the Inſcriptions long, they made both the Architrave and Freeſe alike plain and flat, and thereon inſculpt them; as in the Temples of *Concordia,* and of *Nerva Trajanus* in *Rome.* Now, theſe two laſt Temples will afford us ſome Obſervation; for, though they were of the moſt delicate Orders, and that their Ornaments were ennobled, as much as Variety of Members, or Enrichments could make them, and ſo the Architraves on the Sides of the reſpective Structures in like manner; yet nevertheleſs, the Architraves in which the Inſcriptions were to be written, although in the very Front, and Majeſty of the Building, were made as plain and ſimple, as thoſe in our Antiquity; ſo that conſidering, that not any Epigraph was upon any of the Pylaſters at *Stone-Heng,* as is manifeſt, in regard the Remains

of moſt of them are ſtill viſible; and that the Barbarians, as was ſaid, always began theirs at the Foot of the Stone on the right Hand, and ended in the left Foot; as alſo, that at leaſt five Parts of ſix of our Architraves are ruined and gone; who, unleſs this Doctor will ſay, but that in ſome one or other of thoſe five Parts might anciently be an Inſcription? and that if any ſuch, as becauſe being made there it could not be Barbarian, ſo it was conſequently *Roman*. But, whether our Antiquity had any Inſcription upon the Architraves, yea or no, certain it is that the upright Stones had none, and as certain, that the *Kongſtolen* in this Doctor's Places of Election had, whatever he ſuggeſteth to the contrary, which I have here cauſed from *Olaus Magnus* to be copied, that you might therewith likewiſe,

Behold Doctor *Charleton's Stone-Heng.*



Ol. Magn. l. 8. c. 1. Baſil.

A. *The* Kongſtolen *broad, flat, and of a Circular Form.*
B. *The Stones wedged under it, and lying in round about it; upon which for their greater Security, and more reverend Addreſſes to the King, the Electors ſtood, not much higher than the Surface of the Earth, as common Reaſon, without having recourſe to any Drawing, or other Authority muſt grant.*
C. *The King Elected.*
D. *The Electors.*
E. *The People.*
The Interpretation of the Inſcription our Author affords us not.

And from this abject Barbarity it is, that *Wormius*, as his *Fora Veterum* was aſhamed to publiſh to the World, any Draught of theſe Inauguratories; whereas our *Stone-Heng* needs not bluſh to appear among the nobleſt Monuments that are at this Day extant. Theſe Places of Election be venerable and famous, it's true, in reſpect of their Uſe, but baſe and barbarous, you ſee, in regard of their Manner. And how much ſoever otherwiſe he hath been nibling at our Antiquity, we find his Judgment too great to ſurmiſe it to be one of theſe *Courts Royal, Courts of Parliament, Kings-Benches*, as in all haſte in Contempt of them as it were, they muſt, forſooth, be ſtiled. When I ſuppoſe you will now grant, that *a Welſh Mountaineer's Cottage*, whether the Uſe or Form be reſpected, more reſembles *the Royal Palace of Hampton Court*, than theſe *Courts Royal, &c.* reſemble *Stone-Heng*. It

It being then thus, and that they were not *in a peculiar Manner cuſtomary to the Danes*, but have been from all Antiquity proper to the old *Runick* Kingdoms, and are at this Day uſed by that invict Nation the *Swedes*, this Parallel alſo may be admitted into Fellowſhip with this Doctor's other Fables. But, ſeeing he is ſo peremptory and ambitious to be ſingular, I will now cut off all his Pretences, and make appear, that not any of the fore-mentioned Monuments were made by the *Danes*; and that it was not their Cuſtom, admitting their Government elective, to elect or inaugurate *the ſupream Magiſtrate, in ſuch open Circles of huge Stones*, as he hath endeavoured to perſuade.

Of what Antiquity the *Danes* are, as alſo, what Kind of Monuments they raiſed for commemorating their Actions to future Ages, as having not Workmen to work in Stone, from as well their own Countrymen, as others, you have fully heard. It remains now to conſider, that the *Cimbrians*, *Goths*, *Vandals*, and *Dacians* were the ancient Inhabitants of the preſent Dominions of *Denmark*. Now *Olaus Wormius*, in treating of theſe Places deſigned for the Election of Kings, leſt we ſhould be ſolicitous wherefore he gives us Examples of them in ſo many ſeveral and diſtinct Countries, thus premiſeth; *Quia vero Regnum hoc Daniæ, quod jam ſub unius Regis viget imperio, olim in tria diſtinctum erat, hinc factum ut tam in Cimbrico, quam in Balthico* (ſeu Dacico) *& Scanico* (olim Gothico) *territorio, veſtigia horum locorum extent manifeſtiſſima.* Conceiving, that "becauſe the Kingdom of *Denmark*, that now flouriſheth under the Empire of one King, was of old divided into Three, it was fitting to let us know, where their Places of Election ſtood, not in regard they were all of Stone, as Doctor *Charleton*, but that there were ſuch Places. And therefore he goes on to tell you, that, *That* in the *Baltick*, or *Dacick* Realm, was near *Lethra*; That in the *Scanick*, of old the *Gothick*, near *Lundie*; (of which being both in Matter and Form different from the Reſt we ſhall ſpeak apart.) *That* in the *Cimbrick* near *Viburg*; and to theſe likewiſe adds a fourth, *viz.* *That* near *Upſal*, as the Inauguratory of the *Gothick* Kingdom, when entire. Whereby it is moſt clear, moſt certain, that theſe ſtony Places for electing Kings were not erected by the *Danes*, but by thoſe Nations, whoever they were, either *Cimbrians*, *Dacians*, *Goths*, or *Vandals*, who, as you have heard, all Hiſtorians joyntly concur, were from high Antiquity the Poſſeſſors of the *Cimbrick Cherſoneſs*, and other the Territories of the now *Denmark*, together with the *Peninſula* of *Scandia*.

Ol. Worm. Faſt. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 2.

Wormius will conduct us further yet; for he having, it ſeems, no great mind to ſpeak out, but willing nevertheleſs the Truth ſhould appear, refers us, not, as this Doctor, to make good his *Romanza* as aforeſaid, but evidently to manifeſt who were the Founders of theſe barbarous Monuments; refers us, I ſay, to *Stephanus Stephanius* commenting upon that very Text of *Saxo Grammaticus*, *Lecturi Regem* veteres, *&c.* And he from *the grave and faithful Writer of the Danes*, *Suaningius* without wavering declares plainly the Truth; which you might have long ſince known, had not Doctor *Charleton* omitted diſingenuouſly the main and moſt important Part of the Text. For, *Suaningius* having diſcourſed not only of the Cuſtoms and ſe-

veral Sorts of Monuments before recited, but of their Authors alſo, thus ſaith, *Quum de ſepultura* Cimbrorum, *& quem in ſepeliendis ſuis defunctis morem olim ſervarint, nonnulla ſunt annotata: pari modo qua ceremonia in eligendo rege antiquitus* Cimbri *uſi ſint, breviter oſtendam. Locum publicæ Regiæ electionis poſtquam incolis convenientem, ad quem, nulla obſtante difficultate, omnes qui erant vocati, venire poſſent, elegiſſent, ſaxa grandia ſingulari opera atque ſtudio conquiri, atque in eundem locum, quem electioni Regiæ deſtinarant, comportari curarunt.* Since, ſaith *Suaningius* of the Sepulture of the *Cimbrians*, and what Cuſtoms of Old they uſed in burying of their Dead, ſome things have been remembred; in like manner what Ceremony the *Cimbrians* from all Antiquity obſerved in Electing their Kings, I ſhall briefly ſhew. After they had choſen out a Place, to which with the greateſt Conveniency thoſe that were ſummoned might reſort, they cauſed great Stones, with all Diligence and Care to be ſought out, and brought to the ſaid Place appointed for the Royal Election, upon which the Electors getting up, gave their Votes as you formerly heard at large. And the Remark that *Stephanius* ſets upon theſe Words is not unobſervable; for he, in ſubmitting to this Authority, tells us, *de Antiquo Electionis Ritu notatu digna ſunt, quæ Suaningius in mediam adducit*; What Things *Suaningius* hath related concerning the Ancient Rite of Election, are worthy Notice: *notatu digniſſima ſunt*, my *Stephanius* may be ſaid rather, for they poſitively aſcertain us, that theſe Inauguratories are as ancient as the *Cimbrians* themſelves, and from all Antiquity in Uſe among them, and by them expreſly by Name erected, how many Ages unknown, before ever the *Danes* were a known Nation, and came to be a ſettled and regulated People. As for the other Monuments in general, *Arngrim Jonas* celebrates them as the Works of thoſe Giants, which being by *Joſhuah* expelled the Land of *Canaan*, and wandring through the World to ſeek new Seats, came and ſettled at length in theſe Northern Parts, about the Year from the Creation 2500: Of ſuch high Antiquity he reputes them to be. *Saxo Grammaticus, Olaus Magnus* concurring with him, goes higher, conceiving them to be as ancient as almoſt the Deluge it ſelf, *Utrum vero talium rerum Authores poſt diluvialis inundationis excurſum Gigantes extiterint, an viri corporis viribus ante alios præditi, parum notitiæ traditum*; being his very Words; as this Doctor himſelf ſhall tell you e'er long. But *Johan. Magnus*, Predeceſſor and Brother to *Olaus*, ſoars yet a more lofty Pitch; theſe rude Remains being put in Work, in his Judgment, before the Flood; hear him therefore in the laſt Place, for to trouble you with more Authorities, though numerous, were as barbarous as the Antiquities we ſpeak of, *Eximiæ magnitudinis ſaxa* Veterum *buſtis ac ſpecubus apud Gothos affixa, literarum formis inſculpta perſuadere poſſe, quod ante diluvium univerſale vel paulo poſt, gigantea virtute ibi erecta ſint. Hiſtor. lib.* 7.

Arng. Rer. Iſland. cap. 4. & 5.

And thus now at laſt *from the indubitable Teſtimonies of the beſt Hiſtorians and Antiquaries* both of the *Danes* and *Goths*, you

are certainly informed who thoſe *Veteres*, or Men of Old were, of whom *Saxo Grammaticus* told you before; by all which manifeſtly appears, that the *Danes* were not the Founders of thoſe Antiquated Monuments, whoſe Ruins are yet remaining within the now Dominions of the Crown of *Denmark*, much leſs of theſe ancient Places for Election of Kings.

But, though theſe Writers had not thus aſſured us, it muſt nevertheleſs be granted with *Olaus Magnus*, they are of immemorable Antiquity, ſeeing we have fully proved, that the like barbarous Monuments were, throughout the Univerſe, erected by the firſt Planters of Kingdoms, until Arts and Emulation invited them to others more Regular and Magnificent. And hence it was, that *Palladio*, as you may remember, long ſince told you, the *Tuſcan* Order retained in it, of that firſt Face of Antiquity; intimating, that as Works of this Order were plain, rural, and giant-like; ſo the Monuments of the firſt Ages of the World were barbarous, rude and ſimple, ſuch as this Doctor hath diligently laboured to infect your Judgments with.

But, here an Objection encounters me; that, though it is now manifeſt that theſe Monuments were not founded by the *Danes*; they might nevertheleſs imitate them, and ſo *Stone-Heng* come to be a Work of theirs: Did not the *Ægyptians* imitate the *Chaldæans*, the *Greeks* the *Ægyptians*, and the *Romans* the *Greeks*; and might not the *Danes* the *Runians*? To this it is anſwered, the *Doctor* maintains, that becauſe the *Danes* were the *Inventors*, not *Imitators* of thoſe *Monuments*, they erected *Stone-Heng*. Make his *Danes* Apes? he ſcorns it. Wherefore I ſay that what kind of Works may properly and peculiarly be adjuſted to be the *Danes*, and of what Materials they conſiſted, you have fully heard. And it cannot be made appear, that they ever imitated the *Runick* Nations in whatever Monuments they made; they were too haughty and ambitious. But, what ſhould they imitate, or from what take Example, that relates to our Antiquity; from Turfs and Clods of Earth inſtead of Stone; from Haſle-twigs and Beech-trees inſtead of *Marble*; from Pibbles and Pieces of broken Crags inſtead of maſſy Pilaſters, with no leſs maſſy Ornaments? As for the *Ægyptians*, they, by their Learning, gain'd from the *Chaldæans*, are made immortal; the *Greeks* attain'd Civility from what they imitated; and their Delight in Arts rendred the *Romans* famous. Whereas the *Danes* had none but barbarous Works to contemplate, and thereby became more barbarous; they contemned Works of Stone, and diſdain'd to know what belonged to them. It ſufficed their flegmatick Souls, and dull Heads, to caſt up Heaps of Earth and Rubbiſh, and to cover them with Turf. The Spade, Mattock, Oar, Pitch and Tar, with Ruin and Deſtruction, were their ſeven liberal Sciences. And therefore, all that can be ſaid in favour of this Objection, are thoſe Words of *Wormius*'s; *Majores noſtros magis natura quam arte elaboratis delectatos fuiſſe ſaxis*; which if you be ſatisfied, that either they relate to the preſent Queſtion, or that the *Danes* are thereby intended,

Ner. Caſ. p. 182.

you

you may, ſetting all Diſparities, all other Authorities aſide, be poſitively aſſured *Stone-Heng* was no Work of theirs; for, it is a Work of Art, and was a Work of long Time: *This* they deſpiſed, and are applauded for it; *That*, they were incapable of, and reſted contented; as hath been fully proved.

In the next place and laſtly, let us ſee what the Inauguratory near *Lundie* was; and, in what *Courts Royal* the *Danes* uſed to elect their Kings, when either ſome Faction, or potent Pretender enforc'd them to an Election; as alſo, where the King ſtood to ſhew himſelf to his Subjects. For this Doctor, by affirming that "the King elect ſtood "upon the Stone erected in the Centre, to ſhew himſelf to the Peo-"ple at the Time of his Inauguration, that he might be beheld from "all Quarters; doth not only contradict manifeſtly whatever Hiſtories of the ſeptentrional Nations are extant, but alſo the Cuſtoms of the *Danes* and *Runians* both. For firſt, the Cuſtoms of theſe, (the *Runians*) was, that after the King was elected, inveſted, and crowned in the Place of Election, he went immediately thence, and aſcending an high Mount, caſt purpoſely up adjoining to the Place, in royal manner, with the Crown on his Head, expoſed himſelf to the full View of all, and from thence gave Laws unto the People. *Conſueverat autem in editi montis vertice conſulenti populo plebiſcita depromere*, ſaith *Saxo*. But why conſult this eloquent *Dane*, when *Olaus Wormius*, in deſcribing the Inauguratory near LETHRA, ſo plainly, ſo fully confirms this Cuſtom, ſaying, *Vicinum habet collem, cui coronatus jam inſiſtebat, jura populo daturus, & omnibus conſpiciendum ſe præbiturus*; it hath an Hill adjoining, on which, when Crowned, the King ſtood, giving Laws unto the People, and ſhewing himſelf unto all Men. But this Doctor's *Superfluity of Electors, and Scarcity of fitting Stones*, obſcured from his Sight this Hill it ſeems. Secondly, the *Danes* had not theſe Places of Election incircled with Stones in Uſe among them. For they, as *Burrows* for Sepulchres and *Tumuli* for commemorating their famous Men, made Mounts of Earth likewiſe for Electing, Inveſting, and Crowning of their Kings. Hence that Mount near *Lundie*, as Occaſion ſerved, was their ancient Place of Election: Hence, on that Mount was Homage paid to *Olaus:* Hence, ſaith *Suaningius*, (as quoted by *Wormius*) was *Chriſtianus* the firſt Enthroniz'd on that Mount: Hear him, *Anno eodem quo fato functus eſt Chriſtophorus à pietate Chriſtiana* 1448. *die* 28 *Septembris ante Lundiam in colle* TROLLEBAROLHOY, antiquo electionis loco, *in frequenti Regni conventu, juramento ab omnibus præſtito, atque à ſummo Regni Antiſtite, Regni vexillo accepto Daniæ & Norvegiæ Rex ſalutatur*; in the ſame Year that *Chriſtopher* died, ſaith he, *Anno* 1448, upon the 28th Day of *September*, before *Lundie*, on the Hill TROLLEBAROLHOY, *the antique Place of Election*, in a general Convention of the Kingdom, an Oath being taken by all, and receiving the Standard of the Realm from the Primate and Metropolitan thereof; he was of *Denmark* and *Norway* ſaluted King. Hence *Meurſius*, by *Wormius* in like manner cited, tells us alſo, that the Nobility of *Denmark* ſummoned the ſaid *Chriſtianus*, and would have him to be inaugurated,

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. l. 1. c. 5.

Id. l. 1. c. 12.

priſco Electionis loco, on the ancient Place of Election, viz. the Mount near *Lundie.* And hence *Wormius* himſelf affirms, that other Kings of the *Danes* were Elected, Inveſted, and Crowned upon the ſame Mount. So that now you ſee, that this Doctor's *nobleſt and moſt magnificent ſort of Monuments*, his *and moſt gigantick Diviſion of* Daniſh *Antiquities*, the Curtain being drawn, appears to be but an Heap of Earth, a turfed Hill only. But, where is there any ſuch Hill, or ever was, at *Stone-Heng*, ſunk to the Center? whither his Title of the *Danes* unto it, may follow the ſame.

Thus now from *Olaus Wormius* you are certainly acquainted with the Places in Uſe among the *Danes* for Electing and Inaugurating their Kings in Times of Peace; but how in War, if the King fell by the Hand of the Enemy, or by Courſe of Nature in ſome foreign Expedition, doth not appear; yet conſidering our Author from *Cæſar* and *Tacitus* makes this Obſervation, *Quod enim ille de Gallis, hic de Germanis refert, de noſtratibus pariter intelligendum*, *What* Cæſar *reporteth of the* Gauls, *what* Tacitus *of the* Germans, *is in like manner to be underſtood of his Countrymen the* Danes; and that *Tacitus* tells us, the *Germans* in time of War were accuſtomed to take up the Candidate King upon a Target, and carrying him about the Camp, to have Elected him their Sovereign Lord, as they did *Brinio*, there is no doubt to be made, but that the ſame Cuſtom was obſerved by the *Danes.*

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. lib. 1. cap. 7.

All which conſidered, ſetting aſide that not ſo much as any one of the whole Bed-Roll of barbarous Monuments brought into Example by Doctor *Charleton*, hath any Analogy with the Art, Elegancy, and Magnificence ſtill viſible in our Antiquity, nor in the leaſt reſemble the ſame; ſeeing that his principal and grand Arguments, that in regard thoſe Monuments conſiſted of huge Stones; were *Illiterata*; and made by the *Danes*; our *Stone-Heng* was erected by them, are thus palpably and abſolutely confuted; and that *Wormius* himſelf hath told us, that the *Danes* had not Workmen that knew how to work in Stone, that they delighted not in Works of Art; but gloried in making Monuments of ſuch Materials as Nature her ſelf afforded them: It may ſafely and poſitively be concluded that the *Danes* were not the Authors of our Antiquity *Stone-Heng.*

But, ſince happily you may be ſomewhat curious to know, after what manner in thoſe ancient Inauguratories, which have cauſed ſo much Conteſt, the Election of Kings was made, I ſhall briefly give you ſome Account thereof from *Olaus Magnus.* When in *Sweden* the Inhabitants are to chuſe a King, the Senators, Lords, and Magiſtrates, of all Provinces, Communities and Cities, are bound to meet in the Metropolitan City of *Upſal*, from whence they go to the Place of Election, not far off, called MORASTEEN (deſcribed before.) Being thither come, the Preſident of the Senate makes a ſolemn Oration, declaring how neceſſary it is for the Safety of

Ol. Magn. l. 1. & 8.

the Kingdom and People to agree together upon one ſole King to rule over them, as it was moſt providently obſerved by their Anceſtors to do it upon ſuch a Stone, ſignifying Stedfaſtneſs. His Speech ended, they proceed to the Election, and having made Choice, as commonly they do, of the deceaſed King's Son, Brother, or Kinſman, and oft-times of Him, that is moſt popular, He is confirmed with more Solemn Ceremonies by the Biſhops, taking an Oath firſt to defend the Chriſtian Faith. But, we muſt now leave *Sweden*, to find out this Doctor again, and ſee how he perſeveres.

" Thus far, ſaith he, you ſee the Parallel holds in all Particu-
" lars, even to an high degree of Reſemblance: there being no
" one thing in the antique Courts of Parliament yet remaining in
" *Denmark*, which is not to be found alſo in our *Stone-Heng*.

You may pleaſe to give him leave, for he will not laſt long; as the late Earl of *Dorſet* ſometimes told the now Glorious Queen Mother, of a Perſon of Honour that had much offended Her, which Story being well known, I ſhall forbear. However, in what Particulars his Parallel holds you have ſeen ſo perfectly, as that a Counter-Parallel is needleſs, in reſpect eſpecially our Antiquity *ſpeaketh its Founders, in the* (in theſe Days) *well underſtood Language of its Vaſtneſs*, and manner of Workmanſhip. But conſidering I have caſt away many an Hour in my Time as idly, I ſhall obſerve,

By what Proportions He hath compoſed His Dance.

1. *Our Antiquity*, a Temple of the *Romans*, was Mighty, and Magnificent: *His Monument*, not founded by the *Danes*, was Baſe and Barbarous.

2. *Ours*, was ſited in a vaſt Plain, in the Middle of anciently *Roman* Plantations. *His*, near the Shores of great Rivers, in the Confines but of modernly *Daniſh* Territories.

3. *Ours*, in the main Bulk was a hundred and ten Foot in Diameter, and in the whole Extent much about four hundred. *His*, could not exceed thirty Foot in breadth, that the Debates of their Conſultations might be diſtinctly heard.

4. *Ours*, was environed by a ſtately Circumvallation, that all prophane Perſons might keep at diſtance: *His*, lay nakedly open, that every ſawcy Skipper, and ſordid Swabber might ſtand Cheek by Joul with the King.

5. *Ours*, had a ſpacious Court about it: *His*, not any Accommodation belonging to it, except Holes for tying of Horſes to the Stones.

6. *Ours*, into its Court had three ſtupendious Entrances, whereby whole Hecatombs might enter: *His*, not ſo much as a creeping Hole, *per quod reptare homo poſſit*.

7. *Ours*, had Pylaſters prodigiouſly and immenſely high, as the ſtately Works of the *Romans*: *His*, petty poor pieces of

ſhattred Crags, like *Purbeck* Paving, ſtanding a little from the Ground.

8. *Ours*, had Pyramids of a goodly and graceful height: *His*, not any thing to be compared with them.

9. *Ours*, had two Circular, and two Hexagonal Courſes of great and vaſt Perpendiculars, no leſs than Ninety in Number, beſides the Altar: *His*, one only ſimple Circle of about twelve Slabbs of Stone, with a Stool-ſtone for the King.

10. *Ours*, had Architraves upon the two principal Courſes, the more to ennoble, and give the Temple Greatneſs: *His*, had nothing at all but Meanneſs, the more to expreſs the Barbariſm thereof.

11. *Ours*, were wrought artificially with Morteſſes and Tenons: *His*, lay upon the Ground only, as they were had among the Rocks.

12. *Ours*, had Order and *Decorum*, both in the whole, and all its Parts: *His*, Rudeneſs and Barbarity, as well in the main, as every Particular.

13. *Ours*, was without any Inſcription or Letters engraven upon any of the upright Stones: *His*, had an Epigraph, cut, or trencht upon the *Kong ſtolen*. And as for the Inauguratory of the *Danes* in particular, it conſiſted of Earth only: Our Antiquity of Stone.

But not to repeat what is delivered formerly in Confutation of his Parallel: See likewiſe

With what Reverence to ſacred Majeſty, he hath framed his Meaſures.

14. *In thoſe antique Places*, the King Elected ſolemnly aſcended his Throne: *Here*, he makes Him ignominiouſly to clamber up.

15. *There*, the King was placed in Majeſty, and ſate or ſtood as occaſion required: *Here*, he ſo placeth Him, as that he could neither ſtand nor ſit, but diſgracefully aſtride.

16. *There*, the Officers of State upon the *Kong ſtolen* being flat had room to officiate, and do their Duties: *Here*, he makes it ſo narrow, as it was impoſſible for the King alone to turn Himſelf.

17. *There*, the Electors gravely ſtept upon their Stations: *Here*, he compels them ridiculouſly to mount by Ladders.

18. *There*, they appeared ſagely every Man apart, and ſingly by themſelves: *Here*, he thruſts them two by two in Couplets contemptibly together.

19. *There*, they ſtood circularly: *Here*, he placeth them obliquely.

20. *There*, they ſtood lower than the King: *Here*, he ſets them higher.

21. *There*, they ſtood ſecurely without Danger: *Here*, he puts them every Minute in hazard of breaking of their Necks.

22. *There*, they might reverently paſs upon their Standings, to acknowledge their Homage and Fealty: *Here*, they could not go (unleſs by a more ſcornful way) to tender their Submiſſion, ſaving upon Planks; where alſo *Ours* muſt be covered when *His* not.

23. *There*, the *Kongſtolen* was bigger than all the reſt: *Here*, he makes it the leaſt of almoſt all others.

24. *There*, the ſaid Stone was of a Circular Form, and broad: *Here*, he makes it Quadrangular and narrow.

25. *There*, all the reſt of the Stones were wedged one under another in a barbarous Manner: *Here*, they were raiſed perpendicularly at equal Diſtances in Order.

26. And laſtly, *There*, the People ſtood thronging and crowding upon the Ground: *Here*, Gramercy Doctor, is created a Foreſt full of great Trees, that they might from them at more Eaſe ſee, and witneſs the ſolemn Manner of the Ceremonies. A vile Symptom that he is infected with Popularity at leaſt, and deſigns to ſtand *Candidate* at his next Election, by thus taking more Care of the ignoble Vulgar, than either the *Hogins Mogins* their Delegates, or the King himſelf. But to conclude with *Wormius*, *lib.* 2. *pag.* 136. *Quis tam obtuſæ naris, qui hujus figmenti non odoretur figmentum*; who hath ſo loſt his Senſe, as not to ſavour the Fictitiouſneſs of this Fiction, and Rankneſs of this Title of the *Danes?*

But methinks I hear ſome ready to reflect upon my ſelf and ſay, that though it is now manifeſtly apparent, why this Doctor hath ſo endeavoured by all diſingenuous Shifts, to debaſe the Glory of our Antiquity, yet he hath more ennobled it than I have done: For, whereas, he brought it into Competition with the ſuperlative Palace of *Nero*, than which never any was more famous; I, when much to better Purpoſe my Time might have been employed, have ſtudied to parallel it with ſuch riff-raff Rubble in *Denmark*, as never any more contemptible and vile was read of. All that to this I can anſwer for my ſelf is, that you may conceive your Pleaſure. However, Doctor *Charleton* having ſomewhat more yet to ſay, before I proceed unto it, how precious ſoever my Time is, I ſhall nevertheleſs tender to you one Obſervation more, not unworthy to be conſidered.

That, whereas on the one Side, in this aſſerting Mr. *Jones* his Opinion, that our *Stone-Heng* was a *Roman* Work, and Temple, I have brought into Example ſuch Antiquities, Precepts, and Cuſtoms ſolely rather, than chiefly, as were uſed, enjoyned, and erected preciſely by the *Romans* themſelves: ſo, on the other, this Doctor hath not produced any that were peculiarly the *Danes*, but as remaining within their now Dominions only. When, had I taken the ſame Courſe, and collected what Structures like our *Stone-Heng*, are, by Hiſtorians recorded to have been within the ſometimes *Roman* Empire, how numerous would they have been? Thus, the *Thracians* uſed to build Temples dedicated to *Sol* of a round Form, open in the Middle and without a Roof: As *Daniel Barbarus* affirms. Thus, the *Eleans* had a Temple without Walls, every way open: As *Pauſanias*. Thus, in *Attica* to *Jupiter* was a Temple open to the Air and Roofleſs: As the ſame Author. And thus, among the *Athenians* alſo, was another to *Juno ſine foribus & tecto*, without either Doors or Roof, directly as our Antiquity *Stone-Heng*. And though this is touch'd upon before, it is in relation nevertheleſs to the Dedication of it only. Theſe with many other of the like Kind I could have brought into Precedent, but I have

Dan. Barb. in Vitr. l. 4.
Pauſ. l. 6.
Id. lib. 1.

waved them, in regard Temples built by other Nations, before brought under Subjection by the *Romans*, can no more be ſaid to be *Roman* Works, than the Monuments made by the *Cimbrians* and *Goths*, before their Kingdoms, or any Part of them, came under the Dominion of the *Danes*, can be ſaid to be *Daniſh* Works, and by the *Danes* founded.

In the next Place, this Doctor ſaith, that " ſome things he muſt " acknowledge, are obſerved in *Our* Antiquity, more than in His; To which he gives, as ſome uſe to apply one Remedy for all Diſeaſes, one only Salve for all Sores, this Anſwer, *want of Stones*. But, I might juſtly be accuſed with Breach of Promiſe, if when meeting with an Inclination of his to Modeſty, I acknowledg'd it not. Yet ſeeing under Pretence hereof he takes occaſion to repeat his Evidence, I ſhall briefly take notice, with what Truth he hath collected it, and with him draw to a Concluſion afterwards.

" The firſt apparent Difference, then, conſiſts in this, ſaith he, " that in *Stone-Heng* the number of Stones is much greater. Which " notwithſtanding may *without much Difficulty or Straining* be re- " conciled, by reflecting upon the Examples of the Courts of Electi- " ons Royal in *Denmark*, newly alledged. For, though *Olaus Wor-* " *mius* ſaith, that thoſe conſiſted for the moſt Part of twelve huge " Stones, *ſet upright after the manner of Pyramids or Columns*, in the " Circumference of a Circle, and one more eminent in the Centre: " yet ſo far is he from confining all of the ſame ſort to that, or any " other definite Number, that he brings ſeveral Inſtances of ſome that " came ſhort of it, and others that much exceeded it. So that from " thence we may ſafely collect, that in old Time the *Danes* made " their Courts of this Kind, ſometimes of fewer, ſometimes of " more *Columns*; according to the Scarcity, or Abundance of fit- " ting Stones, in the Country, in which they occaſionally raiſed " them; if not alſo according to the leſſer or greater Number of " Electors, who were to ſtand and vote upon them. Nor is it to " be unregarded, that at *Stone-Heng*, the inmoſt Circle (if, at leaſt " that may be called a Circle, which really is a *Polygon*; ſuch " flat and broad Pillars, being, in reſpect of their want of *Con-* " *vexity* on their out-ſides, incapable to make a perfect Circle) " contains only twelve Stones; which agrees exactly with the moſt " ancient Patterns.

It is ſtrange that *Olaus Wormius* being ſo impertinently buſy, as we have found him, with our Antiquity, could never ſpy out theſe twelve Stones, *which agree ſo exactly with the ancient Patterns*. And more ſtrange that this Doctor, ſince *ſuch broad and flat Pillars, being, in reſpect of their want of Convexity on their outſides, incapable to make a perfect Circle*, have been ſo long at *Stone-Heng*; ſhould be ſo dull ſighted all this while, as not to perceive an *Hexagon* there till now, conſidering eſpecially, that ſome of thoſe many Gentlemen, who, as you may remember he told you, had carefully ſurveyed the Antiquity, and were able to diſcern an *Hexagon* from a Circle, have lately acknowledged to me, as all rational Men muſt do, that, that Courſe conſiſted of *ſix Sides*. What need alſo hath he to talk now of *ſtraining*, ſeeing, we have found him at that all along, and know that he goes downright and through-ſtitch

to work? So point blank, that ſome may have *Non mentiri non eſt meum*, to be their *Motto*, and *a Daniſh Inauguratory in a Field Vert*, added to their Coat-Armory. For, where hath *Wormius* ſaid, that the Places of Election had *huge Stones ſet upright after the manner of Pyramids or Columns?* Where *brought ſeveral Inſtances of any*, but what are mentioned? And how doth the Number *of Twelve agree exactly with the moſt ancient Patterns*, ſince that neither he, nor any Hiſtorian, *confines them to a definite Number?* That ſome of thoſe that *Wormius* hath inſtanc'd come ſhort of that Number, is true; for that at *Viburgh*, for ought can be gathered from his Words, appears to have had but one only Stone, *viz.* the *Kongſtolen*; unto that of *Lethra* he aſſigns no Number, otherwiſe than as in general you have heard; and how many Stones belonged to that near *Upſal*, *Ol. Magnus* hath aſſured you; and theſe are all that *Wormius* hath brought into Example. Wherefore we may ſafely conclude, that the *Cimbrians* made their Courts of this Kind, of about twelve Stones, and not more, beſides the King's Throne. However, I'm ſure, you'll ſay, that unleſs they were more like *Stone-Heng* than they are, it is not much material of what Number they conſiſted; without recalling to Memory, that the *Danes*, *ab antiquo*, Inaugurated their Kings upon a *Burrow* of Earth, whether the Country afforded them Stone or not, or of what Number ſoever their Electors were.

" The ſecond Difference is this, ſaith he, that *Stone-Heng* hath " three Circular Orders of Stones, whereas the others have no " more than one. Which nevertheleſs may receive a ſatisfactory " Solution, as the former, either from the greater Plenty of conve- " nient Stones in *Wiltſhire*, yea, in ſundry Places not very remote " from the Work it ſelf, of which we ſhall ſhortly have Occaſion " to take particular Notice: or from the greater Number of Elec- " tors, who being of the Nobility, and principal Officers of Ar- " mies, in Proceſs of Time were multiplied to a more numerous " Liſt, than in former Ages, as may be obſerved in all other Na- " tions alſo: or perhaps from hence alſo, that *Stone-Heng* was de- " ſigned both for a Sepulchral Monument of one King, or General, " there ſlain in Battle; and for a Court of Election for his imme- " diate Succeſſor. For, you may remember, I have already ac- " quainted you, how uſual a thing it was amongſt the *Danes*, to " celebrate the Funeral of one Prince, and ſolemnize the Inaugura- " tion of another, at one and the ſame Time, and in one and the " ſame Place; perpetuating the Memory of both by Circles of vaſt " Stones: and that I exemplified this in the maſſive Tomb of King " *Harald Hyldetand*, which was both a Sepulchral Monument for " him, and a Court of Election for ſucceeding Kings, for many " Ages after. Nor have I omitted to ſupply you with Deſcriptions " of two famous *Danique* Antiquities, that conſiſt of a threefold " Order of Stones, all of Magnitude equal to, if not much tran- " ſcending thoſe of *Stone-Heng*.

Here, a ridiculous Hue and Cry, rather than any ſerious Return made, may be iſſued out with an *O Yes!* If any Man or Woman in City or Country can tell, that Doctor *Charleton* hath *already acquainted* us, from either Author or Example, *how uſual a*

thing it was amongſt the Danes, *to celebrate the Funeral of one Prince, and ſolemnize the Inauguration of another, at one and the ſame time, and in one and the ſame place; perpetuating the Memory of both by Circles of vaſt Stones:* Or, bring any Tale or Tidings that he hath exemplified this in the *Maſſive Tomb of* one *King* Harald Hyldetand, *which was both a Sepulchral Monument for him, and a Court of Election for ſucceeding Kings for many Ages after.* Or, where he hath ſupplied us *with Deſcriptions of two famous* Danique *Antiquities*, that conſiſt of a *threefold Order of Stones, all of Magnitude equal to, if not much tranſcending thoſe of* Stone-Heng; let him give Information, and he ſhall moreover have charged on his Blazon *a Whetſtone proper* for his Pains. There is no ſuch Electoral or Sepulchral Monument to be found above Ground, otherwiſe, together with the reſt, you ſhould have had the Deſign or Deſcription thereof alſo.

" The third and laſt Point of Diſparity, ſaith this Doctor, is, " that at *Stone-Heng* the utmoſt and *inmoſt Rounds of Columns* are " furniſhed with Epiſtyles or Architraves, reſting upon their Heads; " but none ſuch are found upon the upright Stones in any of the " Courts of Election in *Denmark*. But this, as the two former, " may be referred to the great Abundance of ſuch Stones in *Wilt-* " *ſhire*, more than any Province of *Denmark*, where they were " not to be had but rarely, as is intimated in that Text of *Petrus* " *Lindebergius* formerly quoted, *Dani cum propter defectum Saxo-* " *rum, Pyramides & Obeliſcos extruere minime potuerint, olim, &c.* " Nor was it unuſual to them, to raiſe up from the Ground Stones " of wonderful Scantlings, and impoſe them, in manner of Archi- " traves, upon the Tops of others; eſpecially in their Works of " greateſt Magnificence, and where they intended to raiſe Admira- " tion in Poſterity, at the prodigious Strength, and extraordinary " Means required to advance ſuch huge Weights, and to ſo great " a Height as I have formerly proved, both by authentick Teſtimo- " nies and agreeable Examples. Being, therefore, through the for- " tunate Succeſs of their Arms, in Poſſeſſion of *England*, and aſ- " ſembling in *Wiltſhire*, where they met with Store of Materials fit " for their Purpoſe; and propoſing to themſelves to erect a ſtately " Monument, after the Faſhion of their own Country, with ſome " Addition of Vaſtneſs correſpondent; it is not improbable, that " they made Choice of this kind of Superſtructure of *Architraves*, or " plain long Stones laid overthwart upon the Tops of the Columns; " as that which might both hold ſome Analogy with other Monu- " ments in their own Nation, and alſo be of conſiderable Uſe, *in* " *affording more convenient and firm Footing for ſuch Perſons of* " *honourable Condition, who were principally to give their Votes at* " *the Election of the King, ſtanding in round upon the Stones*; " eſpecially when their late Victories had augmented the Stock of " their Nobility, and who, perhaps, were by this time more than " could ſtand upon the ſingle *Columns*, and needed *the Addition of* " *Architraves to ſupport them* at the Solemnity.

But, are not the three principal Entrances at *Stone-Heng* forgotten, we having not heard one Word of them, ſince entred into this *Daniſh* World of Wonders? What's the matter? Is it Scarcity

of fitting Stones, Pyramids, Columns? Or Paucity of Electors? This *nevertheleſs may receive a ſatisfactory Solution, as the former*, that, it is the *adequate Notion of* NONE-SUCH in *Denmark*, and being not to be exampled there, are thought unfit to be remembred here. However, we are to proceed. What the Diſparities are, you have truly, and in a great part heard, and to trouble you with more, or the Repetition of thoſe paſt, would much vilify our Claim, the adverſe Pretenſions being ſo ſhallow and unworthy; yet nevertheleſs to give him his Anſwer, I ſay, that as it hath been formerly made appear what Shifts he uſed, and upon what Grounds to debaſe the Magnificence and Artifice of our Antiquity; ſo now it is plainly manifeſt, why he hath ſo continually endeavoured to extenuate the Vaſtneſs and Number of the Stones that beautified and ennobled the ſame. Hence it was, that Mr. *Camden* aſſigned to the Stones of the largeſt Size, but twenty four Foot of Altitude. Hence, Mr. *Jones* diſcovered more than Mr. *Camden* perceived, though many more are at this Day ſtanding in the Work, than are expreſſed in *Camden*'s Draught. Hence came the deſpoiling it of the inmoſt Hexagon, conſiſting of no leſs than eighteen Pyramids, *ingentis magnitudinis*. And hence, the depriving it of the three Entrances at the Trench, having twelve the like Ornaments, *Stupendæ magnitudinis*; yea, the leaſt of them more ſtupendious than ever *Wormius* himſelf ſaw in whatever *Cimbrick* or *Gothick* Monument, as his own Labours juſtify. But, ſetting aſide that the late diſcovered *Polygon* is become *a Round of Columns* again. Was there *greater Abundance of ſuch Stones in* Wiltſhire, *than in any Province of* Denmark, when the two famous *Danique* Antiquities, foiſted in ſo lately, *conſiſted of a threefold Order of Stones, all of Magnitude equal to, if not much tranſcending thoſe of* Stone-Heng? Did they want Stones in *Juitland*, and were they in that Province *to be had but rarely*, when *Harald Blaatand* endeavoured ſo mountainous a Monument for his Mother *Thyra* there, as we ſhall ſhortly hear of? Did they want Stone in *Seland*, when *Norwey*, ſo near at hand, is ſuch a ſtony and ſo mountainous a Country? *Regio ſaxoſa & petroſa ſatis eſt*, ſaith *Wormius*. Had the *Danes* ſuch Scarcity of Stones in *Scania*, as to raiſe a *Burrow* of Earth only for Inaugurating their Kings at *Lundie*, when *Blecking*, as rocky a Region as any in the Univerſe, confines it, and is within eight Miles of the Place? Or, ſo wanted they Stones in *Glouceſterſhire*, as to caſt up a *Tumulus* of Turfs in *Cirenceſter*, in Memory of theirs and this Doctor's *Gurmund*, when *Burford* Quarries were ſo near? As for *Lindebergius*, you may remember, that *Wormius*, underſtanding the Nature of the Provinces of *Denmark* in another manner, eſteemed his Opinion abſurd, and to give him his Paſſport, delivered his Verdict, that it was Defect of Workmen, not of Stone; Want of Delight in Arts, not of Materials; Diſdain of Works that conſumed much Time in their Diſpatch, not Scarcity of Proviſions, that cauſeth the *Danes* to caſt up Mounts of Earth for Monuments of their Mighty Men. Whereas, on the contrary, of all the Counties of *England*, ſcarcely any one is ſo deſtitute of Stone as *Wiltſhire*; for, at *Chilmark* excepted (which yieldeth alſo but petty Scantlings)

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. lib. 6. pa. 457.

Camd. Brit. in Wiltſh.

Scantlings) *there is hardly to be found any common Stone at all for Building*, ſaith *Camden*; thoſe Quarries that ſupplied our Antiquity, being, none knows how many Ages ſince, wholly worn out, and little remaining of them, ſaving ſuch as were unſerviceable for ſo regular a Work, and the Scaplings, peradventure, of thoſe that were brought to *Stone-Heng*; as at *Aibury* and thereabouts is to be ſeen at this Day.

The Examples of the like Way of Hold-faſts for huge Stones, as the Tenons and Morteſſes in the Pylaſters and Architraves of our Antiquity, this Doctor formerly told you, *among other Nations (ſome of which were at that time barbarous) are infinite, and ſtand in the high Road Way of every Man's Obſervation.* But, though he is known to tread for his Obſervations in another Road than moſt others, he hath not produced nevertheleſs the leaſt Authority, Precedent or Cuſtom, of the like manner of Workmanſhip, to be found in any of the Septentrional Parts of the World, or in the now Dominions of *Denmark*. And by what *authentick Teſtimonies, and agreeable Examples*, hath he made appear, that the *Danes* ever *uſed*, or knew how *to raiſe up* any *Stones* whatever *from the Ground*, much leſs, *of wonderful Scantlings* to ſuch an Height, as at our *Stone-Heng*; *and impoſe them in manner of Architraves*, ſo wrought, upon the Tops of others? *Ol. Wormius*, indeed, and *Ubbo Emmius*, have informed us, that upon Stones rudely laid on the Tops of Hills, huge Altar-ſtones were more rudely laid, and an Hole or empty Space was left underneath them, for a Man to creep through. But, as this relates not in the leaſt to the Artifice and Statelineſs of our Antiquity; ſo it manifeſtly demonſtrates, that *the Works of greateſt Magnificence* in the now *Denmark*, by which the Founders *intended to raiſe ſuch Admiration in Poſterity*, as this Doctor talks of, extended to no more than a three-legged Stool, or a creeping Hole at beſt. And who the Authors were, *Saxo Gram. Johan.* and *Ol. Magnus*, *Arngrim Jonas*, with both *Suaningius* and *Stephanius*, have already told you.

Laſtly, concerning the aſſembling of the *Danes* in *Wiltſhire*, and being cut in Pieces there, and in the End attaining to the Poſſeſſion of *England*, we ſhall now give an Account e'er long. But, *this Superſtructure of Architraves*, ſaith Dr. *Charleton*, *was of conſiderable Uſe, in affording more convenient and firm Footing for ſuch Perſons, who were principally to give their Votes at the Election of the King, ſtanding in round upon the Stones.* At this I'm ſure you'll ſmile. However, theſe are new *Laws of Logick*; obſerve, I pray, that Antiquity at *Boſcawen-woon* Heath muſt be an Inauguratory; it had no Architraves. This Antiquity on *Salisbury* Plain muſt be an Inauguratory; it had Architraves. In *Cornwal* the Electors were not ſecured ſo much as by a Rope. In *Wiltſhire* the Electors could not be ſecured, but by a Rope. *Ergo Gurmund*'s Ladder and Rope-maker were well rewarded for ſo ſecuring them. Is it not thus? However, though the *Danes* were as high-minded, as numerous; yet nevertheleſs that they were as prodigal of their Lives as ambitious, appears not; neither hath this Doctor told us how munificent they were, but that the Reward was great, to doubt is needleſs,

leſs, ſeeing, that upon that Man that could write but ſome few Letters only, the whole Charge of their Kingdom was impoſed; a manifeſt Argument, you'll ſay, that either they were barbarous in Extremity, or their Dominions, were they Maſters of any in thoſe Days, not much worthy the looking after.

And thus you ſee, wherein conſiſts the *Diſſimilitude* or *Inconformity* betwixt *Stone-Heng* and the Monuments in the now *Denmark*; Now, had the Doctor delivered Truth, and not been ſcandalous, he ſhould not have heard a Word from me. But as Mr. *Noy* told King *James* ſometimes, that he would fight with Clowns rather than ſtand quietly by and behold foul Play: So in regard Uſurpers are univerſally odious, I held it my Duty to you and my Country not to be an idle Spectator, and ſee the moſt famous of all our famous Antiquities uſurped upon by Barbarians, ſuch as cannot have the leaſt Pretence, much leſs Right unto it: And I doubt not, but to your ample Satisfaction it hath been made apparent, that STONE-HENG was not erected by the DANES.

" Nevertheleſs, I muſt not forget, ſaith Dr. *Charleton*, to obſerve " one thing more, not unworthy ſerious Conſideration; which is " this, That among all *our ancient Hiſtorians, who wrote* of the " State of *Britain* as well *before*, as under *the Romans* and *Saxons*, " recording not only all the moſt memorable Actions, Paſſages, and " Memorials whatever, but alſo inferior Occurrents, and that even " to Superfluity; no one hath ſo much as mentioned *Stone-Heng*, " until a long Time after the *Danes* had conquered *England*, and " were afterwards forced to reſign it to the *Engliſh* again, upon " the Deceaſe of *Hardi-Canute*. For, the firſt Author, in whom " any Word is found concerning it, was *Jeffrey* of *Monmouth*, who " (together with his fellow Hiſtoriographers, *William* of *Malmsbury*, *Henry* of *Huntingdon*, and *Simon* of *Durham*) lived in " the Days of King *Stephen*. No contemptible Argument, that in " *England* no ſuch *Monument*, as *Stone-Heng*, was extant, until " the *Danes* had over-run and conquered this Nation; it being hard " to conceive, that thoſe Writers, who committed to Record Mat- " ters of much ſmaller Moment, and (according to the Monkiſh " Humour of thoſe darker Times) ſo much delighted themſelves " in relating wonderful Accidents, and extraordinary Adventures; " would have condemned to Oblivion ſo eminent a thing as *Stone-Heng*, and in a deep Silence have paſſed over the moſt admirable Antiquity of *Great Britain*.

This Obſervation is principally raiſed from an Objection framed by Mr. *Jones* (*p.* 71.) in theſe Words. " That if *Stone-Heng* be " a *Roman* Work, how comes it that no *Roman* Author makes men- " tion of it?" To which he returns this Anſwer. " That their Hiſto- " rians committed not to writing every particular Work, or Acti- " on the *Romans* performed; for if ſo, their Volumes would " have been over vaſt." And confirms it with divers Examples of their immortal Works not remembred in Hiſtory, but by their Manner of Building, Order in Building, and Power and Means for Building known certainly to be theirs. But if, as this Doctor ſaith, " All our ancient Hiſtorians recorded not only all the moſt memo- " rable Actions, Paſſages and Memorials whatever, but alſo infe-

" riot Occurrents, and that even to Superfluity of the *Romans* and " *Saxons*; it may be demanded, whence it proceeds, that we find ſo many of their noble and admirable Performances in our modern Writers that no ancient Hiſtory remembers? for why ſhould I put you in mind again that thoſe wonderful Cauſeys made throughout the Land, by draining of Fens, levelling Mountains, raiſing Vallies, and paving them with Stones of a vaſt breadth, are not by any ancient Author mentioned, yet *Camden* confidently avoucheth them to be *Roman* Works? And what ancient Hiſtorians of ours have informed us, that almoſt any of the ſo many Towns in *England* and *Wales* were of old built by the *Romans*, as our Moderns have diſcovered to be by them founded? as in *Leland*, *Camden*, and others appears.

Camd. Brit. p. 64.

But, whatever the Ancients omitted of either *Saxon* or *Roman* Affairs, certain it is, that both in general and particular they have been very ſuperfluous in commemorating the Actions of the *Danes*. Hence, they tell us particularly, that in the very ſame Year, that King *Alfred* put *Gurmund*'s Army to the Sword, *Hubba* being ſlain in *Devonſhire*, was huddled under a Cone-like Heap of Pibble Stones, and from thence the Place is called *Hubbeſtone* to this Day. But, what ſay they of *Gurmund*? *Aſſerius* aſſures us, that wintring at *Chipenham* he came to *Edindon*, and was defeated there. *Camden* finds him and his *Danes* rooſting afterwards for one whole Year at *Cirenceſter*, and caſting up that Mount of Earth, as was ſaid, which yet ſtanding beneath the Town, the Inhabitants ſtill call *Griſmund*'s, or *Gurmund*'s Tower. The ſame Author ſaith alſo, that the *Danes* quite aboliſhing the *Roman* Name, called that Town in *Huntingdonſhire Gormoucheſter* of *Gormon* the *Dane*, having, after his Overthrow and Converſion, that Country, with others in *Eaſt Anglia*, given him by King *Alfred*. All Writers agree, that he received Baptiſm with thirty of the *Daniſh* Nobility at *Aulre* or *Alne* near *Edeling ſey* in *Somerſetſhire*, King *Alfred* being his Godfather, and naming him *Athelſtane*. And *Camden* again gives him Burial at *Hadley* in the County of *Suffolk*. Thus ſuperfluous have our Hiſtorians, as well ancient as modern, been concerning this Doctor's *Gurmund* in particular; bringing him from his firſt Landing to his Overthrow, from his Overthrow to his Converſion, from thence to his Dominion, and afterwards to his Grave; yet ſay they nothing of his or his *Danes* erecting our Antiquity. Yea, though we have a Diary rather, than the Annals of that War, written by *Aſſerius Menevenſis*, one of King *Alfred*'s Counſellors of State, not one Word nevertheleſs of the *Danes* building *Stone-Heng*, or any Work of *Theirs* of that kind is mentioned by him, how exactly diligent ſoever otherwiſe he is in recording of their Story, to their great Advantage. And as for the *Danes* in general, before paſſing farther, I muſt obſerve, how *Æthelward*, that ancient Author (as I find in *Camden*, *p.* 361.) having told us of the *Danes* ruining of *Glouceſter*, with all the ſtately Structures made by the *Romans* there, takes particular notice *that with many a Stroak they pitched poor Cottages in the City of Gleuvceſter*; whereby you may ſee, that did they ſet up but a poor Cottage here, they are not forgotten, it was ſo admirable for ſuch Deſtroyers to build or raiſe up any thing; And it is not to be

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Our ancient Hiſtorians were moſt of them Church-men, and to ſay with Mr. *Jones* again, (*p.* 16.) "Conſidering the Times where-
" in they wrote, upon the firſt ſpringing up of Chriſtian Religion
" here, they might through Zeal unto the true God, forbear to com-
" memorate unto Poſterity, Places deſigned for idolatrous Uſes,
" endeavouring rather to ſuppreſs the Memory of them, and make
" ſucceeding Ages ſolicitous about them; than, in that Infancy of
" Divine Worſhip, to illuſtrate the Magnificence of the Heathens
" for building ſuch notable Structures to their falſe Gods, as our
" Antiquity *Stone-Heng*. And though *Jeffery Monmouth* be the firſt *Author* extant, in whom any Word is found concerning it, he deemed the ſame, nevertheleſs, of ſo great Antiquity, as that he fathered it upon *A. Ambroſius*, that lived above a hundred Years before ever the *Danes* ſet footing in *England*. Whereas, had it been a Work of theirs, not only the Newneſs of the Structure, but alſo Men even then alive, might have informed him; for, he lived in the very next Age after the Deceaſe of *Hardi-Canute*, who died in the Year 1042. And *Jeffery Monmouth* was in his Flower *Anno* 1156. But, ſince he is by all accounted fabulous, and ſo condemned by the Church of *Rome*, how comes it that *William* of *Malmsbury*, and *Simon* of *Durham* that lived in the ſame Century with the *Danes*, and that remember ſo many inferior Occurrents of theirs, ſhould forget to mention ſo memorable an Action, as the founding of our *Antiquity*, had it been built by them? Or how could *Henry* of *Huntingdon*, ſuch an authentick Hiſtorian, and *Monmouth*'s Contemporary, if not more ancient, and ſuch a curious Inquiſitor, as he ſeems to be, after the *Authors* of *Stone-Heng*, be ſo miſtaken as to

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omitted alſo, that theſe Erections of theirs at *Glouceſter*, are remembred to be made in the Year enſuing *Gurmund*'s Diſcomfiture; for the *Danes* kept not their Faith long. Certainly then, if *Stone-Heng* was by them ſet up, thoſe that were thus ſedulous to commemorate their Exploits, would never have forgotten the ſame.

The Libraries generally throughout the Land they conſumed to Aſhes, and might not ancient Hiſtories be thereby loſt, in which mention was made of *Stone-Heng?* Might not that *Roman* Hiſtory found at *Ivychurch* have diſcovered ſomething of our Antiquity, could it have been preſerved? Are all the Hiſtories written of the *Romans* extant, and have we not more Names of their Hiſtorians than Hiſtories living? And what thoſe that are wanting might import, who knows? This Doctor muſt know, *They* were more ſtudious to deſerve an immortal Glory, than to ſeek for Writers to tranſmit the ſame to Poſterity. And through theſe and the like Calamities it came to paſs, that learned Men in all Ages, in all Countries, have in a Geographical rather than Hiſtorical Way endeavoured to reſtore to Poſterity their renowned Actions. Thus among the Ancients *Strabo* throughout their Empire, and generally throughout the Univerſe; Thus *Pliny*; Thus *Pauſanias* for *Greece* particularly; And of the Moderns *Fra. Leandro*, *Goltzius*, *Leland*, *Camden*, and others have acquainted us with ſuch Actions and Works of the *Romans*, as no ancient Hiſtories have touched upon. And how? as well by their manner of Building, as by their Medals and Inſcriptions.

Our ancient Hiſtorians were moſt of them Church-men, and to ſay with Mr. *Jones* again, (*p.* 16.) "Conſidering the Times where-"in they wrote, upon the firſt ſpringing up of Chriſtian Religion "here, they might through Zeal unto the true God, forbear to com-"memorate unto Poſterity, Places deſigned for idolatrous Uſes, "endeavouring rather to ſuppreſs the Memory of them, and make "ſucceeding Ages ſolicitous about them; than, in that Infancy of "Divine Worſhip, to illuſtrate the Magnificence of the Heathens "for building ſuch notable Structures to their falſe Gods, as our "Antiquity *Stone-Heng*. And though *Jeffery Monmouth* be the firſt *Author* extant, in whom any Word is found concerning it, he deemed the ſame, nevertheleſs, of ſo great Antiquity, as that he fathered it upon *A. Ambroſius*, that lived above a hundred Years before ever the *Danes* ſet footing in *England*. Whereas, had it been a Work of theirs, not only the Newneſs of the Structure, but alſo Men even then alive, might have informed him; for, he lived in the very next Age after the Deceaſe of *Hardi-Canute*, who died in the Year 1042. And *Jeffery Monmouth* was in his Flower *Anno* 1156. But, ſince he is by all accounted fabulous, and ſo condemned by the Church of *Rome*, how comes it that *William* of *Malmsbury*, and *Simon* of *Durham* that lived in the ſame Century with the *Danes*, and that remember ſo many inferior Occurrents of theirs, ſhould forget to mention ſo memorable an Action, as the founding of our *Antiquity*, had it been built by them? Or how could *Henry* of *Huntingdon*, ſuch an authentick Hiſtorian, and *Monmouth*'s Contemporary, if not more ancient, and ſuch a curious Inquiſitor, as he ſeems to be, after the *Authors* of *Stone-Heng*, be ſo miſtaken as to

tell us; *Nec poteſt aliquis excogitare, qua arte tanti lapides, adeo in altum elevati ſunt, vel quare ibi conſtructi ſunt*, if the *Danes* were the Founders of it? all which conſidered, doth more than convince, that *Stone-Heng* was erected not only before *the* Danes *had over-run and conquered this Nation*, but alſo before they were a known People. And could Mr. *Bolton* have as well made good the Title of *Bundnica* to it, as in all probability he glanced nearly at the point of Time when it was built; neither Mr. *Jones*, this Doctor, nor my ſelf ſhould have had Cauſe thus to perplex you about the Diſcovery thereof. For the Government of *Agricola* in *Britain* began not above ten Years after *Petronius* was recalled to *Rome*, in whoſe Time the *Neronian* ſuppoſeth it was ſet up. Whereby you may obſerve, that *Pater Bolton* for the *Time*, and Doctor *Wormius* for the *Uſe*, come very cloſely up to Mr. *Jones* his Opinion.

" And as for the *vulgar Conceit*, ſaith Dr. *Charleton*, that the great " Decay of the Structure ſhews it to have been more antique, than " the *Daniſh* Invaſion and Conqueſt here, it *may eaſily be ſolved by* " *anſwering*, that the Ruins evidence themſelves to be the Effect " not of Time, (the Stones themſelves being of a Temper ſo com- " pact and hard, that the Iron Teeth of that conſuming Enemy can- " not gnaw or corrode them; nor any Force of Tempeſts impair " them in the leaſt) but of the ſacrilegious Violence of Men, who " have thrown down moſt of the Architraves, and removed many " of the more portable Stones, converting them to private Uſes in " Buildings, Landmarks, *&c.* as appears by ſome yet to be ſeen " in the neighbouring Villages and Fields.

If this Doctor be no better acquainted with *Æſculapius*, than he is with *Oedipus*, his Advice is not much to be eſteemed. Yet nevertheleſs, I have long attended to meet with ſomething that may be granted to expreſs my Willingneſs to reſpect him, but my Expectation fails me, for neither can this be allowed, eſpecially ſeeing it is no *vulgar Conceit*. For Mr. *Selden* and all our *Antiquaries* of his Time, were, and all thoſe at preſent are generally of Opinion, that nothing more evidenceth the high Antiquity of the Structure, conſidering the Stone is ſo obdurate that hardly any Tool can touch it, than the great Decay thereof. Inſomuch that thoſe deſired ſomething might be ſaid to make appear, that it was not a Work of the *Druides*, which they acknowledged was performed to their good Satisfaction in STONE-HENG RESTORED.

But nothing can more demonſtrate the Ruins to be the Effect of Age, than the Pile it ſelf. For, if you obſerve it, the main Decay is upon the Weſtern Quarter, which of all others in this Kingdom, as you heard long ſince, is the moſt deſtructive to whatever kind of Buildings; when to the Eaſtern, ſetting aſide thoſe Poroſities, and Vents of the Stones, which long Time and Weather having eaten into, make them irregular; it ſtands in a great Part with the Architraves incumbent on the Pylaſters, perfect in manner and entire. Now, had the Deſtruction been made by the People, why ſhould the Work be ruined on the one Side more than on the other? Beſides, it may be demanded, who would be at ſo vaſt and unneceſſary a Charge, and to what Purpoſe was it to take the Architraves and their Supporters down? For, they muſt of Neceſſity be ſcaffolded unto, or under

propt at leaſt, otherwiſe the Enterprize would prove calamitous and fatal. They had broken the Altar in pieces, and demoliſh'd that, and thereby aboliſhed utterly the Idolatrous Uſe of the Place, as much perhaps as was either intended or deſired, and left it to Time afterwards to conſume the reſt. The Pylaſters likewiſe might ſettle, and through ſtarting or leaning aſide, as we ſee many of them now ſtand, caſt the Architraves from off them; for the Foundation once giving Way, the Tenons could no longer keep within the Morteſſes, being ſet dry, that's moſt certain. And of this failing of the Foundation nothing gives more pregnant Teſtimony, than the lying on the Ground of thoſe Stones at the Entrances from the Trench, as alſo that Stone marked Q (in Mr. *Jones* his ſeventh Deſign) at whoſe Foot the *quondam* incumbent Architrave lies now broken.

But, when the Stones were once down, then, it's true, the ſacrilegious Violence of Men might, as they found them more or leſs malleable, for their own Advantage to make Uſe of them, for ſome ſuch Occaſions, as Doctor *Charleton* hath ſaid, contribute towards their further Ruin; as likewiſe they might over-turn the Pyramids of the Inner Circle and Hexagon, of which two Courſes, being without much Difficulty or Danger to be attempted, very many are gone, when moſt of the greateſt, or at leaſt their Fragments, be yet remaining; and hence it was that Mr. *Jones* (*p.* 63.) told us, that "The Stones of "the greater Hexagon, and outward Circle, after ſo long Conteſt "with the Violence of Time, and Injury of Weather are, for the "moſt Part, ſtanding at this Day." And for the Doctor to ſay, that "the Stones are of a Temper ſo compact and hard, that the Iron "Teeth of that conſuming Enemy, *Time*, cannot gnaw or corrode them, nor any Force of Tempeſts impair them in the leaſt, is "ſuch a new Principle in Philoſophy, as right well befits him." He forgets, what Dr. *Heylin* remembers of himſelf, *Geography better than Divinity*; yet if any Man would ſo caſt away his Time, as to examine the Opinions of ſome in Matters of Philoſophy, their Conceptions would be found as extravagant, as their Reflections upon Works of *Antiquity* contemptible. But, ſome *over-weening and audacious Wits*, are, ſo ambitious to be thought, not *Argoſes*, as this Doctor (*p.* 36.) calls them, (for on ſuch he may imbark himſelf at *Raguſa* for *Perſepolis*) but *Argus's* in the Ruins of Antiquity, that they ſpare not to bring into Example Monuments inviſible, to divulge them to be ſuch as they never were, to report of them what never was, and in Confidence of making their own brain-ſick Imaginations to procure Applauſe, take a Liberty to corrupt the Cuſtoms of Nations, falſify the Teſtimonies of Authors, and defame thoſe that deliver Truth. The Doctor proceeds.

"And if the Greatneſs of its Ruins ſince cannot, certainly much "leſs ought the *Vaſtneſs* and ſtupendious Dimenſions thereof, when "it was entire and compleat, be thought ſufficient to diſpoſſeſs the "*Danes* of the Honour of its Exſtruction. For, of all Nations in "the World, they appear to have taken the moſt both of Delight "and Pains, in ſearching after, and bringing together mighty "Stones, whereof to make their Monuments; ſparing neither "Time, nor Coſt, nor Labour, yea many times engaging the whole "Nation almoſt, to contribute their Hands and Purſes together,

" towards the advancing ſuch prodigious Piles. To teſtify this, " the Hiſtory of *Norwey* aſſures us, in the Life of *Haraldus Har-* " *fagre*, that two petty Kings of that Country, conſumed three " whole Years, and a vaſt Treaſure, in caſting up a Sepulchral " Mount, and fencing it about with Stones of Gigantick Magni- " tude: And *Saxo Grammaticus* (*lib.* 10. *Hiſt. Dan.*) writing the " glorious Actions of *Harald*, ſirnamed *Blaatand*, the Son of *Gor-* " *mund* and *Thyra* (Daughter of King *Ethelred* of *England*) among " other his great Exploits, tells us, that He ſet his whole Army, and " another of Oxen, on work to remove from the *Juitland* Shore, " one immenſe Stone, or little Rock, and bring it to the Place " where the Body of his Mother lay inhumed, that by erecting it " over her Grave, he might at once eternize the Memory of her " Virtues, and of his own filial Piety: being ſo far elevated with the " Glory of the Attempt, that he boaſtingly demanded of one of " the Officers of his Navy, who was preſent, *An tantam aliàs mo-* " *lem mortali manu tentatam conſpexerit?* If ever he had ſeen ſo " mountainous a Bulk undertaken to be tranſported by mortal " Hands? Upon occaſion of which very Relation, *Olaus Wormius* " (*Mon. Dan.* p. 39.) concludes; *Non igitur in ſumptibus paren-* " *talibus faciendis ulli genti ceſſiſſe videntur Noſtrates, & pluris* " *hi Tumuli olim conſtiterunt, quam hodie à nobis æſtimantur*; " Our Countrymen, therefore, ſeem inferior to no Nation, in ſump- " tuous Funerals for their Anceſtors, and theſe Sepulchres hereto- " fore coſt much more, than is in our Days imagined. To con- " firm this Aſſertion yet further, give me leave to urge one moſt " pertinent and pregnant Teſtimony, out of the *Preface* of the ſame " *Saxo Grammaticus*, Danicam *regionem Giganteo quondam cultu* " *exercitam, eximiæ magnitudinis ſaxa veterum buſtis ac ſpecubus* " *affixa teſtantur. Quod ſi quis vi monſtroſa patratum ambigat,* " *quorundam montium excelſa ſuſpiciat, dicatque, ſi callet, quis* " *eorum verticibus cautes tantæ granditatis invexerit. Inopinabile* " *namque quivis miraculi hujus æſtimator advertet, ut molem ſu-* " *per plano minime vel difficile mobilem, in tantam montanæ ſubli-* " *mitatis apicem ſimplex mortalitatis labor, aut uſitatus humani ro-* " *boris conatus extulerit. Utrum vero talium rerum Authores poſt* " *diluvialis inundationis excurſum Gigantes extiterint, an viri cor-* " *poris viribus ante alios præditi, parum notitiæ traditum.* That *Dane-* " *land* anciently was inhabited by Giants, Stones of wonderful " Magnitude, affixed to the Sepulchres and Caves of our An- " ceſtors, bear witneſs. Which if any doubt to have been ef- " fected by monſtrous Strength, let him behold the Tops of ſome " Mountains, and tell, if he be able, who brought thither Rocks " of ſuch immenſe Greatneſs. For, every competent Judge of this " Wonder will perceive it to exceed the Imagination of Man, " how the meer Labour of Mortals, or uſual Effort of humane " Strength could advance to a point of ſuch mountainous Subli- " mity, a Weight not at all, or not without extream Difficulty, " moveable even on plain Ground. But, whether the Authors of " theſe mighty Works were Giants, living after the Deluge was " fallen; or Men endowed with an extraordinary Strength of Body; " is not to be known from Story.

What Delight the *Danes* took *in ſearching after, and bringing together mighty Stones, whereof to make their Monuments*; and how incapable, more than *all Nations in the World*, they were *to take Pains* about them, much leſs to make them of *vaſt and ſtupendious Dimenſions*, *Wormius* hath ſo often told you, that it is troubleſome to repeat. As for this Doctor's Story of the two petty Kings of *Norwey*, durſt he have truſted us with the Name of him that writ the *Hiſtory*; for too many Volumes are extant of that Nation for me to ſearch into, on ſo frivolous an occaſion, as the caſting up of a Burrow of Earth only, you would have found it no doubt like that which enſueth of *Harald Blaatand*. But, as whatever was done by thoſe Princes, before ſubdued to the *Daniſh* Empire, concerneth not the *Danes*; ſo he hath catcht up the Relation, though unwilling to acknowledge it, leſt you ſhould find it, from *Olaus Wormius*, whoſe Words, (in ſhewing how expenſive theſe *Tumuli* were, though but of Earth) are; *Teſtatur enim Hiſtoria Norvagica in Haraldo Harfagre, regulos duos in Naumedal fratres uterinos, tribus integris annis, impenſis magnis in unico tumulo fabricando laboraſſe:* In which you ſee, not one Syllable of any ſuch thing, as, *Fencing it about with Stones of Gigantick Magnitude*; as this Doctor talks of, is ſo much as intimated. And as for the Enterprize of *Harald Blaatand*, however afforded you, I find it in the *Hiſtories* of *Denmark* to be briefly thus. This *Harald* was a Prince, that by his great Valour and Conduct reduced many Countries to his Obedience; and Son of that *Thyra*, whom the *Danes*, to the immortal Fame of our *Engliſh Ladies*, *Ob inſignem fœminæ prudentiam*, ſaith *Wormius*, ſtile the Glory of the *Daniſh* Majeſty to this Day. Now, his Mother being dead, and he conceiving that *Stone* which his Father *Gormo* had laid before the Church Door at *Yelling*, to be too mean to conſecrate her Memory to Eternity, reſolved to bring one more eminent thither; And finding upon the *Jutland* Shore a rude *Crag*, ſuitable to his Mind, employed immediately an whole Army of Men, and another of Oxen, for hailing it to *Yelling*. As they were thus at Work, and *Harald* himſelf perſonally preſent, to view and order them, an Officer of his *Fleet* arrived, whom asking, If ever by mortal Men he had ſeen the Carriage of ſuch a *Bulk* attempted? Yes, anſwered the other, I have lately ſeen a far greater Weight more eaſily carried on: inſinuating, how eaſily his Son had drawn the whole Multitude with him into Rebellion. For, *Harald* had ſo tyrannouſly oppreſſed his Subjects, what by wearing out, and conſuming their Bodies, worſer than ever the *Spaniards* did the *Indians* in labouring in their *Mines*; what by ſeizing on their Cattle, over-heating, and killing them, with the removing of this one poor *Stone*, that all conſpiring againſt him fell into Rebellion; and his Army diſcontented for being made ſuch Slaves, forſaking him alſo, and his own Son heading them, he was compelled, for Safety of his Life, to fly out of his Dominions to *Julinum*, where he ended his unhappy Days, being treacherouſly ſlain by *Tocho*, one of his own Soldiers there. And thus you ſee, what Effects this Doctor's drawing of *Stone* with Armies of Men and Oxen produced; and what good Reaſon *Wormius* had to ſay, ſuch Monuments as theſe were very

Ol. Worm. Mon. Dan. l. 1. c. 6.

Sax. Gram. Hiſt. *Dan.* lib. 10. *Ol. Worm. Mont. Dan.* lib. 3. p. 334. 340.

very coſtly, when the tranſporting of one only *Stone* coſt ſo famous a Prince both his Life and Kingdom. But not to leave this Story thus: From the *Juitland* Coaſt to *Telling*, now (as ſuppoſed) *Alling*, is not above four Miles, yet, before *Harald* had carried the *Stone* half way thither, he was enforced to deſiſt, and give his Undertaking over. *Ad ſepulturæ locum perducere non potuit, ſed in medio firme itinere relinquere coactus fuit*; To the Place of her Interment he could not bring the ſame, but was compelled in the Middle almoſt of the Way to leave it, ſaith *Wormius*. Though *this immenſe Stone, little Rock*, and *ſo mountainous a Bulk*, was but twenty one Foot three Inches in length, and ſix Foot four Inches and an half in breadth, of our Meaſure, as from the ſame Author (*Mon. Dan. lib.* 5. *p.* 439. and 441.) may be collected. And how far moſt of the Stones in our *Antiquity* exceſſively exceed the ſame, Mr. *Camden*, and Mr. *Jones* both have long ſince acquainted you: and how impoſſible it was for the *Danes* to tranſport ſuch Weights, *Saxo Grammaticus*, and *Olaus Wormius*, by the Example of this *Harald*, have now given you farther and more full Security.

Laſtly, *Saxo Grammaticus* aſſerts the Truth; for who they were that erected thoſe rude and barbarous Monuments in the now Dominions of *Denmark*, and the other ſeptentrional Regions, whoſe Form and Greatneſs have been fully deſcribed, is not to be known from Story, unleſs the forementioned, both *Gothick* and *Daniſh* Writers, have found them out. And yet this Doctor, out of his abundant lack of *Truth* and *Sincerity*, hath, in Oppoſition to all Authority, all *Hiſtory*, boldly dared to poſſeſs his *Readers*, that they were ſet up by the *Danes*; and were *Works* of Theirs.

" Now, if any unprejudicate Man, *ſaith he*, having heard theſe " Teſtimonies, ſhall firſt enquire of our *Hiſtorians*, what mighty " Armies, and innumerous ſwarms of People, were brought out of " thoſe Northern Countries to infeſt *Britain*, together with their " too proſperous Succeſſes in many Fights; and then conſider with " himſelf, what ſuch numbers of Men, employed at once, and ambitiouſly co-operating in ſuch a Work, might be able to perform, " in a few Years, yea, Months, and that by meer natural Strength, " without any great Skill in *Mechanicks*, or the Art of removing " great Weights by *Engines*: certainly he will find no Difficulty " in admitting it to be as poſſible, and perhaps more probable, for " the *Danes* to have brought the great *Stones* at *Stone-Heng* to " that Ground, and there erected them in the Order deſcribed; as " for the old *Britains*, *Romans*, *Saxons*, or any other Nation.

" Eſpecially when it is moſt probable, that thoſe *Stones* were " fetch'd no farther off, than from *Aibury*, or *Rockley*, about three " or four Miles diſtant from *Marlborrow*, in the ſame County. " (*But, that from thence to* Stone-Heng *are fifteen Miles at leaſt, is, it ſeems, thought better to be concealed.*) For in the Fields " adjoyning to thoſe two Villages, and principally the latter " (which, as *Camden* obſerves, borrowed its Name from thence) " there ſtand up great *Stones* like *Rocks*, infinite in Number; " all which perfectly reſemble thoſe at *Stone-Heng*, in Colour, " Grain, Hardneſs, and Branching of Veins; and many of " them alſo in Figure and Proportions: brought thither, as is

" vulgarly, and perhaps not untruly, believed, by the Violence of " the univerſal Deluge, and there left in the Vallies, as the Force of " the Currents abated. Theſe Stones I my ſelf have often ſeen, in " Journeys to *Bath* from *London*, and comparing them with thoſe " at *Stone-Heng*, found ſo great an Analogy betwixt them, that " ever ſince I have retained an Opinion, the *Founders* of that *Mo-* " *nument* furniſhed themſelves with Materials from the fore-named " Places, among ſo great a Multitude ſelecting ſuch as in Magni- " tude and Shape might beſt comport with their Deſigns; and tranſ- " porting them from thence. But how? or by what Means? That's " the greateſt Wonder of all.

Not to take notice of the manifeſt Contradiction here, I ſay, that every unprejudicate Man having heard his Teſtimony, muſt acknowledge, that for his numerous Swarms of People in co-operating to remove great Weights, the *Daniſh Phyſician*, in Friendſhip, hath given him an *operating Pill* already. However, that it is an excellent Receipt againſt the *Fever Lur-dane*, ſome may take notice, if they pleaſe; and for their better Improvement and Benefit make Uſe of it accordingly. And when he hath made appear that the *Danes* ever raiſed *Obeliſques* of forty, eighty, and ninety Cubits high, as (*p.* 60.) he tells you the *Romans* did, and brought them ſo far as from *Ægypt* to *Rome*; then let him ſay, certainly it *is as poſſible, the* Danes *brought the Stones to* Stone-Heng, *and there erected them, as the old Romans*, or any other Nation; and till then, in Modeſty, if not for Diſcretion ſake, he might be ſilent.

That the Quarries out of which the Stones were digged, and from whence brought to our *Antiquity*, were at *Aibury* and thereabouts, Thanks to Mr. *Jones*, that, by ſearching and experimenting them, ſo found out, he can truly and readily tell you, without adding or omitting the Colour, Grain, Hardneſs, or their like Sympathies; and though in Bulk ſome may happily be found there, as great as *many* are at *Stone-Heng*; yet nevertheleſs, that *in Figure and Proportions* they be like them, is denied, in regard little Sign of Workmanſhip is to be diſcovered in them; no Care or Pains, it's probable, being taken or beſtowed about any, ſaving ſuch only as would compleat our Monument, which once finiſhed, thoſe other might be left irregular, and at Random, as in all ſuch Places where the like Preparations are, and have been made, is and was ever uſually done. But that the Stones at *Aibury* or *Rockley* were " brought thither by the Violence of the univerſal Deluge, and " there left in the Vallies as the Force of the Currents abated, is of all other Whimſies the beſt. It ſmells of the Turf, and ſavours of *Monmouth*'s *Merlin*. Did he not lately tell us they came out of the *Quarries*; that they were drawn out of their *Beds of Earth*; and are they now come to be brought down by Waters? Why did he not with the ſame Confidence avouch, that *Hugberta* the *Circe* of the ſeptentrional Nations wafted them on the ſame Waters in Favour of the *Danes* to *Stone-Heng*; ſince he ſo much preſſeth the tugging at them by Armies of Men and Cattle: Or, that thoſe Waters brought them from the Region of the Clouds? ſince Hiſtory informs us, that many great Stones, in ſeveral Ages, have fallen thence: Or rather, that his *Daniſh Giants* fought a ſometimes Bat-

tel there, their offenſive Weapons being Stones? conſidering that *Saxo Grammaticus* relates, they oft-times daſhed out one another's Brains with ſuch miſſive Artillery: And that *Homer*, by *Chapman*, juſtifies it was in Practice at the *Trojan* War,

Saxo Gram. lib. 7.

Hom. Iliad. lib. 7.

——Yet Hector *ceas'd not ſo,*
But in ſtrong Hand took up a Flint, (as he did backward go)
Black, ſharp, and big, laid in the Field; the ſeven-fold Targe it ſmit
Full on the Boſs, and round about the Braſs did ring with it.
But Ajax *a far greater Stone lift up——*

But as Nature produced the Stones at *Aibury*, and the Country adjoining, as in other Quarries at other Places; ſo I dare undertake this Doctor ſhall have the Scaplings of them, and remaining Scantlings *gratis* for fetching away, and full Authority to make his beſt Advantage of them, without ever accounting to the Inhabitants for the Profits, were they twice as many as they are. But, is it poſſible, that he himſelf hath often ſeen them in Journeys to *Bath* from *London*? Why who hath not, that ever travelled that Road? He ſhould have told us News, *how*, or *by what means* they were thence brought to *Stone-Heng*? This would have worthily become the curious Pains, and learned Study of ſo profound a Doctor, being *the greateſt Wonder of all*; and not trifled us with the Univerſal Deluge, Mighty Armies, Multitudes of Oxen, vaſt Numbers of Men employed at once, and ſuch barren and paultry Stuff.

Concerning then this grand Difficulty, as he calls it, I ſay, that in all Likelihood they were brought thither on Drug-Carriages, by Capſtalls removeable as Occaſion ſerved, and wrought by Men, Horſes, or both: Which upon level Ground, and up Hill might be placed before only, but down Hill, as well before as behind, to keep the Weight from too precipitous a ſwaying. For thus have we ſeen Stones of eleven, twelve, yea, fifteen Tuns Weight, drawn with Eaſe from the *Thames* Side up the Hill into Saint *Paul*'s Church-yard, by half a Dozen of Men at moſt, convenient Time allowed. Thus *Dominico Fontana* removed his Obeliſque, being eighty one Foot high, and at the Baſe nine Foot ſquare, of our Meaſure, from the Cirque of *Caius* and *Nero*, where it anciently ſtood; and brought it to the *Piazza* before St. *Peter*'s at *Rome*, where now, to his immortal Glory, it remains. And thus the ancient *Romans*, without ever incurring a Rebellion, tranſported generally all their prodigious Weights, as *Vitruvius* and *Albertus* aſſure us.

Furthermore, why might they not be raiſed by a Pair of Shears compoſed of two Maſts, ſocketted or mortaiſed into a Plank? which reſting upon the Ground, was removed at Pleaſure; having Guide-Tackles, Blocks and Shivers proportionable, and Capſtals alſo, firmed in proper and convenient Places? ſince that in the ſame manner we have beheld hanging in the Air above thirty, forty, yea, ſeventy Foot high, thoſe ponderous Maſſes in the Work at St. *Paul*'s, and with a delightful Facility veered by ten or twelve Men only, to the juſt Places where they were ordered to be ſet.

Since *Fontana* principally uſed the ſame Way; and that the aforenamed Authors preſcribe it to be followed, as the Cuſtom of the *Romans* of old alſo. And as for Frames of Timber-Work, if Occaſion were, to ſecure ſuch Stones as might poſſibly be in Danger, through Vents or Flaws, or to keep the *Arras* from fruſhing, and the like; no doubt but that all Armatures of that kind were carefully and effectually provided for. I could mention Stones of eighteen Tun Weight, that at St. *Paul's*, were, by the ſame Way, to be ſet above eighty Foot high, but in regard our late unhappy Diſtempers prevented their being put in Work, I ſhall forbear. Thus then I have preſumed to give my Conjecture, *How*, and *by what means*, the great Stones might be brought from *Aibury* to *Stone-Heng*, and raiſed there: All which, nevertheleſs, I leave to be farther enquired into by thoſe that are better skilled in the Art of *Menadry* than I pretend.

In the next place, Doctor *Charleton* endeavours to confirm the Vulgar, (a worthy Work, I'll promiſe you, it being done to his Hand in *Stone-Heng Reſtored!*) that the Stones were conveyed to the Place by human Arts, not diabolical Magick; and to this End repeats divers Performances of divers Nations, *Ægyptians*, *Jews*, *Greeks* and *Romans*, of the like nature, yet far more admirable. But finding that ſeveral of them, with ſome ſlender Additions, have been given you already by Mr. *Jones* (*p.* 34.) I ſhall forbear the Tranſcription.

Yet ſeeing nevertheleſs, that among other prodigious Works he mentions the Pyramids of *Ægypt*; I'll take Leave to give you their Deſcription, together with the divers Opinions concerning them, as delivered by *Thomaſo Procacchi*, in his *Funerals of the Ancients*, after this manner: Thoſe that have ſeen, and by ſending Men with Lights into them, diligently ſearched the *Pyramids* which ſtand not far from *Cairo*, relate, that they have found them hollow within. For after going downwards, through a narrow Way, an hundred and ſeventy five Paces long, all of poliſhed Marble, they have come at length to a ſpacious vaulted Room twelve Paces ſquare; having two leſſer Rooms adjoining to it. In the greater was a great Sepulchre, and round about the other ſeveral leſſer ones: From whence is collected, that in the greater the King, and in the leſſer either his Children, or Concubines, or other his near Relations, were intombed. In which regard the Opinion of thoſe comes to be confirmed, that ſay, the *Pyramids* were Sepulchres of Kings, as *Herodotus* and others hold. Notwithſtanding which, many conceive them to be Monuments of Renown, more rather than Sepulchres, but erected over Sepulchres, in Honour of thoſe Kings that excelled in Virtue, and reigned with more Glory than others. Thoſe are not wanting alſo, that maintain they were built by *Joſeph* the *Hebrew*, for Granaries, and *Gregory Nazianzen*, not in the leaſt to refute this Opinion, tells us, that the Name ſeems to conſent unto it, for that the Word πυρὸν, among them ſignifies Grain; and this may be compared with what is read in *Stephanus*, in that that was compiled by *Hermolaus Byzantinus*, that they were ſo called, ἀπὸ τῶν πυρῶν, to wit, from the Grain that was ſtored up in them, by the Counſel of *Joſeph* the Hebrew, when *Ægypt* was

was oppreſſed by Famine: And many of the common People there, call them the *Granaries* of *Pharaoh*, even to this Day. But I muſt haſten to what follows.

" Now, after theſe ſuperlative *Examples*, ſaith this Doctor, what " think you of our *Stone-Heng*, betwixt which and thoſe, as to Di- " menſions, is no more Proportion, than betwixt a *Pigmy* and a " *Giant?* Can you allow it to have been ſo wonderful a Task, for " a whole Army of Men, and Multitudes of Oxen, to tranſport " the Stones thereof, in a plain and champian Country; eſpeci- " ally ſeeing the biggeſt of its Stones exceed not twelve Tun Weight, " and many of them not two Tun; and that the Diſtance from " *Rockley* and *Aibury*, from whence, it ſeems, they were fetched, " to the Place where they were ſet up, is not above twenty Miles " at moſt? You'll object, perchance, that thoſe mighty Works " were performed by Nations, among which were many excellent " *Mathematicians*, and great Maſters in the Art of *Mechanicks*, " to which all Weights are eaſily moveable, and which contain- " eth demonſtrative Rules, how the ſtrongeſt Oak may be torn up " by the Roots with a Horſe-hair, as the learned Author of the " *Mathematical Magick* hath well obſerved, and clearly proved " (*Book* 1. *Chap.* 14.) but this of *Stone-Heng* by a rude and barba- " rous People, utterly ignorant of ſuch Machine, and artificial " Helps. To this therefore, I anſwer, That it doth not appear the " *Danes* were ſo rude, as to have no Acquaintance at all with " the Uſe of Engines, for the Elevation of monſtrous Weights: " But rather the contrary, inſomuch, as their carrying even *Rocks* " *themſelves from the Sea-ſhore to the very Heart of their Coun-* " *try, of which I have formerly ſpoken*, ſufficiently intimates their " being verſed in the Uſe of the *Leaver*, *Roller*, *Wheel*, *Pulley*, " *Wedge* and *Screw*, which are fundamental Faculties of *Mecha-* " *nicks*; it being ſcarce conceivable, how otherwiſe *they ſhould* " *raiſe ſuch portentous Monuments as they did.* But allowing " them to have been as unskilful as you pleaſe, in ſuch Inſtruments; " yet conſider how *numerous* they were, and how ſtrenuouſly great " Swarms of them uſed to join Hands together in ſuch Attempts; " and you have not forgot the Verſe, *Multorum manibus grande* " *levatur opus:* Many Hands make light Work. What prodi- " gious Matters may be effected by mere Strength, and Hand- " Force of great Multitudes, without Rules of *Art*, may be diſ- " cerned from the ſavage *Indians*; who being deſtitute of what " other *Mathematicks* but what Nature dictated to them, and " wanting the Advantage of Engines, did yet by their ſimple Toil, " and indefatigable Diligence, remove Stones of incredible Great- " neſs. For, *Acoſta* (*Hiſtor. Indic. lib.* 6. *cap.* 14.) relates, that he " meaſured one Stone brought to *Tiaguanaco*, which was thirty " eight Foot long, eighteen broad, and ſix thick: And that in their " ſtatelieſt Edifices were many other of much vaſter Magnitude. " What's this? Were the *Indians* ſavage? Whence then *Sylveſter's* " *Du Bartus?*

How

How paſs their Monuments,
The Egyptian *Spires,* Mauſolus *ſtately Tomb,*
The Walls and Courts of Babylon *and* Rome?

Du Bart. in the Colonies.

Certainly, this Doctor miſtakes them for his *Danes*; for, were the *Indians without Rules of Art,* when the Temple of their Idol at *Mexico* was the moſt glorious that ever was in the Univerſe, that at *Hieruſalem* excepted? The City of *Cuſco,* the moſt orderly and regular that ever the World ſaw, *Nova Palma* in *Dalmatia* ſet aſide? What may, or rather, what may not be ſaid of their Artifice in working Feathers, Gold, Silver; when their Royal Gardens were planted with Trees of Silver, bearing Fruits of Gold in bigneſs according to the Life, as Nature had produced them throughout the whole Continent of *America?* and their Curioſity in Feather-works was ſuch, that it ſurpaſſeth all Credit and Belief. For politick Government, Military Diſcipline, wiſe Apothegmes, Valour, Magnanimity, and other heroick Vertues, they may be ranged with the *Greeks* and *Romans* upon equal Terms. And whether they were the Off-ſpring of the Ten Tribes of *Iſrael* let others determine, this being no place for it, though I conceive much might be ſaid in order thereunto; if either their Knowledge, according to ſacred Story, of the Creation and Deluge, their Circumciſion, *Hebrew* Cuſtoms, *Hebrew* Inſcriptions, or their Deſcent into the Territories of *Mexico* be conſiderable: In which Tranſmigration they conſumed the ſame number of Years, made the like Encampings and Removes; and with their Prieſts, carrying a Tabernacle in the midſt of twelve groſs Battalions, marched in the ſame Manner, as the *Iſraelites* did in their Paſſage to the Land of *Canaan* from *Ægypt*. But whether hath this Doctor made us wander?

Doth he tell us likewiſe that the *Danes?* Thoſe of old I intend always, for the Modern are, ought, and muſt be reverenced for ever by us: That the old *Danes* I ſay, were *verſed in the Uſe of the Leaver, Roller, Wheel, Pully, Wedge and Screw?* When his own Author *Wormius* declares the contrary; and as well *Saxo Grammaticus,* as *Olaus Magnus* record, that their Arts were Negromancy, Sorcery, Perjury, Treachery, Cruelty and Tyranny: Their Profeſſions; Adultery, Rape, Rapine, Robbery, Pyracy, and Sacrilege: Their Recreations; Homicide, Filicide, Fratricide, Patricide, Matricide and Regicide: Of all which the Examples in the *One* are as numerous, as almoſt the *Folio's* of his Hiſtory; and the *Other* hath whole Chapters of them. With thoſe Arts which we call Liberal, they were as well acquainted, as with the Plunder of the *Painters Wives* Iſland, or the *Circles of huge Stones* erected there, or no where for inaugurating their Kings. And ſo little of *Science* or *Ingenuity Eraſmus* found in thoſe, of them of the middle Age, that he admires how one ſo learned and eloquent as *Saxo Grammaticus* could ever be bred among ſuch barbarous and brutiſh People. Hear him, *Probo,* ſaith he, *vividum & ardens* (*Saxonis Grammatici*) *ingenium, orationem nuſquam remiſſam, &c. ut ſatis admirari non queam, unde illa ætate* homini Dano *tanta vis eloquendi.*

Eraſm. in cenſura de Saxone.

But what? Is he at his whole Armies of Men, and Multitudes of Oxen again? It is rank you know, and he wears it as bare, as *Harald Blaatand* did the Bones of his Subjects, in endeavouring to tranſport one Stone, far inferiour to ours in Magnitude, four little Miles, and could not. It is a Maxim as well in Menadry as War, *Non tantum multitudo, quam Ars & Exercitium facit victoriam*, Multitudes breed Confuſion; whatſoever works not proportionably, or whoſoever weighs not equally with his Fellows, his Labor is wholly loſt, as we ſee daily in but the weighing of an Anchor.

It is a true and equal Draught, a juſt and even Poiſe, that carries on, and raiſeth up mighty Weights, ſuch as are viſible in our Antiquity. In caſting up Mounts of Earth and Trenches, and fortifying of *Camps*, where every Soldier and Horſe-boy may handle a Spade or Mattock, whole Armies may be ſet on work, and be they never ſo barbarous, make admirable Diſpatch. But, in ſuch Undertakings at *Stone-Heng*, where Art and Induſtry, together with expert and skilful Artiſans are required, rude Rabbles breed Diſorders and Diſturbance, and are Hinderers rather, than Advancers of ſuch elegant and well ordered Erections.

In order now to a Concluſion, I am briefly to put you in mind, with what, in relation to the manifeſting of our Antiquity to be a Work of the *Romans*, hath been largely proved. 1. That the greatneſs of Bulk, and the ſeveral ſorts of *Decorum* obſerved by the *Romans* to render *Their* Works magnificent, is eminent therein. 2. That as the *Tuſcan* Order is a plain, ſimple, and gigantick Manner of Building, ſo is *Our*, or rather *Their Stone-Heng*. 3. That in *Their* great Structures, *They* uſed generally Pylaſters as well as Pillars. 4. That *it* was conformed by the Architectional Scheme, in uſe with *Their* Architects and Aſtrologers, both. 5. That *They* made their ſtately Works ſometimes of ſix, ſometimes five, ſometimes four Courſes of Pillars, as our Antiquity hath four Courſes of Pylaſters. 6. That the inner Courſes of thoſe Works, were oft-times higher, oft-times lower than the outward, and uncovered alſo, as *Stone-Heng*. 7. That the Manner of banding great Stones by Tenons and Morteiſes was uſed by them. 8. That in mighty Structures, where the Stones were of extraordinary Greatneſs, *They* laid them without Mortar. 9. That ſuch Proportions and Symmetries, as *They* frequently obſerved in the *Tuſcan* Order, are apparent in our Antiquity. 10. That for many hundreds of Years *They* lived peaceably in *Wiltſhire*, in Places confining *Stone-Heng*. 11. That the Plate of Metal, if any ſuch were found, might be inſculpt with *Their* Letters, rather than the Characters of any other People. 12. That not any of the *Runick* Nations, much leſs the *Danes* of Old made any Engravements on ſuch Plates. 13. That the Stones at *Stone-Heng* were wrought. And what exact Analogy that undoubted Work of the *Romans* in *Scotland*, built by the Emperor *Carauſius*, hath to our Antiquity, from *Ninnius* and *Camden* you have heard.

In the next Place, in relation to the Uſe, and that it was anciently a Temple of the *Romans*, is fully proved. (1.) That, as *Stone-Heng* had a ſpacious Court about it, ſo the Temples of the *Romans*, wherein the Victims for Oblation were ſlain. (2.) That the Altar in *Them* ſtood in Poſition towards the Eaſt. (3.) That the

the principal Entrance into *Them*, was, according to *Their* Situation, diſpoſed indifferently to any Region of the Heaven. (4.) That *Their* Temple *Monopteros*, in all Particulars, reſembled the outward Courſe of *Pylaſters*, as at *Stone-Heng*. (5.) That the *Peripteros* was ſubject to Alteration at the Diſcretion of *Their Architects*. (6.) That *They* commixt ſet Forms, and deſcript Orders in one and the ſame Temple. (7.) That, as in Places where Temples of the *Romans* anciently ſtood, the Heads of *Bulls*, or *Oxen*, *Harts*, and ſuch other Beaſts have been digged up; ſo, the like have been found in and about our Antiquity, together with other *Sacreds* peculiarly appertaining to the Miniſtration of *Their* Idolatrous *Rites* and *Ceremonies*. And to ſay ſomething of the Dedication, That the *Romans* did build Temples to *Cœlum*; Circular in Form; Every way open; Uncovered at Top; and ſituated in Plains; hath in like manner been manifeſtly proved.

Laſtly, To evidence that the *Danes* could not be the Authors of *Stone-Heng*, hath been made appear. (1.) That *They* were not *addicted to*, nor delighted in, *Monuments of huge Stones*; and had they ſo delighted, had not Workmen to manage them. (2.) That *They* gloried in Works of Diſpatch only, *viz.* Mounts, and Burrows of Earth. (3.) That *They* uſed not, in Memory of *Their* Atchievements, to ſet up in *Their* own Country, or elſewhere, Monuments of Stone of any kind, much leſs in *England* or *Scotland*. (4.) That the Antiquities of *Scotland*, parallel to *Stone-Heng*, are unqueſtionably *Roman* Works. Neither have any in that Kingdom been brought into Example, unleſs by my ſelf, how forward in his Promiſes ſoever this Doctor was: But, *more than a Man can do is not to be expected*. (5.) That, of whatever Monuments in the now *Denmark*, which have been deſcribed, not any were founded by the *Danes*, but either by the *Cimbrians*, or *Goths* of old; and if not by them, by whom is not to be known from Story. (6.) That, by whomſoever thoſe were made, they were all of unwrought Stone, rude Crags, ſuch as *Nature* her ſelf afforded, and not any one of all them agreeable, in any Particular, with that of *Stone-Heng*. (7.) That, upon never ſo *ſtrict an Inqueſt*, neither the ancient *Britains*, nor *Saxons*, nor *Danes*, can be found to have any probable Pretence to the Glory of erecting our Antiquity. (8.) That, ſeeing our ancient Hiſtorians, who lived in the ſame Century with the *Danes*, have recorded it to be of unknown Foundation, it is an infallible Teſtimony, that it was no Work of *Theirs*. (9.) That of the *ſundry Memorials*, which their Armies left in this Iſland, you have heard in Part, and more ſhall e'er long. (10.) That the great Decay of the Structure declares the ſame to be of far higher Antiquity than the *Danes*. (11.) That this Decay is the Effect of Time, not Violence of Men. (12.) That *the Magnificence of the ſame at firſt*, together with *the Vaſtneſs of Strength, and Skill in Engines, required to the Tranſportation, and Elevation of Stones of ſuch prodigious* Bulks, *are* alone *ſufficient Arguments* to manifeſt both to the preſent World, and all future Ages, that the *Danes* neither were, nor could be the Authors of our Antiquity.

Which

Which conſidered, Mr. *Jones* his Opinion, that the *Romans*, and only the *Romans* were the Founders of *Stone-Heng*, appears in all Probability valid, and decked in the lively Colours, and plain Livery of Truth. Nor, let it be deemed Preſumption in me to aſſert it, ſeeing it hath *this Advantage over* all *others*, *concerning the ſame obſcure Subject*, that it ſtands impregnable; and, is not to be refuted. All which, nevertheleſs, together with whatever elſe is delivered by me, in relation thereunto, is ſubmitted to your *Candor*; hoping, it may be favourably interpreted by thoſe, that are better acquainted with the Antiquities of the *Romans*, than I profeſs my ſelf to be. However, I doubt not, but your *Clemency* will grant, that my Weakneſs ſhall not be pleaded *in Bar*, to *Their* ſo juſtifiable, and fair a Title. But, methinks ſome begin to whiſper, that to the point of Time, which Dr. *Charleton* hath aſſigned for his conceited Building of *Stone-Heng* by the *Danes*, and which he ſo much relies upon; not any thing hath yet been ſpoken, what therefore can be ſaid to that? This, it's true, reſts to be examined, and thereat we are now arrived, it being ſtated by him thus.

" In the Strength of this Confidence, therefore, ſaith he, I ad-
" venture to acquaint you moreover with my Conjecture, con-
" cerning the TIME, when *Stone-Heng* was firſt ſet up: Which
" I take to be in the Beginning of the Reign of that excellent
" Prince, *Alfred*, or *Alured*, who, as he was the firſt anointed
" King of this Iſland, ſo was he the firſt learned King and moſt
" munificent Patron to Scholars, that ever ſwayed the Scepter of
" *Britain*. For, all our Chronicles agreeingly deliver, that he was
" ſcarcely ſeated in his Throne, when there came over greater
" ſwarms of *Danes*, than ever before, to infeſt his Dominions,
" and that after many *unfortunate Battles* with them, he was re-
" duced to that Extremity, that leaving his large Monarchy to the
" Rage and Rapine of thoſe inſulting Pagans, he fled for Safety of
" his Life into the Mariſhes of *Somerſetſhire*, *where*, *for two Years*,
" he lay concealed in a poor Diſguiſe, ſuſtaining himſelf by Fiſh-
" ing and Fowling. Among other Adventures that befel this glo-
" rious Perſon in this dark Eclipſe, it is not unworthy Remem-
" brance, that on a Time, as he was ſetting in the Chimney Corner,
" in the Cottage of a *Cow-Heard* (who had entertained him into
" his Service) and buſied in trimming his Bow and Arrows; a Cake
" of Dough lying to be baked on the Hearth before him, chanced
" to be burned; which the good Wife imputing to his Neglect,
" in great Fury caſt away his Bow and Arrows, and ſharply check-
" ing him, ſaid; Thou Fellow, doſt thou ſee the Bread burn be-
" fore thy Face, and wilt not turn it? and yet thou art glad to
" eat it, before it be half baked. Shortly after this, learning Po-
" licy from Adverſity, and deriving Courage from Neceſſity; he ven-
" tured, in the Habit of a common Minſtrell, to enter into the *Danes*
" Camp (in *Wiltſhire*, and probably not far from the Place where
" *Stone-Heng* ſtands) and having viewed the Manner of their En-
" camping, and obſerved their Security, he returned back to ſeveral
" of his Lords, retreated into the Iſland called *Edling ſey*, environ-
" ed with two Rivers, *Thane* and *Parret*, in *Somerſetſhire*, and ac-

" quainting them in how careleſs and open a Poſture he found the " Enemy; recollected the ſcattered Remains of his Forces, and with " theſe ſurprizing the *Danes*, and putting them firſt into a pannick " Terror, and then to Flight, gave them ſo conſiderable a Defeat, " that they immediately ſubmitted to a Treaty, and delivered Hoſ- " tages for Performance of Conditions.

" Now, conſidering the extreme low Ebb of Fortune, to which " this excellent King was at that time brought; and the high Flood " of Proſperity that in the mean while had advanced the *Danes* over " all Parts of his Dominions, inſomuch that nothing ſeemed want- " ing to compleat their Conqueſt, but only to find out the few De- " fendants who remained in Obſcurity; and withal reflecting upon " the former-mentioned Cuſtom of that ambitious and martial Na- " tion, to erect Courts Royal of huge Stones, according to the man- " ner deſcribed, for the Election of their Kings, in all Countries, " where the happy Succeſs of their Arms had given them a Title to " Sovereignty: I am apt to believe, that having then over-run the " whole Kingdom, *except only Somerſetſhire*, and encamping their " main Army in *Wiltſhire*, for near *upon two Years together*; and " ſetting up their Reſt in a Confidence to perpetuate their newly " acquired Power, they employed themſelves, during that Time of " Leiſure and Jollity, in erecting *Stone-Heng*, as a Place wherein " to Elect and Inaugurate their Supreme Commander, King of *Eng-* " *land*: The Weakneſs of the diſtreſſed *Alfred* affording them a fit " Opportunity, and that Country yielding them fit Materials for ſo " great and ſtupendous a Work. Nor is it improbable, that the " great Supinity and Diſorder in which the Royal Spie found them, " when the Magick of his Fiddle had charmed them into an Im- " perception of the Majeſty of his Perſon, and procured him a free " Welcome into their Camp; might be occaſioned by the *Jubilee* " they celebrated, after they had finiſhed that laborious Task, and " therein newly crowned their King, after a triumphal Manner, ſuch " as at once correſponded with the Faſhion of their Anceſtors, and " expreſſed the Profuſeneſs of their publick Joy. For many of our " Hiſtorians relate, that the *Daniſh* Army was at that time let looſe to " Luxury and Revelling; and that the unknown Muſician was brought " to play before their King, *Gurmund*, in his Tent, during a long " and magnificent Feaſt. But perhaps I may be thought too bold, " in daring, from ſuch ſlender Paſſages and circumſtantial Hints, " thus preciſely to gueſs at the Age of this Antiquity; concerning " whoſe Original, neither Hiſtory, nor Tradition, hath left any " Glimpſe of Light, whereby the Inquiſitive might be guided thro' " the darkſome Vale of Uncertainty, to the delightful Manſion of " Truth. Leaving every Man, therefore, to the Liberty of his " own Thoughts, touching this Particular, as alſo whatever elſe hath " been ſaid of the Monument it ſelf, and its original Deſignation: " I here put a Period to this Diſcourſe, wherein, though I have ad- " ventured to contend with Oblivion; I had no Deſign to uſurp up- " on the Judgment of others.

We muſt now return to the Story of the *Danes* again. King *E-* *thelred* dying of his Wounds received in the Battle of *Merton*, as you have heard; *Ælfred*, or *Alfred*, his Brother, ſucceeded in the *Holl.* *Stox.* *Stow.* *Speed* } *in Alf.*

Realm, in the Year of our Salvation, 872. The Beginning of his Reign was full of Wars and Troubles. For, within one Month after his Coronation, the *Danes* made an Irruption into *Wiltſhire*, and advanced as far as *Wilton*, where on the South Bank of the River *Willy*, *Alfred* encountred them, and was defeated; whereupon, coming to a Treaty, and compounding with them, they departed immediately the Country, and wintred at *London*. And this was the firſt time that ever the *Danes* ſet Footing in *Wiltſhire*.

They had now the Rule of all the North Part of *England*, from the River of *Thames*, with *Mercia*, *London*, and *Eſſex*; and diſdaining that *Alfred* ſhould bear any Dominion on the other Side of the *Thames* Southward, under the Command of *Gurthun*, or *Gurmund*, *Esketel* and *Ammond*, that by our Writers are ſtiled Kings, drew their joint Forces Weſtward toward him. But what Battels enſued; what Pacifications were made; how *Rollo*, upon his coming in, was defeated; and how the *Danes* thereby, accounting all Accords diſſolved, reſumed Arms; and were overthrown by *Alfred*, with other Particularities of this War, I ſhall not draw from the Channels of our ſeveral Hiſtories; but derive what conduceth chiefly to our preſent Purpoſe, from the Fountain-head it ſelf, *Aſſerius Menevenſis*, to be preſented to you. Obſerving only, that till *Polidore Virgil*'s Time, never Word was heard of *Alfred*'s entring diſguiſed into the *Danes* Camp; how many ſoever of our Hiſtorians, this Doctor would enforce you to believe, relate the ſame.

Aſſer. Men. de Ælfredi reb. geſt. fol. 9, & 10. *Frankf.* 1603.

Aſſerius then having diſcourſed the coming down of the *Danes* to *Chipenham*, harrying the Country, and wintring there *Anno* 878, ſaith, That at the *ſame time* King *Ælfred*, with ſome few of his Nobles, and ſome Soldiers and Subjects, retiring into the Woods, and Fenny Places of *Somerſetſhire*, lived in great Diſtreſs, having nothing to ſubſiſt upon, but what by frequent Irruptions, ſometimes openly, ſometimes privately, they purchaſed from the Enemy with Hazard of their Lives. But the Brother of INGUAR and HEALFDENE, being overthrown and ſlain in *Devonſhire*; *Ælfred*, the Feaſt of *Eaſter* in the *ſame Year* being paſt, annoyed the *Pagans* out of AETHELINGNEG; and in the *ſeventh Week after Eaſter* rid to *Selwood*, whither flock'd to him from all Parts, the Inhabitants of *Somerſetſhire*, *Hampſhire*, and *Wiltſhire*, and with great Joy to ſee their King again, encamped *one Night* there. *Next Morning* early, the King diſlodging, came unto ACGLEA, and at that Place quartered *another Night*, and from thence advancing the *Morrow after* to ETHANDUM, gave Battel to the *Pagans* univerſal Hoſt, and with great Slaughter totally routed them, purſuing them to their Camp there, and putting to the Sword all thoſe that could not recover it in Safety. A *magnificent Feaſt* with a witneſs! This done, he beſieged them therein, and reduced them to ſuch Extremities, that within fourteen Days they ſued for Peace, and obtained it, upon Condition that they ſhould ſwear, with all Speed to depart the Kingdom, and that *Godrum* their King ſhould be Baptized. Thus far this Eye-witneſs, this ancient Hiſtorian.

Camd. Brit. p. 244.

Being thus aſſured, both of the Time and Place, let's ſee how *Edindon* is ſituate, in reſpect of *Aibury* and *Stone-Heng*. The County of *Wiltſhire*, encloſed on the Eaſt with *Berkſhire* and *Hampſhire*,

and on the Weſt with *Somerſetſhire*; is by the Inhabitants divided into North-*Wiltſhire* and South-*Wiltſhire*. North-*Wiltſhire* is that Part thereof, which from the Foot of the Hills environing the Plain, extends to the Northward, until bounded by *Glouceſterſhire*, as South-*Wiltſhire* is confined by *Dorſetſhire*. Within this later Diviſion ſtands *Stone-Heng*, and in the former *Edindon* and *Aibury*, lying in the manner of a *Scalenum*; for, from *Edindon* to *Aibury* Eaſtward, by the neareſt Road, is about ſixteen Miles, from *Aibury* to *Stone-Heng* Southward eighteen, and from thence to return to *Edindon* Weſtward fourteen; beyond which, about twelve Miles Northward, on the Border of *Glouceſterſhire*, ſtands *Chipenham*. And now let us obſerve, ſince nothing elſe can, whether Place or Time will give any Intereſt to the *Danes* in *Stone-Heng*.

This Doctor then, being obliged to propoſe ſome ſet Time for his pretended Erection of our Antiquity by the *Danes*, hath told you, that it *was firſt ſet up* by them, *in the Beginning of King* Alfred's *Reign*, during his concealing himſelf in *Somerſetſhire*. And wherefore he concluded upon this time rather than any other, two Reaſons may eſpecially be given. Firſt, no Time more ancient could be found out by him; for that the *Danes*, never from their firſt Invaſion, made any Incurſion into *Wiltſhire*, until this King came unto the Crown. Secondly, in regard they ſcarcely ever afterwards appeared in that Country, till the whole Kingdom came abſolutely under the Power of *Canutus*; and that he and his Iſſue were not Inaugurated on Mounts of Earth here, nor choſen by Electors ſtanding on Stones, but royally Crowned with *Engliſh* or *Saxon* Ceremonies, he knew, was too well underſtood, for him to ſuggeſt the contrary. Of the Interval nevertheleſs ſome Account is fit to be given, and let this ſuffice. *Edward* ſucceeding his Father *Alfred*, ſo cloſely purſued the Train of his Victories, that he brought Eaſt-*Anglia* under his Subjection: like as *Athelſtane* his Son, with great Slaughter of the *Danes*, ſubdued *Northumberland*; and ſo terribly followed them, that he forced them either to depart the Realm, or ſubmit unto his Power. Thus, until *Ethelred*'s Reign, (ſome petty Rebellions of the *Danes* in *Northumberland* intervening, and as often ſuppreſſed) the Kingdom remained quiet. But this Prince being of a ſoft and dull Spirit, neither fit for Action, nor fortunate in Proceedings, the *Danes* took their Advantage, and bringing in new Forces, and in ſeveral Places waſting miſerably the Country, conſtrained the *Engliſh* at laſt to redeem their Peace yearly with a great Sum of Money; and ſo inſolently they domineer'd, that the *Engliſh* conſpired generally together, and in one Night maſſacred them all, every Mother's Son of them, throughout *England*, *Anno* 1002. This Slaughter of his People ſo enflamed *Sueno*, reigning at that time in *Denmark*, that he invaded *England* with a mighty Army, and having in a furious and enraged Mood made much Spoil, he put *Ethelred* to Flight, ſubdued the whole Kingdom, and left the ſame unto his Son *Canutus*, to ſettle himſelf therein. And as before, till *Alfred*'s Reign, we heard not one Word of the *Danes* being in *Wiltſhire*, ſo afterwards they are not to be met withal there, till we find *Sueno* rifling *Wilton*, and taking *Salisbury*, and *Canutus* firing the old Caſtle, *Anno* 1003. And this compelleth me to acquaint

Camd. Brit. P. 143.

Camd. Brit. P. 247.

quaint you here with a memorable Monument indiſputably *Theirs*; for much about this time they made ſuch cruel Deſtruction in *Wiltſhire*, that it poſſeſſeth the prime Place in the Catalogue of thoſe ſeven Counties within this Kingdom, which they wholly depopulated; not, as this Doctor, adorned with magnificent Structures of immortal Fame.

But, in conducting you to *Edindon*, to find how long the *Danes* lay encamped there, by the Way, I am to obſerve, with what Ingenuity this Doctor, to ſet ſome Gloſs upon his Counterfeit, hath given you the Story; firſt then, he tells you, that "*after many* "*unfortunate Battels with the* Danes, *King* Alfred *was reduced to* "*that Extremity, that leaving his large Monarchy to the Rage of* "*the inſulting Foe, he fled for Safety of his Life into the Marſhes* "*of* Somerſetſhire. But when, and where, were theſe unfortunate Battels fought? In the firſt, indeed, *Anno* 872, at *Wilton*, he was worſted; but how? He had with an Handful of Men, tumultuouſly raiſed, routed the huge Multitudes of his Enemies; who in their Flight obſerving the contemptible Number of their Purſuers, rallied, and won the Field, and upon an eaſy Compoſition left the Country again. In 876, they being gotten through *Dorſetſhire* into *Devonſhire*, he welcomed them with ſuch an Entertainment, that they gave him both Pledges and Oath to depart with all Speed. In 877 he fought ſeven dreadful Battels with them, equally unfortunate to either Party; but that *Alfred* had the better of them, appears plainly, in regard the enſuing Peace was much to his Advantage: One Article thereof being, "*That the* Danes *ſhould admit no more of their* "*Nation to arrive in this Iſland.* In this Year alſo he defeated *Rollo*, and after a bloody Breakfaſt, ſent him aboard his Ships to a ſad Dinner; who joyful, nevertheleſs, that he had ſo eſcaped, ſet Sail for *France*, and bid *England* adieu for ever. Now theſe were victorious, you'll ſay, rather than unfortunate Battels, and theſe were all that *Alfred* ſtruck with the *Danes*, before his Retirement. Neither did his Retirement proceed from any Overthrow he appears to have received, but in regard the *Danes* accounting the Peace diſſolved, for that he had fought *Rollo*; were entred into his Dominions with ſuch mighty Powers, as that with the inconſiderable Forces he had about him, he found himſelf unable to attack them, and therefore withdrew, until Neceſſity, or ſome favourable Occaſion, gave him Opportunity, or compelled him to take the Field again.

Hollingſ. Chron. in Alfr.

Secondly, this Doctor affirms, that "*for two Years he lay concealed*; when by Conſent of Hiſtory it is manifeſt, that as he concealed not himſelf on the ſudden; ſo he did not conceal himſelf once for all, but ſeveral times, during this their invading him, as he found it more or leſs advantageous. Oft-times, ſaith *Speed*, he hid himſelf out of Sight: And one while he retired and gave Ground, otherwhiles preſſed hard upon them with his victorious Forces, ſaith *Camden*. However unfortunate Doctor *Charleton* ſtiles them.

Thirdly, he ſuggeſts, that "*the Camp of the* Danes *was not far from* "*the Place where* Stone-Heng *ſtands*; when he could not but from moſt of our Hiſtorians know, that it was at *Edindon*, in a different Tract of the Country, fourteen Miles from it to the Weſtward, and *Aibury* ſixteen, quite another Way Northward. *Fourth-*

Fourthly, He ſaith, that, "*The* Danes *were advanced over all Parts* "*of his Dominions, and had over-run the whole Kingdom, except* "*only* Somerſetſhire, *and encamped their main Army in* Wiltſhire "*for near upon two Years together.*" When, as well the Counties of *Wiltſhire* and *Hampſhire*, as *Somerſetſhire*, were under King *Alfred*'s Command, not one Garriſon in all theſe Counties, nor Town, except *Chipenham* and *Edindon*, being taken in by the *Danes*, as any Author records; and that all *Devonſhire* alſo, or a great Part thereof at leaſt was at his Devotion, the Surprize of *Hungar*'s Brothers, as was ſaid, is ſufficient Teſtimony. And as concerning the *Danes* encamping for ſo long a Time in *Wiltſhire*, *Speed* mentions not their being there ſo much as a Day. But, from *Aſſerius* reporting the Retirement of *Alfred* to *Edeling ſey*, together with his Hardſhips endured in that Place, and accordingly his moſt ſignal Victory over the *Danes*, to have happened in the firſt of the Year 878, relates from *Polydore Virgil* his entring diſguiſed into the *Danes* Camp; but, where it was, he is altogether ſilent. *Camden*, what occaſion ſoever he hath to touch upon this Story, follows *Aſſerius* directly, as well in other Particularities, as alſo that the *Danes* lay encamped at *Edindon*, in old Time EATHANDUNE, not far from *Weſtbury*, under the Plain. And *Holinſhed* follows the ſame Author likewiſe, but finds the *Danes* wintring at *Chipenham* in 878, which is not improbable; for, the ſeventh Week after *Eaſter*, in 878, could not ſucceed the Winter of 878, however this Date is crept into the *Frankford* Copy.

But, as at what preciſe Time, during the Winter, *Alfred* betook himſelf to his Retirement, appears not, ſo that the *Danes* came not to *Edindon* until about the End of *February*, or *March* following, thus appears. *Firſt*, becauſe till the Winter was paſt they could not move from *Chipenham*, which the Situation of the Country, and Soil manifeſtly declares. *Secondly*, In regard, whereas before that Time we find *Alfred* making Excurſions, ſometimes openly, ſometimes privately; at *Eaſter* we hear of his raiſing a Caſtle at *Edlingſey*, and perpetually and indefatigably diſturbing the Enemy; as well knowing it to be high Time to put himſelf into a Poſture of War, when the *Danes* were drawn down ſo near him, as to the very Borders of *Somerſetſhire*. So that at what Time ſoever, after Winter paſt, they encamped at *Edindon*, it is moſt clear, moſt certain, they were utterly defeated in the Beginning of the enſuing Summer, *Anno* 878, whereby at utmoſt they remained there not above five Months.

Laſtly, (for his other Fables, of Electing, Feaſting, Fudling, Fidling, they are beneath us.) He would perſuade you, that the *Danes* "*employed themſelves, during that Time of Leiſure and Jollity, in* "*erecting Stone-Heng;*" when *Speed* ſaith, they lay like *Senacheribs*, wallowing in Wantonneſs; and *Fox*, in Sloth and Idleneſs; which could not have been recorded of them, had they undertaken, and buſied themſelves about the Building of ſo great a Work. But, on this we muſt ſomewhat more particularly inſiſt.

By Conſent of Authors, both ancient and modern, it now appears plainly, that the *Danes* lay encamped at *Edindon* not five Months. And this Doctor, in oppoſing at firſt the Magnificence of our Antiquity, grants, that "*Strength of Engines, multitude of*

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" *Hands, length of Time*, &c. are to be conſidered, and *neceſſarily* " *made uſe of in bringing together, and raiſing ſo many and ſo large* " *Stones.*" And can any rational Man then think, that ſo many, and ſuch ſtupendious Stones, in ſuch an huge and monſtrous Work as *Stone-Heng*, could be digged out of the Quarries, ſcapled, tranſported ſo far, wrought, raiſed, ſcaffolded unto, ſet and finiſhed in five Months? Beſides, what Weather might happen is as conſiderable, as whatever elſe. For, unleſs that were ſeaſonable, not a Stone could poſſibly be ſtirred from *Aibury*, or *Rockley*, what Arts or Engines ſoever were employed, the Soil is ſo deep and miery. For that, theſe two Places are the very Pits, and Sinks of all that Tract of the Country, where they lye; and what by the drilling down of the Water, upon the falling of Rains, from the long, rather than ſteepy Hills, which every Way ſurround them; what by the frequent overflowing of the River *Kennet*, the Ways are ſo quagmire-like, that for ordinary Travellers they are ſcarcely paſſable, much leſs for extraordinary Carriages of exceſſive Weight. So that had the *Danes* quartered at *Edindon* all Winter; or had they been capable, or delighted in effecting ſuch a Work as *Stone-Heng*; they might not, they could not enter upon it, until the Seaſon favoured them, or the Spring. And how ſoon after that approached they were overthrown, hath been fully proved.

Wormius told us, and from him this Doctor might alſo, had he been ſo ingenious, as to deal faithfully; that two petty Kings of *Norwey* conſumed three whole Years, in caſting up a *Tumulus*, or Mount of Earth only. And ſhall it then be conceived, that ſo prodigious a Structure as our Antiquity, could be compleatly built in leſs than half a Year? *Jeffery Monmouth* will, perchance, inform you, that his *Merlin* was longer about it.

Both of them acquainted you likewiſe, that *Harald Blaatand* ſet his whole Army, and another of Oxen, on work (no Man knows how long) to remove from the *Juitland* Shoar one only immenſe Stone, not two Miles. And can it then be imagined, that ſo many far more immenſe Stones were brought from beyond *Marlborrow*, eighteen Miles at leaſt, and put in Work in twenty Weeks?

I hinted formerly, as you may remember, the great Architrave, incumbent on the middle Intercolumn of the *Portico*, at the Weſt End of St. *Paul*'s Church. This Stone, which is much leſs in Bulk than any of thoſe that at *Stone-Heng* lie over the *Pylaſters* of the greater *Hexagon*, was two Years at leaſt, e'er it could be come at, and drawn forth of the vaſt Quarries at *Portland* notwithſtanding that they were bared, and wrought in many Years before. And, after that it was drawn forth, and landed at St. *Paul*'s Wharf, more than a Fortnight's Time was ſpent, e're it came into the Church-yard, though as many Men were employed about the ſame, as the Greatneſs of the Weight required, and might reaſonably be ſet on Work. And muſt then ſo great a Number of ſo far greater Stones be provided, and brought ſo many Miles in ten Fortnights, when the Quarries were to be opened alſo? I might affirm poſitively, that not one Stone of the outward Circle, or greater Hexagon, what Strength of Engines, and multitude of Hands ſoever were uſed, could be brought from *Aibury* and thereabout, to *Stone-Heng*, in two Months Time. As likewiſe,

wiſe, that about the opening, baring, and clearing of the Quarries, before ſuch mighty Stones could be found, more time was conſumed, than elapſed between the Defeat of *Rollo*, and the Diſcomfiture of *Gurmund*, were it twice as long, as by Hiſtory appears it was.

In the next Place, the State of the then Affairs is very conſiderable, it was the Time of a cruel War, when a whole Kingdom, as renowned as any in the Univerſe, lay at Stake. The *Danes* were in an Enemy's Country, and had not ſo much as an Inch of Ground but what they fought for; being every way ſo ſurrounded by King *Alfred*'s Gariſons, as ſcarcely a Forrager could ſtraggle abroad, but he was in Danger to be cut off. For, if thoſe in *Devonſhire* were ſo active, as at one Time to put to the Sword one thouſand three hundred *Danes*, when *Hubba* was ſlain, no doubt, but that the *Somerſetſhire*, and *Wiltſhire* Men, were as vigilant, ſo much the more, as that the whole Fury of the War lay in the Confines of their Countries. Beſides, how did the *Danes* bring the Stones from *Aibury* to the Place? were they brought by the Power of their Army, as he talks? Then were their Soldiers kept in Diſcipline and Exerciſe, which contradicts all Hiſtory, as was obſerved before. Were they drawn by the Strength of Oxen or Horſes? which way went they? If, from *Aibury* to *Edindon*, and ſo to *Stone-Heng*, then the Gariſons in the Forts on *Werminſter* Hill, and *Yanesbury* Caſtle, by which unavoidably they muſt paſs, were ready to intercept, and cut them all in Pieces. If by *Marlborrow*, and thence to *Stone-Heng*; then thoſe in the Camp on *Ambresbury* Hill, and the *old Caſtle* (the Gariſon whereof was never ſo much as attempted by the moſt daring of all the *Danes*, until *Canutus* his Days;) were every Hour at hand to make Booty, and Pillage of them: eſpecially this Doctor's *Foreſt* lying ſo opportunely proper for Ambuſcadoes and Surprizes.

Thus you now ſee, that neither *Time*, nor *Place* will afford the *Danes* any Title to the founding of our Antiquity, without which two Circumſtances *Nature* her ſelf can have no Being, nor any Action of Mankind. Were ſuch a Mount of Earth to be now ſeen near about *Edindon*, as at *Cirenceſter*, or ſuch an Heap of Pebbles, as at *Hubbe-Stone*, there might be ſome Probability to conceive them *Daniſh* Monuments? But not ſo much as the Ruins of any ſuch are to be found. Why? in regard they conſumed their Time there in Profuſeneſs, and Belly Cheer, in Idleneſs and Sloth. Inſomuch, that as from the Lazineſs of the *Danes* in general, we even to this Day call ſlothful and idle Perſons *Lur-Danes*; ſo, from the Licentiouſneſs of this *Gurmund*, and this his Army in particular, we brand all luxurious and profuſe People with the Nick-name of *Gurmundizers*. And this *Luxury*, and this *Lazineſs*, are the ſole *Monuments*, the only *Memorials*, by which the *Danes* have made themſelves notorious to Poſterity, by their lying encamped in *Wiltſhire*.

" Furthermore, admitting what this Doctor hath affirmed, that
" it was the Cuſtom of that ambitious and martial Nation, to erect
" Courts Royal of huge Stones, for the Election of their Kings, in
" all Countries, where the happy Succeſs of their Arms had given
" them a Title to Sovereignty: That their Kings were *de jure* oblig-
" ed there to receive their ſolemn Inauguration, and aſſume the En-
" ſigns of Royalty: That the Place and Ceremonies were eſſential

" Parts

" Parts of their Right to Sovereignty, and the Votes of their Elec-
" tors much more valid and authentick, for being pronounced in
" thoſe *Fora:* and that this Cuſtom conſtantly continued among the
" *Danes*, to the Time of the Emperor *Charles the Fourth*, who was
" Contemporary with our King *Edward the Third.*" Admitting all this, I ſay, and together therewith, that *Stone-Heng* was erected by them for that Uſe alſo: How came it to paſs that *Canutus* was with ſo great Royalty crowned at *London*; *Harald Harefoot* Elected, Proclaimed, Conſecrated, and Solemnly Crowned at *Oxford*; and *Hardi-Canute* at *London* likewiſe? And theſe three were the only *Danes*, that were ever Inaugurated, and crowned Kings of *England*.

Speed. in Hiſt. p. 400, 404 & 406.

Verſt. cap. 6.

To conclude, of famous Temples of the *Romans*, their *Palaces*, *Baths*, *Theatres*, and *Buildings* of all kinds, we meet unqueſtionably with the Ruins in every Part of this Kingdom; but not ſo much as with the leaſt pieces of broken Crags, of the Extruction of the *Danes* in any Place thereof, which can juſtly be ſaid *Theirs*. For, although they afflicted one Part or other of the Land 242 Years together, their Kings notwithſtanding reigned not above twenty ſeven; and from their firſt Invaſion, to the laſt period of their Dominion, were continually ſo ſpent and conſumed by War, that they wanted Time of Peace and Repoſe to ſettle and plant themſelves, to ſet up and build, had *Their* Knowledge therein been never ſo great; *Their* Ambition never ſo much; and *Their* Power never ſo mighty. *Humanum eſt errare*; It is incident to humane Nature to miſtake, which, have I on this obſcure Subject done, it is nevertheleſs upon Grounds and Authorities, that promiſe Truth. I have, inſtead of fomenting Differences, and traducing learned Men, vindicated, and reconciled them; and if reflected on any, it hath been upon juſt Cauſe, by way of Retaliation only, and in their own Language alſo, not premeditately: Inſtead of vulgar Tradition, and Men of Yeſterday; authentick and ancient Authors, whoſe Words we receive, as Oracles have informed you: Inſtead of ſapleſs Conjectures, and ſpungy Conceits; you have poſitive Precepts, and preſcribed Cuſtoms to guide you: Inſtead of derivative Gleanings, you are uſher'd up to the original Springs, from whence the Waters have been deduced purely, to refreſh, not corrupt your Judgment; And, inſtead of Works of unknown People, Structures, undoubtedly *Roman*, have been brought into Example, to manifeſt both to the preſent, and future Ages, that our Antiquity, STONE-HENG, was, and could be founded by no other Nation than the magnificent, powerful, and great Maſters of Art, and Order, the ROMANS.

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FINIS.

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